Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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NPA Sets Up Zinc Distribution Rules

Rules for accepting and scheduling rated defense orders for zinc were announced November 16 by the National Production Authority. Purpose of the order (M-9) is to provide for the equitable distribution of rated orders among all producers and fabricators of zinc, NPA said, in order to achieve maximum production and to reduce to a minimum the disruption of normal distribution.

The order provides for a thirty-day "lead time" in the scheduling of defense orders by stating that zinc producers and fabricators are not required to accept "DO" ratings received less than thirty days prior to the first day of the month in which shipment is requested.

The ceiling limitations on "DO" ratings set up in the order are as follows:—

No producer of zinc, zinc dust, or zinc oxide will be required to accept rated orders for shipment in any one month of a total tonnage of zinc, zinc dust and zinc oxide in excess of 10 percent of his total scheduled production of these items for that month.

No fabricator will be required to accept rated orders for the following products for shipment in any one month in excess of the listed percentages of his average monthly shipments of the products during the first eight months of 1950:—Zinc base alloys, 20 percent; sheet zinc, 15 percent; strip zinc (ribbon), 15 percent; zinc wire, 15 percent; zinc rod; 15 percent; zinc shapes—rolled, drawn and extruded, 16 percent, and zinc plate, 15 percent.

Unless specifically directed by NPA, no dealer shall be required to accept rated orders for shipment in any one month in excess of 15 percent of the total zinc, zinc dust, zinc oxide and zinc products available to him during the month.

Phosphate Rock Contract Set

The General Services Administration announced the award of a cont. ct November 15 to International Ore and Fertilizer Company for furnishing 10,000 metric tons of phosphate rock under an ECA authorization for shipment to Formosa. The price was $6.7025 per metric ton, f.a.s. Tampa, Fla.

Sulfa Drugs, Antibiotics Placed on Positive List

The Office of International Trade placed all sulfa drugs and antibiotics on the positive list November 19 for reasons of national security. Validated licenses are now required for shipments of these products to all destinations outside the Wstern Hemisphere. On and after December 19, however, validated licenses will be required to all destinations outside the United States and its possession, excepting Canada. This regulation applies to all products classified under census schedule B numbers 913551 to 813579, inclusive.

Shipments actually in transit to ports before November 19 will be permitted, for a period of thirty days, to continue to their destinations, without validated licenses, excepting shipments to the USSR and its satellites (sub-group A countries), to Hong Kong and Macao. Under the regulation, licenses will not be required for shipments valued at less than $100 to countries outside of sub-group A.

Greece Seeking Bids

The Greek government is seeking bids on 67,230 metric tons of nitrogenous fertilizers. Breakdown of the materials sought is as follows: — Sodium nitrate, 26,000 metric tons; calcium nitrate, 6,500 tons; ammonium nitrate, 20,130 tons, and calcium ammonium nitrate, 14,600 tons.

Bids must be submitted before November 30, noon (Athens time) to the Agricultural Bank of Greece, permanent supplies committee, 31 El. Venizelos street, Athens, Greece. Interested American suppliers, before signing contracts, should make certain that such contracts, before becoming effective, are contingent upon:—(1) their getting an export license, if required; (2) their customer getting an import permit, if necessary, and (3) their receipt of a letter of credit.

Price Trend Gains Fractionally

Animal oils were sharply higher last week with the increased cost of tallow and greases. This, coupled with a firmer tone in the markets for heavy chemicals and essential oils managed to boost the overall index number 0.8 point.

Greater buying interest, combined with limited offerings, was responsible for the increased prices on animal oils. The volume of trading was reported light at the higher levels. The price strength was reflected in grease and tallow oils, neatsfoot oil, red oil and stearic acid. Vegetable oils remained unchanged, with the exception of a fractional advance in soybean oil. Castor oil was higher. Active demand for No. 3 crude carnauba wax boosted prices and practically cleared the market of available supplies.

Activity of broad dimensions continued to feature the heavy chemicals market. Infusion of DO ratings forced a cut in deliveries of several chemicals for civilian use. Greater tonnage of soda ash and caustic soda moved from plants during the week. No easement was noted in the critical shortage of sulphuric acid and ammonium bifluoride, barium chlorate, chlorine. Iron-free aluminum sulphate, anhydrous hydrofluoric acid, quicksilver, tin metal, titanium tetrachloride and tungsten metal were advanced. Tin salts were reduced.

Mercurials were quoted at higher prices, resulting from the increasing cost of quicksilver. Cocoa butter reflected a stronger commodity market and menthol quotations continued to advance. On the downside were benzoic acid, homatropine hydrobromide, sodium benzoate and vitamin B_{12}. Medicinal botanicals displayed substantial price stability, with advances in copaiba balsam, peru balsam and tolu balsam offsetting reductions in African and Jamaica ginger root. Condimental items were unsettled.

Prices in the market for essential oils continued to fluctuate, generally in an upward direction. Replacement costs and shortages of many of the more important oils caused dealers to advance spot quotations. Nine oils were advanced, against three reduced.

In the protective coatings industry, red and yellow mercury oxides and shellac were selling at higher prices. The cutback in the use of aluminum was not immediately reflected in the paste, powder or soaps. Demand for most colors remained active. With the exception of advances in cresylic acid and crude naphthalene, there was little of new feature among the coaltar chemicals.

Consuming demand for bichromates exceeded available stocks, despite improved production. Corn starch and dextrin commanded most interest among the sizing materials. Wheat starch was higher with the increased cost of the grain. Myrobalans were reduced. In the agricultural chemicals fields, short stocks and higher replacement costs resulted in increased prices for DDT and pyrethrum concentrates and flowers.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Nov. 17, 1950	Nov. 10, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 18, 1949
139.2	138.4	124.8	125.6

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1950	1949	1947	1946	1941
January	123.2	142.0	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	121.3	140.4	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	121.8	137.6	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	121.0	133.6	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	120.6	131.2	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	120.7	128.7	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	122.8	128.1	142.5	137.7	125.5
August	128.8	128.9	140.4	136.6	128.2
September	135.1	129.1	141.9	137.0	130.4
October	137.8	126.6	146.1	143.1	133.2

Drug Manufacturers Plan Protest Against NPA Aluminum Cutback

Representatives of the drug manufacturing industry plan this week to protest to the National Production Authority for its failure to make adequate provision for the needs of the drug industry in its aluminum cutback order. Nondefense consumers of aluminum have been directed by the agency to reduce consumption next year to sixty-five percent of the average amount consumed quarterly during the first six months of this year.

Also, it was learned, the chemical industry is seeking a clarification of the order in its possible effect on the production of aluminum chemicals. As it is now written, the cutback appears to include a thirty-five percent reduction in the consumption of aluminum scrap, which is the basic raw stock for the making of aluminum chemicals. It would therefore mean a reduction of thirty-five percent in production of aluminum chemicals, many of which are important to the defense program.

The American Drug Manufacturers Association stated that the needs for aluminum by the drug industry are small in comparison to the total production, but they are vital to the industry and the public health of the nation. The important uses of aluminum are as "tear seals" for most all parenterals, and as a buffer agent in some products, particularly penicillin. Some of the drug manufacturers have already been advised by their suppliers that there would be no more deliveries of the "tear seals."

It is understood that the chemical division of NPA has been advised of the situation and has sent a strong memorandum to the light metals division, which will administer the cutback order, asking that a liberal view be taken of the requirements of the drug industry. Provision is contained in the order for the filing of appeals in the case of undue hardships. In addition to cutbacks on "tear seals," the order is also expected to reduce the supply of tubes for dentifrices, paints and other items.

Aluminum Fabricators Protest

Protests against the order also were registered with NPA by aluminum fabricators at a meeting with officials November 16. Among the provisions of the order under attack were those relating to aluminum foil and castings, imported products, the base period of the order, inventories, and adjustment and compliance provisions.

It was agreed that experience under the regulation probably will indicate the need for some interpretations or changes in its provisions, but the fabricators expressed a willingness to cooperate while this experience was being obtained, and the NPA promised that it would keep administration of the order flexible.

The aluminum use reduction will take place beginning January 1. In December, consumers will be limited to 100 percent of their average monthly consumption during the first six months of 1950.

The order applies to users of aluminum products and forms. It does not, it was pointed out by NPA, put any limit on production by aluminum producers or converters to aluminum forms or products or on use in the production of other metal or metal alloys. To assist small businesses, persons using less than 1,000 pounds of aluminum a year are exempted.

Included among the various forms of aluminum which are covered by the order are foil, powder (including atomized, granular, flake, paste and pigments), pur-

—Continued on page 84

Oklahoma, California Oil Lands Offered for Lease

Oklahoma oil lands, totaling 520 acres, and eighty acres of California oil lands will be offered for oil and gas leasing through competitive bidding by the Bureau of Land Management November 29, Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman announced November 15.

The Oklahoma land is located in the Hugoton field, approximately fifteen miles west of Guymon, Okla., in Texas County, and is offered in three parcels of forty, 320 and 160 acres, respectively. The California oil land is approximately eighteen miles southwest of Bakersfield in the Coles Levee field of Kern County, Calif., and is offered in a single parcel of eighty acres.

Bids on lands in the two states must be submitted on or before 1 p.m. (EST), November 29, to Marion Clawson, director of the Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C. Awards will be made to qualified bidders of the highest cash amount per acre as a bonus for the privilege of leasing the lands under the mineral leasing act of 1920, as amended.

Petrochemicals Agreement Reached by NPA, PAD

A joint agreement giving the National Production Authority control over the distribution of petroleum chemicals was reached between the agency and the Petroleum Administration for Defense November 17.

It was announced that PAD will serve as a claimant agency before NPA as to all phases of the domestic petroleum and gas industries and NPA will not exercise jurisdiction over these industries or industry groups. PAD will distribute materials within these industries and will be responsible for initiating programs and procedures in such industries.

Special arrangements will be made from time to time as to the distribution of certain materials of petroleum or gas origin which are more readily or efficiently distributable through channels other than the petroleum or gas industries. Such arrangements will include the authority of NPA to regulate the distribution of these materials.

Bennett in State Dept. Post

Dr. Henry Garland Bennett, president of the Oklahoma State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, was appointed administrator of the technical cooperation administration in the Department of State by President Truman November 15. In that capacity he will direct the point four program of technical aid to underdeveloped countries.

Fertilizer Sought for Korea

The Emergency Procurement Service of the General Services Administration has been authorized to purchase $9,000,000 worth of nitrogenous fertilizer for Korea under procurement authorization 89-230-3505-1. The fertilizer may be purchased in the United States and its possessions, Canada, Latin America, Austria, Belgium or the Federal Republic of Germany.

Price is to be based on cost of a short ton of nitrogen, f.a.s. port of shipment, with delivery to port on or before February 1, 1951. Minimum nitrogen content is 16 percent. Not less than 30 percent of the procurement will be ammonium sulphate fertilizer.

Commerce Aid Named

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer announced, November 16, the appointment of Clarence H. Osthagen as administrative assistant Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Osthagen comes to the Department of Commerce from the Department of the Air Force, where he has been deputy for personnel management to the assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Aluminum Plants Reactivated

General Services Administration has entered into an agreement with Aluminum Company of America for the immediate reactivation of the company's plants at Massena, N. Y., and Badin, N. C. As a result, about 55,000 tons of aluminum will be delivered to the stockpile in 1951 and 79,000 tons annually thereafter. Production will start in February.

Jess Larson, administrator of GSA, announced at the same time that additional facilities for production of aluminum at Jones Mills, Ark., and Spokane, Wash., are expected to be in operation early next year, adding 50,000 tons to the production total. With the reactivation of the two Alcoa plants, all of the installed aluminum production facilities of the country will be in operation. He said that negotiations are now going on for a further expansion of the industry.

RFC Gives Progress Report On Synthetic Rubber Program

Substantial progress by the rubber and petroleum industries in carrying out the program to increase the production of synthetic rubber to meet defense requirements was reported November 16 by C. Edward Rowe, vice-chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. Rowe stated that two of the largest plants which were in "standby" have already been reactivated and are in operation in Texas. Three other plants in California are expected to go into production in approximately two weeks. In addition, two plants in Kentucky, one in Ohio, and one in Pennsylvania will go into operation at about the same time. It is anticipated that shortly after the first of the year one plant in West Virginia, and two in Louisiana will commence production.

Mr. Rowe stated that the general purpose synthetic rubber facilities of the government in January of this year were producing at an annual rate of 220,000 long tons. The production has now been stepped up to a rate of 430,000 long tons. It is expected that by the first of the year the production will exceed 600,000 long tons annually and that in the early spring the goal of 760,000 long tons established by the President will be attained.

Alcohol As Raw Material

Two of the reactivated plants will use alcohol as the basic raw material. Use of these plants which have been shut down since soon after the close of World War II is necessary because the projected requirements are in excess of the capacity of the plants designed to use petroleum products. The operation of these alcohol plants is necessary to carry out the reactivation program and the facilities are being used even though the cost of production is higher than that in petroleum plants.

Shell Chemical Making New 'Epon' Resins Line

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, exhibited for the first time its new line of "Epon" resins at the annual paint show held in connection with the convention of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs at Chicago.

"Epon" resins are a new class of hydrocarbon condensation polymers, of which there are four basic types as follows: "Epon 1001" is designed for use in unmodified form for application in the industrial baking enamel field; "Epon 1004" is primarily for use by modification through its esterification with fatty acid materials, resulting in varnishes for use in clear or pigmented form for interior or exterior applications; "Epon 1007" is designed for use in unmodified form in industrial baking enamels, industrial primers, and in can and drum coatings, and "Epon 1009" is designed for use in unmodified form in can coatings, wire enamels, and tank linings.

General Electric Develops New Coating Intermediate

The chemical department of General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., has developed a new baking-type coating intermediate that is expected to form a base for a whole new field of protective coatings. Described as a new concept in coating materials, the intermediate, called "R-108," is said to combine chemical resistance with flexibility and heat resistance.

Based on selected phenol derivatives developed in GE laboratories, "R-108" is compatible with a variety of coating resins. Protective coatings formulated with the new product are claimed to possess the characteristics of the intermediate, which include resistance to alkalies, acids, oxidizing agents, solvents, salts, and other corrosive chemicals over a wide temperature range; extreme toughness, flexibility, and resistance to abrasion, and stability to aging at elevated temperatures.

Pennsalt to Shift Operations To Cornwells Heights Plant

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has announced that it will transfer all production now remaining at its Easton, Pa., plant to its plant at Cornwells Heights, Pa., by December 31. The concern also stated that it is spending approximately $250,000 to transfer equipment, install new equipment and improve facilities at the Cornwells Heights plant.

Transferred to the new location will be production facilities for several of Pennsalt's laundry and dry cleaning products, emulsion type metal cleaning compounds, and the eastern reshipping point for hydrofluoric and anhydrous hydrofluoric acids.

Armour to Market ACTH Under 'Acthar' Brand Name

Armour Laboratories, Chicago, Ill., announced today that it will market ACTH hereafter under the brand name of "Acthar." "Acthar" can now be dispensed by or on the prescription of a physician. It is available for ambulatory patients, and is no longer restricted to hospitalized patients. All "Acthar" must be supplied in the original unbroken package, the Armour statement said. Vial sizes are ten, fifteen, twenty-five, forty and 50 milligrams.

In announcing the move, Armour pointed out that allergenic and posterior pituitary elements in "Acthar" have been removed.

Virginia Smelting Sulphur Dioxide Prices Up Jan. 1

The Virginia Smelting Company, West Norfolk, Va., has announced increases in its commercial sulphur dioxide prices averaging $5 per ton, effective January 1, 1951. Prices in 150-pound cylinders will be 12 cents per pound in lots of one to five, 10 cents per pound in lots of six or more cylinders. All prices are f.o.b. works, freight equalized.

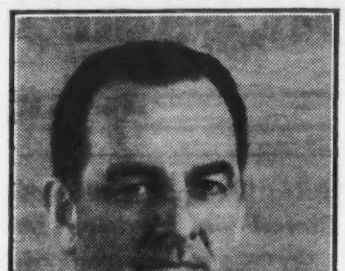
General Aniline Making Butynediol at Grasselli

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, is currently offering butynediol, a derivative of acetylene made in its semi-works at Grasselli, N. J. Butynediol (2-butyne-1,4-diol) may be had as a 35 percent aqueous solution from which anhydrous crystalline butynediol may be readily isolated. Direct application has been found for butynediol as an inhibitor in the hydrochloric acid pickling of steel and as a vinyl polymerization accelerator.

Alcohol from Potatoes Urged

The use of potatoes in the production of alcohol for the national defense needs was urged last week by the National Potato Council in a resolution adopted at its annual meeting November 13-14. The Council also urged the immediate removal by the government of 65,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels of potatoes from commercial channels in order to stabilize prices.

Monsanto Preparedness Aid



Edward W. Gamble, jr., director of textile chemicals for the Merrimac Division of Monsanto Chemical Company, Boston, Mass., has been named assistant to Francis J. Curtis, vice-president and director of industrial preparedness for the concern. Mr. Gamble, who assumed his new duties in Washington, D. C., on November 15, joined Monsanto in 1946 as assistant to the president. In April, 1947, he was placed in charge of the rehabilitation program at Texas City, Tex., and in June of that year went to the Merrimac Division as director of textile chemicals.

Roux Joins Turner

Frank G. Roux has become associated with Joseph Turner & Co., Ridgefield, N. J., as manager of the company's dyestuffs department, it was announced last week. He was formerly with Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., and Compex Chemical Corporation.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Chemical importers, dealers—British Malaya.

Medicinal and toilet preparation importers, dealers—India.

Medicinal and toilet preparation manufacturers—Peru; Philippines.

Nonmetallic mineral importers, dealers—Italy.

Paint and varnish importers, dealers—Italy; Netherlands West Indies.

Photographic supply dealers and photographers—Panama.

Plastic material manufacturers, molders, etc.—Philippines.

Synthetic organic chemicals manufacturers—Chile.

Textile industry—Peru.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Government officials are still tossing the benzol problem around, without any visible evidence that progress is being made toward solving the one important aspect — insufficient supply. Everybody seems to be in agreement that more productive capacity must be built, but nobody can be found to carry the ball.

Last week officials of the Department of the Interior conferred at some length with several representatives of producers on the supply problem but whether anything was agreed upon, beyond the fact that supplies are short and the United States could do with a lot more benzol for both the defense and civilian needs, was not disclosed. One thing that was learned, however, was that the department was told that about 15,000,000 more gallons could be added to annual production of the cokeoven producers would adopt more efficient production methods.

Everyone expects that one of the first plants to be built to augment the supply of materials for the defense program will be a plant for production of benzol from petroleum, but there is no one who will venture a prediction as to when the project will be approved and the construction actually begun. The government just doesn't do things quickly even in obvious needs.

Chemical Jobs Redefined

Secretary of Labor Tobin has expanded the list of critical occupations slightly to provide a broader coverage of the occupations in the chemical industry. The expansion was made at the request of the chemical industry, but does not go as far as it would like in covering the activities of chemical operators.

The occupation of molder is now interpreted on the list to include the manufacture of molds for plastic products. Originally, the definition applied only to molds for metal products. The definition for stillman has been expanded to include batch-still operators, continuous-still operators, and treaters engaged in the manufacture of chemicals. Formerly the definition for stillman applied only to petroleum processing.

The changes in the list are the first to be announced since the list was issued early last August. The list is used by the Department of Defense in considering requests for deferment of reservists and members of the national guard. Further changes will be made in the list from time

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Cosmetic Chemists Set Dec. 5 Program Plans

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists, which will hold its annual meeting December 5 at the Biltmore hotel, New York, has revealed the details of its program.

Mrs. B. Tarnoff, of R. T. Vanderbilt Company, will lead off the morning session activities with a talk entitled, "Colloidal Magnesium Aluminum Silicate and Its Uses in Cosmetics." Dr. Herman A. Shelanski, of Industrial Toxicity Laboratories, will discuss "Experience With and Consideration of the Human Patch Test Method." Dr. Arthur A. Cade, of The Sindar Corporation, will talk on "A Method for Testing the Degerming Efficiency of Hexachlorophene Soaps." Miss Gertrude Schutze, librarian for Bristol-Myers Company, will discuss "Current Literary Sources for the Cosmetic Industry."

The afternoon session, which will get under way at 2 p.m., will hear Dr. Philip Jay, of the University of Michigan School of Dentistry, who will talk on "The Use of Lactobacillus Counts in Caries Control." Milton Eckstrom of Raymond Laboratories, will give a talk entitled, "Swelling Studies on Single Hair Fibers." J. Barnett and Dr. D. H. Powers, of Richard Hudnut, will discuss "A New Quantitative Method for the Evaluation and Study of Shampoos." W. E. Graham, of the research division of Crown Can Company, will talk on "Pressure Packaging of Cosmetic Products."

The third medal award dinner of the society will be held at 7 p.m. Winner of this year's award is Dr. Eric C. Kunz, Givaudan-Delawanna, New York. Chairman of the medal award committee is Dr. Kurt P. Wimmer. Maison G. deNavarre will act as master of ceremonies, while Valentine H. Fischer and Edward Sagarin will be the eulogists.

Davison Appoints Brandt Technical Service Head

Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has appointed L. H. Brandt director of technical service of its industrial chemicals division. Mr. Brandt was formerly connected with the technical service departments of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.

Fisher Scientific to Open Plant in Washington Dec. 8

Fisher Scientific Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., will open a new service plant at 7722 Woodbury drive, Washington, D. C., December 8. Chester G. Fisher, chairman of the board, will hold open house at the new laboratory, featuring a plant tour, a laboratory appartus show and refreshments.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following industries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Abrasives and polishing materials, optical, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa (GM-10).

Caustic soda and chlorine plant, electrolytic process, Panama (GM-9).

CIDT, Istanbul, Turkey (GM-18, agency).

Edible oils processing equipment, Genova, Italy (GM-1).

Fats and oils, industrial, animal and vegetable, Genova, Italy (GM-1).

Insecticides and fumigants for use on stored foods (quotations, literature, samples to process ten long tons), Rangoon, Burma (GM-6).

Lactic acid, Osaka, Japan (GM-15).

Lard, Manzanillo, Cuba (GM-16, agency).

Lemongrass oil extractors (quotations and literature) Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (GM-5).

Lubricating oil, automotive, Antwerp, Belgium (GM-7).

Medicinal specialties, including antibiotics, vitamins, glandular products, Milano, Italy (GM-3, agency).

Oils, vegetable, Bari, Italy (GM-2, agency). Oilseeds, including soybean, linseed, cotton seed, Kobe, Japan (GM-14).

Pharmaceutical products, Havana, Cuba (GM-agency); Madras, Southern India (GM-19). Plastics materials, Rotterdam, Netherlands (GM-8).

Rosin and turpentine, gum and wood, Hamburg, Germany (GM-11); rosin, for soap making, Rome, Italy (GM-12).

Soybean oil, refined, Manzanillo, Cuba (GM-agency).

Suprarenal glands, bovine and hog, three metric tons per month, Genova, Italy (GM-

Tallow, fancy and industrial, Hamburg, Germany (GM-11); animal, for soap making Rome, Italy (GM-12).

Textile chemicals, Torino, Italy (GM-4, agency).

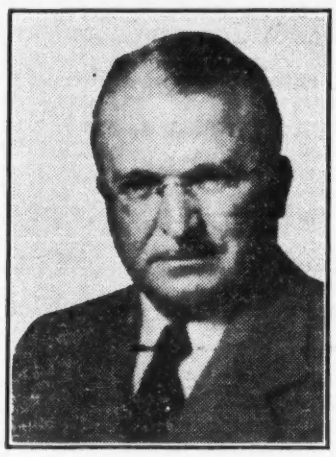
Fertilizer Industry Told to Accept Responsibilities 'to Prove Its Worth'

The changing conditions in today's social, political, and economic life call for alertness, diligence, and preparedness on the part of the fertilizer industry to meet whatever of difficulties or demands with which it may be confronted. That was the theme of the official message of J. E. Totman, chairman of the board of directors of the National Fertilizer Association at the twenty-fourth annual Southern convention of the association, held November 13 to 15 in Edgewater Park, Miss. The "public-be-damned" attitude of business management has largely passed—rightly, said Mr. Totman, and any industry which "purports to be a major factor in the economic life of today must prove its worth; and, to prove its worth, it must make its worth . . . must do a good job from the standpoint of the public."

The purpose and nature of the product of the fertilizer industry, said Mr. Totman, have insured it a place among the necessities of civilization, the maintenance of which demands that it must:—

First: Learn to make better fertilizers, and to make and deliver them to farmers at the lowest possible cost.

Second: Learn what fertilizers to use and how to use them, with respect to soils and



J. E. Totman

crops, in order that they may bring the maximum returns in production.

Third: Find new fields of usefulness and hence new markets for fertilizers—this includes new fertilizer areas and new uses in older areas.

Fourth: Promote such use of fertilizers as will help to restore to our soils the plant nutrients removed or lost from them.

Fifth: Convince fertilizer users, and keep them convinced, that the money they spend for fertilizers is a sound investment.

To meet its responsibilities, the industry must have facts of which it is absolutely sure, Mr. Totman said. Pointing to the numerous sources of knowledge which are available to the industry, he said that frank discussions with scientific and administrative officials, representing agriculture and the public, will provide satisfactory solutions of mutual problems. Much knowledge is to be had for the asking, the industry is called upon to integrate the facts of fertilizer values and properly present them to agriculture and the public. Brief reference was made to the aims and activities of the NFA Plant-food Educational and Research Foundation created last summer.

Problems of the Emergency

Temporary problems must be dealt with promptly, Mr. Totman advised, citing some of those presented in political ideas on supplanting private enterprise. Stress was laid on the congressional investigation of the effects of the use of chemicals in the production and processing of foodstuffs, the fertilizer aspect of which will come up for hearing early in December. Problems arising from the Korean emergency also were touched upon by Mr. Totman, who said that it would be necessary to train men to replace those to be called into military service, as other than short deferments were not to be expected. On the economic side, he said, industry advisory committees are being lined up by government and individuals are being asked to go to Washington for emergency service. "Let me urge," he said, "that should any of you be called for such a service, you make such personal and business sacrifices as may be necessary to serve your industry and your country for the common good. Only by having industry men who know the answers on duty with the government can the best results be accomplished."

With reference to materials, Mr. Totman spoke of the inadequacy of the supply of sulphur and its current and probable effects via sulphuric acid on the production of superphosphate. He estimated that production of other materials in the current fertilizer year would provide 15 percent more nitrogen, 10 percent more phosphoric acid, and 15 percent more potash than was used last year.

Mr. Totman cited the industry's problem of getting its products to the farm. He referred to mechanical broadcasters for fertilizer application and raised the question of administrative attitude toward contractural providing of that service by fertilizer mixers. He believed that there might be an excellent future for the application of fertilizers by airplane. But, he questioned wisdom of joint application of fertilizers and insecticides or herbicides until more knowledge was had relative to the residual effect.

Consolidation Is Studied

Consolidation of the National Fertilizer Association and the American Plant Food Council was reported to be getting some preliminary discussion and Mr. Totman said that information on developments would be provided from time to time. A committee to represent the association in conference was named by the board of directors.

C. T. Prindeville, of the board of directors, who has to do with the association's public relations activities, reported that it had just been awarded the silver anvil top prize of the American Public Relations Association in the field of agriculture. The NFA publications and motion pictures in that field have won much favor among agricultural service men.

One of the many pleasant special events of the meeting was the presentation by the board of directors to Ray King, its latest former chairman, of a large silver tray. The back of the tray is to be engraved with the signatures of all members of the board.

Improvement of Food Crops

Among the many groups of people who have a particular dependence on the economic contributions of the fertilizer industry—and all who eat—there is a growing interest, said Dr. Jackson B. Hester, soil technologist for the Campbell Soup Company, in what foods are and what they do and how. Publicists, as well as nutritionists, seek to know what is behind a food and how it contributes to the value of the food. He told how much of the contribution is effected, illustrating his talk with lantern slides.

The elemental needs of soils vary, Dr. Hester said, and he cataloged a variety of soils on the basis of such needs, from the sour soils of the northern areas of the United States, through the sandy soils of New Jersey and the lower Eastern coast, then Piedmont and Greenville soils, showing the results of their cropping when their needs of calcium, magnesium, nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, boron, and metallic elements have been met. Other slides clearly depicted the results of meeting the several elemental needs of plants and the results of unremedied lacks thereof. His examples included tomatoes, okra, rutabaga, corn, peas, lima beans, sweetpotatoes. Peas, he said as one example, which are not softened by a day's boiling are that way because of excessive content of calcium compounds.

Data were presented by Dr. Hester on the chemical, vitamin, and general nutrient constituents of various foodstuffs by growing in deficient soils, by the use of manure, and by the use of commercial mineral fertilizers. The quality improvement effected by commercial fertilizers was shown in records of hundreds of experiments over more than a decade. One point stressed was the necessity of so feeding food plants as to maintain a protective screen of foliage throughout the growing season. Seasonal declines in quality otherwise take place.

The problem of proper, efficacious plant feeding, Dr. Hester said, rests on the kind of fertilizer used, the quantity applied, and the method of application. Crop rotation, he said, also has an important influence on the quality of food crops. Experimentation has shown that it is useful in protecting tomatoes against virus disease and the horn-worm. A comprehensive discussion of crop rotation will be held in December in Atlantic City, N. J.

The Way to World Peace

An eloquent, impressive plea for community support of the establishment of a world government to enact and enforce laws for the maintenance of order and

—Continued on page 41

Copra Exports in 1950 Seen Nearing '49 Level

Exports of copra and coconut oil, copra basis, during 1950 from the major producing areas of the world, the Philippines, Indonesia, Ceylon and Malaya, may approach the 1949 volume of approximately 1,200,000 long tons, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Anticipated increases in Philippine and Malayan exports could offset expected decreases in shipments from Indonesia and Ceylon.

Net exports from these four areas during the first half of 1950, of 463,000 tons, copra equivalent, were down 17 percent from the comparable period of 1949. Decreases of 5 percent, 25 percent and 54 percent occurred in exports from the Philippines, Indonesia and Ceylon, respectively, whereas Malayan exports (net) increased 18 percent. However, Philippine shipments increased markedly during the third quarter with the result that the nine-month accumulation exceeded the first nine months of 1949. Should this trend continue, total 1940 exports may be larger than earlier prospects indicated.

Philippine Exports Higher

Philippine copra and coconut oil exports, copra basis, during January-September, 1950, amounted to 528,960 tons, an increase of 11 percent over the comparable period of 1949. About 70 percent of the total was consigned to the United States against 67 percent in the corresponding months of 1949.

Indonesia exported 173,334 tons of copra during January-September, 1950, or 28 percent less than during the comparable period of the previous year. Approximately 76 percent of the total was consigned to the Netherlands and the remainder to Western Germany and Switzerland.

Lower production and government controls sharply reduced Ceylon exports during the January-June period. Total exports of copra and coconut oil, copra equivalent, totaled 36,490 tons, compared with 79,876 tons during January-June, 1949. The Netherlands, Pakistan and Canada were the principal markets.

Malaya's net exports of copra and coconut oil, copra basis, during the first half of 1950 totaled 38,402 tons, against 32,515 tons in the comparable months of 1949.

DuPont Discussing Nylon Licensing with Chemstrand

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., announced November 16 that it is actively negotiating with Chemstrand Corporation with a view to licensing that corporation to enter upon the manufacture and sale of nylon yarn. The need for duPont to look to its other interests and commitments in the chemical industry, together with the runaway demand for nylon fiber, has necessitated the move, the company stated.

Nylon is manufactured in several foreign countries, but negotiations with Chemstrand are the first involving a domestic company. The offer to Chemstrand covers the entire nylon yarn process, beginning with the manufacture of intermediates, hexamethylediamine and adipic acid, and ending with the production of finished fiber. Thus Chemstrand would become an entirely independent producer.

Great Lakes Carbon Corp. Appoints Martin Dept. Mgr.

Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, New York, has appointed Dr. S. W. Martin general manager of the engineering and development department, which is located in Chicago, Ill. Dr. Martin, who came from Portland Gas & Coke Company, Portland, Ore., joined Great Lakes Carbon in 1949 as associate director of research. He had formerly been employed by the Armour Research Foundation, Chicago, and National Lead Company, Titanium Division, Sayreville, N. J.

West Virginia Pulp & Paper Elects Jennings Vice-Pres.

Wiley L. Jennings, sales manager of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York, has been elected vice-president and director of the concern. Mr. Jennings fills a vacancy on the board created by the death of Sidney M. Phelan, who was senior vice-president and director.

Int'l Nickel (Can.) Appoints

International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., has appointed James E. Fitzgerald deputy controller of the concern. Mr. Fitzgerald succeeds the late William F. Munday in the post.

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Association Meetings

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 30-May 3, 1951; Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., April 28-May 1, 1952.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Neal House, Columbus, Ohio, December 3-6.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 27-29; Boca Raton, Fla., April 2-4, 1951; Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 26-28, 1952.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 5-9, 1951; annual meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., June 18-22, 1951; spring meeting and committee week, Cleveland, Ohio, March 3-7, 1952; annual meeting, New York, N. Y., June 23-27, 1952.

American Standards Association, national standardization conference, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 27-29.

BIMS of New York, annual dinner, New York Athletic Club, New York, January 25, 1951.

Chemical Market Research Association, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 5-6.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 3-5

Manufacturing Chemists Association, outing, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16, 1951.

National Drug Trade Conference, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., December 1.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13 to 18, 1951.

Plant Maintenance Show, Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, January 15-18, 1951.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 14 to 16, 1951; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 22 to 24, 1952.

Public Relations Society of America, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 3-6.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, Christmas party, Astor hotel, New York, December 13.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, fall meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 5.

Society of the Plastics Industry, plastics film, sheeting and coating fabrics conference, Commodore hotel, New York, December 14-15.

Society of Plastics Engineers, national technical conference, Statler hotel, New York, January 18-20, 1951.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-25, 1951.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 12.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 15-17, 1951.

Management Ass'n to Hold Production Conf. Dec. 11-12

Production problems arising out of the mobilization of the economy will be analyzed at a national production conference to be sponsored by the American Management Association December 11 and 12 at the Drake hotel, Chicago.

Among the topics to be discussed will be obtaining defense orders, recruiting and developing supervision in a tight labor market, wage levels as a factor in increased production, production and quality control, security against sabotage.

Speakers will include H. B. McCoy, assistant administrator for industry, National Production Authority; Robert C. Goodwin, executive director, Defense Manpower Commission, Department of Labor, and Commander Philip F. Ashler, chief, Small Business Office, Munitions Board.

Grosvenor S. McKee, vice-president and works manager, Talon, Inc., and AMA vice-president for the production division, is in charge of the program, assisted by members of the division planning council.

SPI to Hold Plastics Film Conference December 14-15

The Society of the Plastics Industry will hold the second conference of its plastics film, sheeting and fabrics division December 14 and 15 at the Commodore hotel, New York. Subjects under discussion will include value of marketing research, film and sheeting products at the retail level, current status of vinyl plastics in the furniture field, merchandising of vinyl plastic upholstered furniture at retail and material needs of the armed forces.

BIMS of New York Sets Annual Dinner January 25

The annual dinner of BIMS of New York will be held January 25, 1951, at the New Pork Athletic Club, Peter J. Forsman, executive chairman of the organization, announced last week.

NBPA Meets Jan. 5-6

The next district meeting of the National Butane-Propane Association will be held at the Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., January 5 and 6, 1951.

CMRA 1951 Outlook Discussion Set Dec. 6

The Chemical Market Research Association, which will meet December 6 at the Biltmore hotel, New York, has outlined its program plans. Theme of the meeting will be "Procurement of Chemicals and Chemical Raw Materials in 1951."

CMRA will convene a day earlier, on December 5 at 7:30 p.m., at the Biltmore to consider the proposed merger of the organization with the Commercial Chemical Development Association. Under discussion at this meeting will be the issues involved in the consolidation, authorization of a vote of CMRA members by mail on whether negotiations looking toward direct consolidation are to be undertaken and determination of the exact form of the proposition to be voted upon.

The program of the December 6 meeting is as follows:—

The morning session, which gets under way at 10 a.m., will feature round-table discussions on "The Outlook for Critical Materials." Chlorine and alkalies will be discussed by one group, methanol and ammonia by another. The third group will deal with benzol and phthalic anhydride, while a fourth will concern itself with ethylene oxide and ethyl alcohol. A fifth group will cover sulphuric acid and phosphorus.

Luncheon is scheduled for 12:30 p.m. in the Bowman room. Guest speaker will be Dr. Alexander Schwarcman, vice-president of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y. His subject will be "The Nature of Atomic Energy and the Damaging Effects when Used as a Bomb."

The afternoon session, chaired by S. P. Gibson, will hear the following talks:—"Market Facts Essential, to Purchasing," Lawrence J. Finnan, jr., director of purchases, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; "The Procurement of Scarce Materials," E. A. Moss, vice-president of Swift & Co., Chicago, and "The Procurement of New Products," Professor Erwin W. Schell, head of the department of business and engineering administration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

The dinner will be held in the Bowman room at 6:30 p.m. Dr. E. M. Fogler, vice-president of Solvay Process Development Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, will be the dinner speaker. His topic will be "The Development and Importance of the Nitrogen Industry in the United States."

ASTM District Meetings Slated November 28 and 30

The Western New York-Ontario district council of the American Society for Testing Materials has scheduled a meeting November 28 at 8 p.m. at the Sheraton hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. The Philadelphia district of ASTM has slated a meeting for November 30 at 8 p.m. at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. The Southern California district of the society will also meet on the thirtieth at 8 p.m., but in the auditorium of the Southern California Edison Company, Los Angeles, Calif.

Speaker at the New York group's meeting will be L. J. Markwardt, ASTM president, who will discuss "Highlights of Progress in Forest Products Research." The Philadelphia district will hear L. A. Danse, supervisor of materials and processes, production engineering, General Motors Corporation, who has taken as his topic "Our Forests and Streams—Priceless Economic and Industrial Assets—Are We Conserving Them?" The West Coast group will hear A. P. Hill, of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, who will talk on "Application of New Material to Telephone Communications."

SOCMA Voting on Joint 1951 Outing with MCA

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association has distributed ballots to its membership to determine whether the organization's 1951 outing will be held jointly with the Manufacturing Chemists Association, as was the case this year, or separately. MCA has reserved space for June 14 to 16 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

If a joint outing is favored, the meeting will be held at the Greenbrier hotel at the time arranged for by MCA. If a separate outing is voted, SOCMA can hold its meeting June 4 to 6 at the Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., for which the association has a tentative reservation. Suitable dates can also be arranged at Spring Lake, N. J., or elsewhere. Ballots must be returned to SOCMA at 41 East Forty-second street, New York 17, not later than December 1.

Harrison Howe Lecturer

Dr. Robert B. Woodward, Harvard University chemist who played a leading role in the synthesis of quinine, has been selected to present the 1950 Harrison Howe Lecture, sponsored by the Rochester section of the American Chemical Society. He will discuss "Some Recent Advances in the Chemistry of Natural Products" tonight in the Cutler Union of the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. Dr. Woodward, who collaborated with Dr. William E. Doering in the synthesis of quinine in 1944 and in 1947 announced the synthesis of protein-like substances, was appointed an instructor at Harvard in 1941, an assistant professor in 1944, and an associate professor in 1946.

DCAT Names Heads Of 1950-51 Committees

Charles P. Walker, jr., of Charles Pfizer & Co., chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, has appointed chairmen to head the organization's 1950-51 committees.

Following are the appointees:—Arbitration, George S. McMillan, Bristol-Myers Company; auditing, S. F. Urban, E. R. Squibb & Sons; bulletin, L. I. Volckening, The Ivers-Lee Company; coordination, Carle M. Bigelow, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company; finance, Hugh S. Crosson, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; legislative, James G. Flanagan, S. B. Penick & Co.; subcommittee on tariffs, F. G. Singer, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; public relations, Murray Breese, Murray Breese Associates, and section activities, Charles M. Macauley, Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Company.

DCAT membership work will be divided between two committees, membership and membership maintenance, with Claude A. Hanford, Pharmaco, Inc., and J. David Hayden, Gelatin Products Division, R. P. Scherer Corporation, respectively, heading the two groups. Sydney M. Stokes, Merck & Co., has been named vice-chairman of the membership committee, while F. M. Schwemmer, Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc., will serve in a similar capacity with the public relations committee.

API Reelects 4; Names 3 New Vice-Presidents

The American Petroleum Institute at its annual meeting in Los Angeles, Calif., last week reelected four officers of the institute and named three new vice-presidents.

The following officers were reelected:—Chairman of the board, W. Alton Jones, president of Cities Service Company, New York; president, Frank M. Porter; treasurer, B. Brewster Jennings, president of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, and vice-president of transportation, T. E. Swigart, Shell Pipeline Company, Houston, Tex.

Newly-elected vice-presidents were:—Marketing, Harry J. Kennedy, Continental Oil Company, Houston; production, J. C. Donnell 2nd, Ohio Oil Company, Findlay, Ohio, and refining, W. L. Stewart, jr., Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles.

Canadian Chemical Institute Sets Conference March 16

The Chemical Institute of Canada will hold the fifth annual regional conference of its protective coatings division March 16, 1951, at the Royal York hotel in Toronto.

APMA Maps Agenda For Nov. 27-29 Meeting

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, which will hold its midyear meeting November 27 to 29 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, has outlined its program.

The association's board of directors will meet November 26 at 3 p.m. in the Carpenter Suite of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The morning session November 27 will get under way with an address by Howard B. Fonda, senior vice-president of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and president of APMA. Committee reports and an address by Charles W. Dunn, general counsel of the association, will follow. Dean Edward S. Mason, of the Harvard University Graduate School of Public Administration, will talk on "The Impact of the Defense Program on the National Economy."

The program for the afternoon session, arranged by the committee on social and economic developments, Dr. Carle M. Bigelow, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, chairman, has Matthew Woll, second vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, scheduled as its first speaker. Mr. Woll will discuss "Aspects of the Labor Situation in the Current Emergency." Joseph S. Bates, director of the chemical division, National Production Authority, will talk on "The National Production Arthority in Relation to the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries." Arthur J. White, regional director of the wage and hour and public contracts division, Department of Labor, will discuss "The Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act." Dr. Bigelow will preside.

November 28

At the morning discussion session the following papers will be presented:—"Medical Research Vistas," Dr. Austin Smith, editor, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, Ill.; "Practical Cosiderations of Infectious Hepatitis and Homologous Serum Jaundice," Dr. Sidney O. Levinson, executive director, Michael Reese Research Foundation, Chicago; "The Participation of Vascular Factors of Liver and Kidney Origin in Hypertension," Dr. Ephraim Shorr, assistant professor of medicine, Cornell University Medical College, New York, and "The Contributions of Newer Technics to Our Knowledge of Thyroid Tumors," Dr. Rulow W. Rawson, chief of the division of clinical investigation, Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, New York. Dr. Smith will preside.

Following are the papers to be presented at the afternoon discussion session:—"Research Progress in Antibiotic Therapy," Dr. Perrin H. Long, professor of preventive medicine, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Md.; "Research Progress in the Drug Treatment of Typhus and Typhus-Like Diseases," Dr. Joseph E. Smadel, Army Medical Department, Research and Graduate School, Washington, D. C.; "Research Progress in Endocrinology," Dr. Arthur Grollman, chairman of the department of physiology and pharmacology, Southwestern Medical School, University of Texas, Dallas, and "Streptokinase and Streptodornase in the Treatment of Infection," Dr. William S. Tillett, professor of medicine, New York University College of Medicine, New York. Dr. Long will preside.

The evening dinner session, presided over by Howard B. Fonda, APMA president, will feature the joint presentation of the association's 1950 scientific award to Dr. Philip S. Hench, professor of medicine, University of Minnesota, Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn., and Dr. George W. Thorn, Hersey professor of theory and practice of physic at Harvard University Medical School. Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the United States

—*Continued on page 102*

Drug Trade Conference Sets Meeting December 1

The National Drug Trade Conference will hold its annual meeting December 1 at the Washington hotel, Washington, D. C. The group will convene at 9:30 a.m. Luncheon is scheduled for 12:15 p.m. The afternoon meeting will start at 2 p.m.

Wash. Chemical Engineers Become AIChE Affiliate

The Chemical Engineers Club of Washington has announced its affiliation with the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. The club thus becomes the national section of the institute. George Armistead, jr., consulting engineer, is the president of the club.

TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF VITAMIN PRODUCTS:

Simplify Labeling Problems!

Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} Merck U. S. P.

permits you to

state the Vitamin B_{12} content of

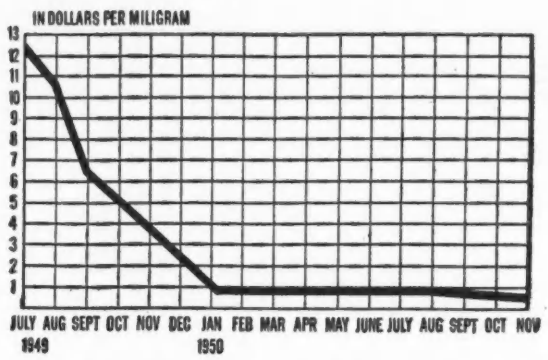
your product simply and clearly:

"Vitamin B_{12} . . . micrograms"

Besides permitting exact and convincing labeling, Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} Merck U.S.P. offers definite advantages of purity, stability and compatibility—of utmost importance to the pharmaceutical manufacturer.

YOUR COST REDUCED 95%

This preferred product is now available to you at a cost almost 96 per cent lower than the original price—16 months ago.



A bulletin containing detailed information on the pharmaceutical application of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} Merck U.S.P., and other valuable data, is yours on request.

CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN B_{12} MERCK U. S. P.

CALL MERCK FOR VITAMINS

Crystalline Vitamin B_{12}
Synthetic Vitamin A
Thiamine Mononitrate
Thiamine Hydrochloride
Riboflavin
Niacin
Niacinamide
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
Vitamin B_6 Hydrochloride (Pyridoxine Hydrochloride)
Ascorbic Acid
Menadione (Vitamin K Active)
Vitamin K_1
Alpha Tocopherol
Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate
Choline

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

November 17, 1950

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb 40 - —
above 92.5 C. m.p. dms., works, lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, tech. fib., dms lb. .45 - —
Acetanilide tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .25½ - —
smaller lots lb. .28½ - —
USP, bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .12½ - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .69½ - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .68½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .69½ - —
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, fib. dms., works 500 lbs. or more lb 1.50 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 1.75 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb 1.15 - —
fib. dms., c.l. dlvd lb. 1.14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .74½ - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74½ - —
Acetoacetparaphenetidide, dms., 500 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 1.90 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼ - .11¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½ - .10
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb 1.10 1.33
Acetophenone, ens., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 —
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech. dms. lb. .31½ - —
smaller pkgs lb. .60 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms. lb. .27 - —
smaller pkgs lb. .53 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - .06¼
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.13.50 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.18.50 -22.50
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.14.00 -18.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls. same basis. lb. .52 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.
Aconitic 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt. dms., lb. .49 —
smaller lots, dms lb. 49½ .54½
Adipic, fib dms., works lb. .26½ —
Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic resub. bbls. fb 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white) USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo.26.00 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Benzoic tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs or more lb. .40 - .43
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54
Betahydroxynaphthoic bbls., works lb. 1.29 - 1.39
Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.118.25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.164.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.169.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.142.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.188.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.193.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.114.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.93.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.139.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.144.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.117.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.163.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 168.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.89.25 - —
Acid, boric, powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.98.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.144.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.149.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.122.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.168.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.173.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.34 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms. c.l. works lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
tankcars, works lb. .35 - —
Cacodylic, bots lb.10.00 -11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .31½ - .32
Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb. 2.92 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .036 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .041 - —
tanks, works lb. .031 - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½ .28½
USP (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½ - —
kgs. lb. .28½ - —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher
USP cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. 28 - —
smaller lots lb 28½ - —
kgs lb. 29½ - —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. 24½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. 25 - —
smaller lots lb 25½ - —
kgs. lb. 26½ - —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. 72 —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .26½ - .27¾
double dist., dms lb. .28½ - .29¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .16 - .17¼
double dist., dms lb. .16½ - .17¾
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equaled gal. 1.06 - 1.11
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.09 - 1.14
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
Acid, cresylic, dom. coaltar, 50% above 207°C, tanks, same basis gal. .93 - 1.00
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.11
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - 1.14
ret. dms. c.l. same basis. gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - 1.00
petroleum, 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
237° C to 265° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .63
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
imported, coaltar 75% at 215°C or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. 1.20 - 1.25
Crotonic, fib dms. works lb .29 —
Cyanoacetic, tech bbls lb 90 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots lb.22.00 -25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D" 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
tanks, works lb. .31½ - —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.52 - —
Folic, bots. fib cans, kilo or more gram 2.00 —
Formic, 85% cbys. c.l. works lb. .13 13½
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ 14
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. 13½ 14
l.c.l., works lb 14 14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .32 - .33
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.83 - 1.87
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.61 - 1.63
Gamma dry ground bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.37 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.32 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 - .31
dms lb. .14 —
kgs. lb. .16 —
Glutamic, laevo, 99% fiber dms. 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
25 lb. lots lb. 2.60 - —
Acid, glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.57 2.59
57%, cbys lb. 2.86 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 —
tech., 48% cbys dlvd E lb. .34 .36
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.00 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .37 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works lb. .06½ - .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .12¼ - .14¼
Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .064 - —
tanks Belle W. Va., 100% basis lb. .065 —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb. 78 —
J, bbls., works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.63
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
L, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .18½ - —
smaller lots lb. .19 - —
80% bbls. 20 bbls. or more. lb. .265 .33
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾ —
10 or less lb. .20¾ —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495 .3545
tech., 22% bbls., r.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44% bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs.10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 —
NF, 85% cbys lb. .69 .72
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .67
Lauric, 90-95% dms lb. .30½ - .31
60% dms lb. .27½ - .28
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2150- .22
water-white, dms lb. .2450- .25
Maleic, powd., dms lb. .32 - .33
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms lb. .45 —
Mandelic, NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Metanilic dms., works lb. .57 - —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½ - .80
Molybdic, dms. 85%-92% works lb. .88 —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .22½ - .24¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .19 - .21
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.40
tanks, works ton.22.00 -23.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.65
tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 2.90
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.90
tanks, works ton.28.00 -30.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 09¼ 09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ 15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms., l.c.l. lb. .35 Nom.
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt adjusted kilo. 8.00 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 6.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 7.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 7.00
l.c.l., E works 100 lbs. 6.90 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 .13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt equald lb. .15½ —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 .18
Acid, nitric, CP, NF, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

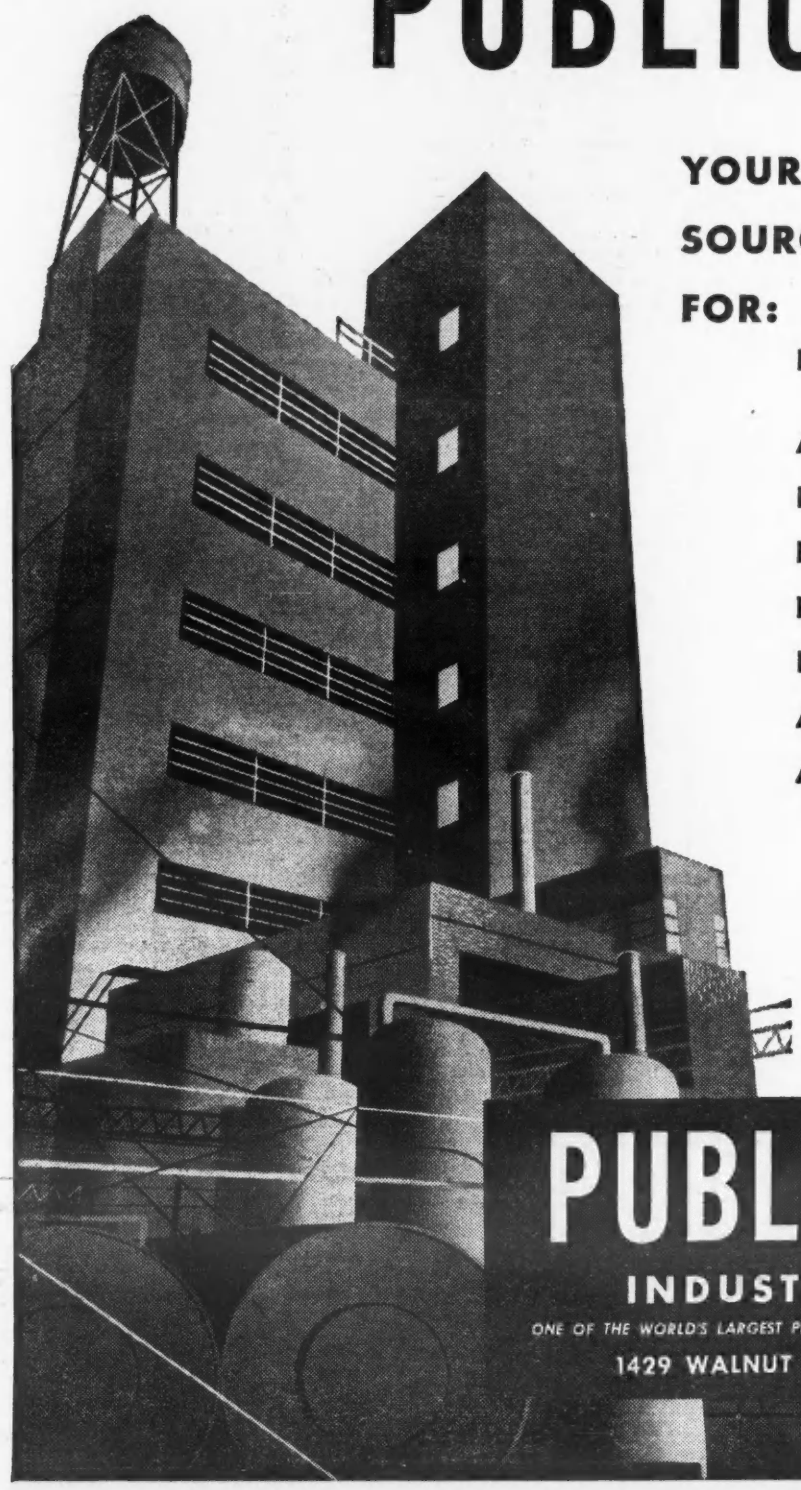
Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
		ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bgs.	bags	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels			prod.	producer
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime			redist.	redistilled
		frt.	freight	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD.	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d.	single distilled
				S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
col.	color	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
com'l	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cryst.	crystal	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	vis.	viscosity
cs.	cases			VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum		
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Octoic—Alcohol, Phenylethyl

Acid, octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil red).
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16¼
10,000 lbs., works lb. .15½- .16½
smaller lots, works lb. .16½- .17½
Palm oil, white dist. dms lb. .21¼- .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, USP XIV, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
technical, dms lb. 1.74 - —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms. 1,000-lb lots or more lb. 6.00 - 7.50
smaller lots lb. 6.05 - 7.80
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¾- .13¾
Perchloric 60% cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb 61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 —
l.c.l., works, frt alld 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, ngs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls. lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, natural, dms., works, lb. .16 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.81
NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. .31 - —
whse. gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, crude, bbls lb. .28 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .34 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .42 - —
powder, bbls. lb. .47 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .62 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - .68
Soybean oil, single, dist., dms. lb. .17½- .18¾
double dist., dms lb. .18 - .19¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .21 - .22¾
single-pressed, bgs lb. .20½- .21¾
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .23¼- .24
Succinic, purified, crys., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.s., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.60
tanks, works ton. 16.20 -16.65
Sulphuric 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.85
tanks, works ton. 19.85 -20.00
98%, tanks, works ton. 21.00 -21.30
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
8 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton. 22.40 - —
acid sulphuric, CP, NF prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15½- .16¾
Tannic, tech. dms lb. No prices.
fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.61 - 1.65
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb 1.51 - 1.54
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots lb. .36½- —
100-lb. dms lb. .37½- —
small dms lb. .39½- .41¼
imported, kgs. lb. .34 - .36
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb 1.60 - 1.80
tech. bbls. cbys. basis 100% lb 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech. kgs., works lb 2.20 - 2.40
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls lb. .48 - .52
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots. oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - .60
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .24 - .25
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls lb. 1.25 - 1.30
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms lb. 1.65 - —
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (eggs), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.28 - 1.30
powd., bbls lb. 1.31 - 1.34
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .77 - .80
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l lb. .67½- .72½
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Miss lb. .17¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .15 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .60 - .68
tech. dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- .32¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¾- .33¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - .30½
synthetic, normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- .12¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .10 - .11
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.20
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .79 - .96½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .83 - 1.05½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .67 - .84½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½- .97½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.06½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .85½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss. R gal. .69½- .97½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.06½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .85½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - .98
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.07
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .86
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - .95½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.04½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .83½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79½- .96½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83½- 1.05½
tanks, same basis gal. .67½- .84½
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - .96½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.05½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .84½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.13 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .92 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .76½- .93½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .80½- 1.02½
tanks, same basis gal. .64½- .81½
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .82½- 1.01
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86½- 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. .70½- .89
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79 - .98½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - 1.07½
tanks, same basis gal. .67 - .86½
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. 17.37 -18.07
l.c.l., same basis gal. 17.91 -18.16
tanks, same basis gal. 17.75 -17.93
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .77 - .97
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81 - 1.06
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - .85
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.77 -18.97
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.81 -19.06
tanks, same basis gal. 18.65 -18.85
Phenylethyl, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb 27¾- —
Furfuryl tech. cns., works lb 30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb 21½- —
l.c.l. works lb 23 - —
tanks, works lb 18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb 29¼- —
l.c.l. works lb 29¾- —
tanks, works lb. 26¼- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .38½- —
99%, dms, incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .40 - —
Methyl (see Methanol)
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methylsobutyl)
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb 1.70 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal)
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol)
Phenylethyl, cns lb. 1.30 1.60



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Alcohol, Polyvinyl—Ammonium Thiocyanate

Alcohol, polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 .68
Propyl, normal, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .09 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns. Waverly, N. Y lb. .47 - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .42½- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .38 - —
Industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .30½- —
tanks, Niagara Falls N. Y. lb. .26½- —
Aldol, 95% dms. works lb .15 .16
denaturing grade dms gal 1.33 1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut. dms., c.l. works frt. alld lb 1.06 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib dms lb. 76 1.20
Alizarin (see Red Alizarin)
Alkanet root, bgs lb 35 .40
Allethrin 100% dms., 1 to 10 dm. lots lb 45.00 —
smaller lots, works lb 50.00 .55.00
solution 20% dms., 100 lb lots, works lb 9.00 - —
10% dms. works gal 37.75 - —
2% dms., works gal 7.75 - —
Allspice (amomum) (see Pimento)
Mexican, bgs., futures lb. .17½- .18
Allyl bromide cnys. 5,000 lbs., works lb .50 —
smaller lots, works lb 1.05 1.10
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .51 - —
solution, 40%, dms., works lb. .25½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .38 - .39
powdered, cs lb. .48 - .49
Curacao, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, USP, bbls, dms, kgs lb. 3.50 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works frt alld lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
Alphapicoline ret dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks South works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms. l.c.l., dlvd E. lb .17 —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled bls lb .30 .40
Alum, ammonium, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bbls, works 100 lbs 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls lb. .20 .21
hydrous, bbls lb. .07¼ .08
Potassium, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
powd. bbls. works 100 lbs 4.45 - —
USP, burnt, bbls lb. .20 - .21
hydrous bbls lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Soda, bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs 4.25 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 : —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 : —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
cryst. com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .0650- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0690- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Fluoride, tech. anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .10 : —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works ton. 72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .38½- —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .39½
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 : —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .18 : —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .35¼- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .13 - .18
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt. allˢd lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. allˢd lb .15 —
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .59½- —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard, dms lb. .68½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms lb. .59 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. allˢd. lb. .25¼- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
powd., dms., works lb. .32 - .33
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene bbls lb. 1.03 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.35 - 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP bots., dms lb 6.00 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 74.00 -75.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .19 - .19½
3 lb. .21 - .21½
4 lb. .16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 76.50 -77.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 -81.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. allˢd lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. allˢd lb .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 309.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 372.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 377.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .20 - .21
Chloride, tech (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .18 - .19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.40 —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½- —
kgs., works lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. allˢd lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
metal grade, kgs lb. .90 - —
tech. grade, bbls., kgs lb. .80 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 63.00 - —
33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 71.55 - —
Ammonium nitrate, fertilizer grade, domestic, bgs., western works. ton. 58.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 46.00 - —
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .23¼- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 219.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 282.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 287.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 32.00 -37.00
converters', Gulf and Atlantic ports ton. 45.00 -49.50
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. allˢd lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20

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HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORP.
FORMIC ACID 90%
HEYDEN
FORMIC ACID (90% and 85%)
Available in 500 lb. stainless steel drums or 125 lb. carboys. For use in:
Dyeing Operations
Textile Finishing
Leather Tanning
Rubber Manufacture
Paper Treatment
Metal Plating
Souring (laundries)
Intermediates for drugs, perfumes, formates, etc.
HEYDEN SODIUM FORMATE
A neutral and colorless crystalline powder which gives a clear solution in water and is especially suitable for use in the production of water-resistant wallpapers, in textile dyeing, in leather tanning and in a variety of other uses.
SHIPPED IN 300 LB. WATER-PROOFED FIBER DRUMS.
Samples and technical data sent promptly upon request on company letterhead.
SERVING INDUSTRY THROUGH FINER CHEMICALS
FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS
Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride
Bromides • Chlorinated Aromatics
Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid
Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols
Hexamethylenetetramine • Medicinal Colloids
Methylene Disalicylic Acid • Paraformaldehyde
Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin • Pentaerythritols
Propyl Gallate • Quadrafos • Resorcinol
Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin
HEYDEN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
393 SEVENTH AVE., NEW YORK 1, N.Y.
CHICAGO 6 • PHILADELPHIA 3 • SAN FRANCISCO 11
DETROIT 1 • RUMFORD 16, R.I.

Ammonium thioglycollate, commercial, 100% basis, cbys	lb.	1.40	1.60
highly purified, same basis	lb	1.70	1.90
Thiosulphate cryst, jars works	lb.	.32	—
Amphetamine citrate dextro bots	lb.	36.00	—
dextro-laevo, dms	lb	6 50	—
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic bots	lb.	36 00	—
monobasic, bots	lb.	34.00	—
dextro-laevo, dms	lb	6 50	—
Phosphate dextro dibasic bots	lb	36 00	—
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms	lb	6 50	—
monobasic, dms	lb.	6.25	—
Sulphate, dextro dms	lb	36 00	—
dextro-laevo dms	lb	6 50	—
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.23	- —
ex pentane dms, c.l., frt alld E. of Miss R	lb	16	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	17	—
tanks, same basis	lb	15	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).			
Butyrate dms	lb	90	1 00
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms	lb.	1.60	2.05
Nitrite USP bots	lb	1 75	1 85
Salicylate, cns., dms	lb.	.80	- .85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms	lb.	1.13	- 1.40
Angelica root dom. bls	lb	65	70
imported, bls	lb.	.75	- .85
Angostura bark, bls	lb.	.48	- .50
Aniline oil, dms, c.l. works, frt. alld	lb.	.17	- .17½
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.18	- .18½
tanks, works, frt. alld	lb.	.16	—
Salt, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28	—
Anise, Argentine bgs	lb	No stocks	
Chinese, star, bgs	lb.	.23	- .24
Cyprus bgs	lb	20	20½
Czech, bgs	lb.	.15	- .15½
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.16½-	.17
Syrian, bgs	lb	15	Nom.
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.14¾-	.15
Anisic aldehyde bots, dms	lb.	2.00	2.45
Annatto powder dms	lb.	24	.25
Seed, bgs	lb	16	.19
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works	lb	1.10	—
90%, bbls., works	lb	1.25	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.80	.83
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)			
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines	lb.	.32	—
cases, c.l., mines	lb.	.32½-	—
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.31	- —
Trichloride, pails, works	lb.	.34	.36
solution, cbys	lb.	.33¼-	.34
Sulphide 62-64% bgs. frt alld. dlvd	lb.	.24	- .24½
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).			
Antipyrene USP dms	lb	2.35	2.45
Apomorphine USP bots	oz.	23.20	23 76
Archil extract bbls	lb	No stocks	
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb.	.18	- .19
Arecoline hydrobromide NF bots	oz.	5.00	5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms.	kilo.	70.00	-90.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity)		17.00	- —
Arnica, flowers, bls	lb.	.45	- .50
root, bls	lb	1.45	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb.	.14	.16
Arsenic metal lump bbls, prompt shipt	lb	.80	.90
Sulphide yellow bbls	lb	No stocks	
Trioxide, USP, dms	lb.	.40	- —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	- .08
Asafetida, cs	lb	32	35
powd bbls dms	lb	50	53
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous N Y.)			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	940 00	960 00
No 2, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	485 00	492 00
Run of-mine, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	400 00	—
fiber 3K, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	313 00	—
3R, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	267 00	—
3T, c.l (20 tons), mines	ton	249 50	—
3Z, c.l (20 tons), mines	ton	231 00	—
4K, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	124 50	—
4M, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	124 00	—
4T c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	111 50	141 00
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	111 50	—
5D, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	88 00	—
5K, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	88 00	—
5M, c.l (20 tons), mines	ton	84 00	—
5R, c.l (20 tons), mines	ton	78 50	79 00
6D, c.l (30 tons), mines	ton	58 00	-59 00
7D, c.l 30 tons), mines	ton	52 00	-52 50
7F, c.l (30 tons), mines	ton	49 00	-49 50
7H, c.l (30 tons), mines	ton	41 50	-42 00
7K, c.l (30 tons), mines	ton	35 00	-35 50
7M, c.l (30 tons), mines	ton	30 50	-31 00
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	29 50	30 00
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	28 00	-28 50
7RF, c.l (30 tons) mines	ton	30 50	-31 00
7TF c.l (30 tons), mines	ton	30 50	-31 00
8S, c.l (30 tons), mines	ton	19 00	-27 00

Prices quoted above are in U S funds Add $4 per ton for l.c.l lots

Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal	09	—
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon refinery	gal	09½	10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 270°-295° F fusing point, c.l., bgs., f.o.b. Colo mines.	ton	37.00	- —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point not uniform, c.l., bgs., Colo. mines	ton	34.00	- —
jet, c.l., bgs., Colo. mines	ton	34.00	- —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½-	—
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks tankwagon refinery	ton	22.00	- —
80-300 penetration tanks tank wagon, refinery	ton	21.00	- —
Atropine, USP, bots	oz.	9.75	-10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots	oz.	5.75	6.35

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units	vial	.42	- —
10,000 units	vial	80	- —
50,000 units	vial	2.38	- —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs	lb.	1.35	- 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).			
Barberry, root bark, bgs	lb.	.40	- .45
tree bark, bgs		40	- .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms	lb.	4.50	- —
Sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.75	- 4.77
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works	ton	80.00	-85.00
smaller lots, works	ton	90.00	-95.00
Chlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.30	- .35
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.17	- .18
tech., crystals bgs., c.l., works.	ton	100.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton	110.00	- —
Chromate bgs frt equald	lb	31½	.32
Dioxide, dms., works	lb.	.12	- —
Hydrate crystals, bgs	lb	09	.09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	19	- —
Iodide, bots	lb.	6.14	- —
Monoxide (see Oxide)			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l works	lb	13	—
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., works	lb	.11½	—
Barium peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.40	- .41
Sulphate tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)			
X-ray, bbls.	lb	13	- .13½
Sulphide dms., c.l., works	ton	55 00	- —
l.c.l. works	ton	70 00	- —
Barium potassium chromate, dms. c.l. frt alld	lb	20	- —
l.c.l. works	lb	21	- —
tech. bgs. c.l. works, frt equald	ton	90 00	- —
l.c.l. works	ton	100 00	- —
Barytes ore approx 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk mines	ton	9 40	12 50
Barytes water-grd. paper bgs. c.l. St. Louis	ton	37.60	-37.85
ex whse. N. Y	ton	53.45	-61.75
Southern off-color bgs. mines	ton	19 00	—
95 75% bgs mines	ton	20 00	—
Bauxite bulk mines	ton	8.50	10 00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)			
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Root bls.	lb	40	.41
Bentonite 200 mesh bgs. works	ton	12 00	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.70	- .75
tech., cbys., dms	lb.	.47	- .52
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.22	- .23½
Benzene (see Benzol)			
Hexachloride 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)			
tech., bgs. dms., c.l., works, gamma unit	lb.	.02	- —
l.c.l., works, unit	lb.	.0210-	—
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.02¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.0295-	—
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.03¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.0335-	—

Ammonium Thioglycollate—Bismuth Subsalicylate

Benzidine base bbls	lb	1.02	—
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.83	- —
Benzocaine, dms	lb.	3.50	- 3.62
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.31	- —
Birmingham district	gal.	.30	- —
Chicago district	gal.	.30	- —
Cleveland district	gal.	.30	- —
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.30	- —
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.30	- —
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.32	- —
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.32	- —
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.30	- —
Minaqua Colo	gal.	.30	- —
Philadelphia, Pa	gal.	.30	- —
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.30	- —
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.32	- —
Syracuse, N. Y	gal.	.30	- —
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.30	- —
Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.30	- —
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.30	- —
Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.30	1.60
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald.	lb.	.18	.20
Benzoyl chloride cbys. dms., c.l., works, frt eq	lb.	.20½	21
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	21½	22
Peroxide pure fib ctns. works.	lb.	90	1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.60	- .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.80	- —
Chloride tech cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	19	19½
l.c.l. same basis	lb	20	20½
high grade zc higher			
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Benzyl formate, cns	lb.	1.60	- 2.10
Propionate, bots	lb	1.35	1.65
Salicylate, bots	lb.	1.65	- 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots	lb	1.80	2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots	lb	8.90	9.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Hydrochloride, bots	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Sulphate, cns	lb	35 00	-36 25
Berberis root, bls	lb	35	40
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms works	lb	90	—
Betanaphthol resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.77	- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.30½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
Benzoate fib dms., works	lb	1.70	—
Salicylate dms	lb	5 00	—
Betanaphthylamine tech., bbls., works	lb.	90	- —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., worrs, 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.25	—
smaller lots	lb	1 60	- —
Betapicolin 98%, dms., works	lb	95	- —
Beth root bls	lb	45	.50
Biotin, cryst	gram	10.00	—
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11	- —
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.65	- —
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.25	- —
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	2.17	- —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.47	4.85
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	4.32	- 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib, dms	lb.	5.22	- —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	- —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.15	- —
Subiodide, fib, dms	lb.	5.37	- —
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb.	2.65	- —
Subsalicylate, USP dms	lb.	3.50	- —

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☐	☐	Benzene Phosphorus Oxydichloride	258°	1.5580	1.375 @ 26°C
☐	☐	Benzene Phosphorus Thiodichloride	205° @ 130 mm	1.6210	1.376 @ 13°C

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Bismuth-Ammonium Citrate—Butyric Ether

Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point lb. .19 - .21
Bone ngs. bbls. c.l. divd lb 14¾ 22¾
Carload price ½c per lb less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse. 1½c per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., divd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0950- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., divd. or whse lb. .1550- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 - —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., divd., or whse lb. .1250- —
Charcoal (see C)
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide synthetic bgs., c.l. works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 11¼ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .077 - .33
Mineral ngs. works lb 0160- 0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .30 - .32
root, bls lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 - .75
Tree bark, bls lb. .30 - .33
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -140.00
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
pulp, 66⅔% bbls. c.l., works ton.69.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.75.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 9.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 9.00 - —
soluble, bgs., cs lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .50 - .63
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., divd. N of Tenn and N.C., E of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Celestial, bbls, same basis lb 15 .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine)
Blue copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
Potash (P bbls. same basis lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .20 - .30½
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls lb 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb 2.60 2.70
Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .90 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.62.50 - —
Chicago, works ton.62.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., E. works ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.60.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.62.50 - —
Chicago, works ton.62.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves bls lb. .15 - .16
Borage flowers bls lb. 40 - 45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, ens. lb. 2.25 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .30 - —
dms., lead-lined, divd lb. .23 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.35 - 5.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A). Gold, litho., ens., dms., works. lb. .50 - .60
moulding, ens., dms., works. lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, ens., dms., works lb. .95 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works. lb. .60 .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .3075- —
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .05¼- .06½
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05½- .07½
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y lb. .06¼- .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .08½
raw, American bgs., same basis. lb. .04¼- .06½
Turkey type, bgs., same basis. lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, ens., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls lb. .29 - .35
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .14 - .16
cut and sifted, bls lb. .20 - .22
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls., refinery lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- .34¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- .33¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .30½
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.r., works lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .41½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - —
Laurate, dms. works lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 - —
Oleate, refd., dms. l.c.l. works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49¾- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

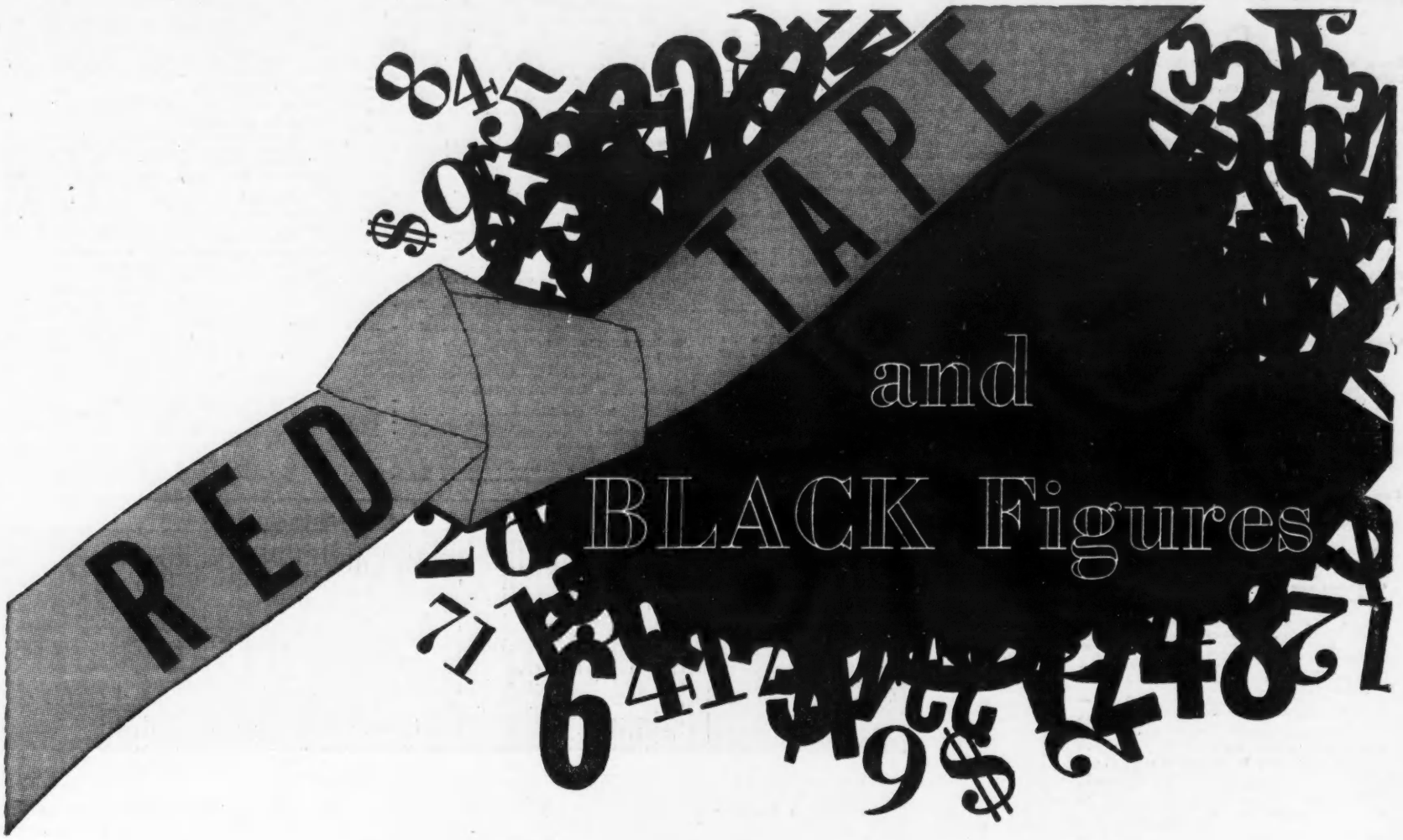
SPECIFY V-C CHEMICALS

PHOSPHORIC ACIDS
PHOSPHORUS
CALCIUM PHOSPHATES
DISODIUM PHOSPHATE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
TETRASODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE
SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE
SODIUM METASILICATE
LIQUID SODIUM SILICATES
NICOTINE
TETRA ETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE

OTHER NEW ORGANIC PHOSPHATE CHEMICALS—on a pilot plant basis—will be announced from time to time

VC CHEMICALS®

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Chemicals Division: *401 East Main St., Richmond 8, Virginia*



The other Monday morning we had our usual weekly powwow – all departmental heads present or accounted for. Of course the usual snake-in-the-grass had to raise its head just when things were going nicely – how to move orders faster through the plant. And of course, as usual, it was "lab and plant control" that got the blame. So, once again we rehearsed step by step the average twenty-odd (?) controls entering into the production of average products.

All were carefully studied. Could any of them be dropped? Or doubled up? Could re-routing save time? Then the subject of special controls for special products was hashed and re-hashed.

"In fact" said Mike, "Control 124-G-8 should be transferred from Special Group Control to Regular Group Control."

He was greeted by a chorus of boos. Why add more red tape? It's red tape that's tying us in knots!

Then from the back of the meeting a lone voice – "Yeah, but our red tape pays off in black figures for the customer!"

And there you have it! Sure control is red tape – but not *needless* red tape! Essentially good pharmaceutical manufacture must be control and when you start to skim it, the cream is off the milk!

Control is red tape, but red tape is insurance – it is safety. And its end result is the *better* product that started in this cradle of creative formulation. Your order may be a little slower "coming through," but the red tape will pay off in black figures for you in the long run.

GEORGE MILLER
PRESIDENT

P. S. I'll tell you what we have *eliminated successfully – production worries for a lot of companies. Now they're concentrating 100 per cent on sales, and* are they doing it!

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.
2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

Cacao Butter—Cellulose Acetate

C

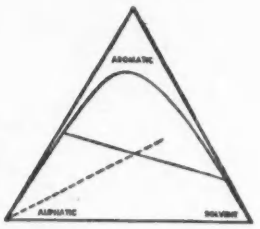
Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 2.40 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP cryst. cms., 100 lbs or more lb. 4.75 - —
anhydrous, dms 100 lbs or more lb 5.00 - —
Synthetic USP cryst dms., 100 lbs or more lb 3.80 - —
anhydrous dms 100 lbs or more lb 4.00 - —
Citrated USP dms 100 lbs or more lb 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide bots lb 6.70 Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs., futures..... lb. .48 - .50
Calamine, USP, dms ..... lb. .27 - .29
Calamus root, dom., bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
imported, bleached, pls lb .70 Nom.
peeled, bls lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials 250 grams or more works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil, dms 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit. .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers' dms., wholesale works, frt. alld on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .13
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .80 - 1.00
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., dlvd ton 121.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80% pastel bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l. lots, same basis ton 52.00 -62.00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank-cars ton 10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 23.50 - —
l.c.l. works, same basis ton 32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs. frt equald lb. 29¼ - .30
Cyanide, dms dlvd E of Rockies lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, USP bbls, dms lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls dms lb. .59 .65
Glycerophosphate NF fib. dms lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms works lb 90 —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. Rockies dm. 25.25 -29.85
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis, cs. 21.00 -23.00
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms lb. .80 .83
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .37 - —
smaller quantities works lb .38 .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Co., dms., frt. equald lb. .25¼- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
Pantothenate, dextro tars, 100 grams or more frt adjusted gram .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .64 - .65
Phosphate, dibasic USP bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
feed grade bgs. 15 tons wks ton 105.00 - —
one ton or over works ton 115.00 - —
less than one ton works ton 125.00 - —
monobasic bgs 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0305- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate bgs works lb 28 —
Resinate precip dms frt alld. works lb. .25¼- —
Silicate hydrated bgs. c.l. works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Stearate precip ctns c.l. works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38 - .39
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .55 - .80
Calomel, USP fine powd. dms lb. 2.17 - 2.18
reg. powd., dms ..... lb. 2.02 - —
Camphene, dms. incl., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.60 -15.60
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 14.90 -17.25
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 12.50 -13.50
chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF, dms., kgs lb 2.75 2.85
natural, powd 100 lb lots lb 45 .55
tablets, 1 oz ½ oz lb .85 .93
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .45½- —
smaller lots lb. .49 - .56
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .56 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .57 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .84 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .85 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)
Canella alba bark bls lb 25 .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb 75 - .85
powd. bxs ..... lb 90 1.05
Russian bgs. ..... lb 1.85 3.00
powd bxs ..... lb 4.00 4.10
Capsicum (see Pepper red)
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper lb 4.00 6.50
from African pepper lb 5.75 6.75
Caramel coloring NF bbls gal 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch ..... lb. .17 - .17½
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb 1.55 —
bbls., same basis lb 1.65 1.85
Carbinol, butyl secondary dms., l.c.l. works lb 70 —
Methylisobutyl dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
Carbon bisulphide 50 gal dms. c.l. works frt alld to competitive points lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07½- —
5-gal dms c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls ..... lb. .06 - .08
Carbon tetrachloride, c.p., dms., works lb. .10 - .11
NF, cbys ..... lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .09¼- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .102 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- .08¼
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs lb. 3.75 - 3.80
medium, cs ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.45
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 4.00 Nom.
Ceylon, cs. ..... lb. 3.46 Nom.
Guatemala, cs. ..... lb. 3.95 - 4.00
Indian, cs ..... lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Mangalore, cs ..... lb. 3.65 - 3.70
green, Alleppey, bgs. ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.40
Ceylon, bgs. ..... lb. 3.20 - 3.25
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF, quik, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg 5.00 - —
50% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities ..... gm. 5.00 - —
Carotene crystals, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works ..... gm. .40 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. cn. cn. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb. 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb. 7.86 - —
8,500 A units, per gram, tins, works milli. units. .18 - —
dms., works milli. units. .16 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .24 - —
Carvel, bots. lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .36 - .39
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .36 - .37
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .39½- .41½
imp. acid-precip., ground 100 bgs. or more, ex-dock lb. .34¾- .35
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex-dock lb. .35 - .36
Cashew nut shell, liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J. lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .22½- —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, rolls, Batavia, longstick, bls. lb. .23 - .26
broken, bls. ..... lb. .19 - .20
afloat, bls ..... lb. .18 - .18¼
shortstick, afloat, bls ..... lb. .16 - .16½
China, Canton, Kwangsi, select, cs. lb. .13¾- .13½
broken, bls. ..... lb. .12½- .13
afloat ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Cassia, rolls, China, Henan, Yunnan, scraped, bls. lb. .17 - .17½
broken, bls ..... lb. .16 - .16½
unscraped, bls ..... lb. .15½- .16
broken, bls ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Saigon, broken, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .31
afloat ..... lb. .28 - .28½
medium, bls. ..... lb. .38 - .39
thin, bls ..... lb. .50 Nom.
Cassia fistula, bskts. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 180.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ....ton. 37.50 - —
Castoreum, natural, cns ..... lb. 7.00 -30.00
artificial, cns. ..... lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Catechol, CP cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip leaves, bls. ..... lb. .76 - .80
Celery seed, French, bgs., afloat. lb. .35 - .36
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .24½- .25
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld on 100 lbs or more lb. .36 - .38
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .51
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .44 - .49

Life ...on the

FRUIT GROWERS report excellent resu
in the control of pear psylla wi
THIOPHOS® Parathion. In the t
shown, damage by psylla caused t
defoliation of the Anjou pear tr
while the other tree on the left was p
tected against this pest by parathi
Fruit and vegetable yields genera
are up where crops are protected by t
insecticide against mites, aphids, r
spider and many other insect pe

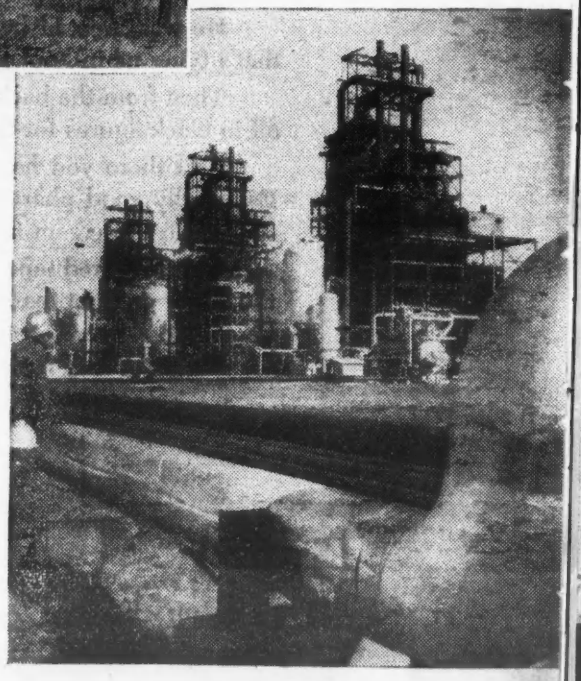
NEW PRODUCT NEWS

$O(CH_2CH_2CN)_2$ β,β'-OXYDIPROPIONITRILE
$S(CH_2CH_2CN)_2$ β,β'-THIODIPROPIONITRILE
$NH(CH_2CH_2CN)_2$ β,β'-IMINODIPROPIONITRILE



Can the Dipropionitriles Help You?

The selective solvent action of the dipropionitriles makes possible the separation of mixtures of compounds that are difficult or impossible to separate by the usual methods. Other applications include the possible use of dipropionitriles in the purification of hydrocarbons and in refining tall oil, vegetable oil and wood rosins. To receive technical literature, check the coupon.



CYANAMID BUILDS in Michigan City, Indiana, to meet the i
creased demand of "cat" crackers for more fluid catalyst. Th
new plant will make available to the petroleum refining indu
try greatly increased quantities of AEROCAT® Microsphe
oidal Synthetic Fluid Catalyst. When completed the plant w
supply the East, Middle-West and Canada, supplementi
Cyanamid's Ft. Worth plant serving the West and Southwe

Cellulose acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .54 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .55 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .50 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .51 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .53 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs and over, works lb. .52 - .55
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .53 - .56
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .58 - —
molding composition plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black dms. l.c.l. frt alld. lb. .56 .61
regular black dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 .48
variegations. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .61 .66
Triacetate, flake ctns., works, frt alld. on 100 lbs or more lb. .46 —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 —
Oxalate, NF bbls., bgs., works lb .70 - .73
Oxide optical grade, bgs. under 100 lbs., works lb 2.25 —
kgs. 100-lb lots, works lb 1.85 —
Chalk, precip. cosmetic dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs. c.l., works ton 40.00 —
papermakers, bgs. c.l., works ton.32.50 40.00
rubber makers, bgs. c.l., works ton 20.00 —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs lb. .85 - 1.00
Roman, bls. lb. .80 - .85

Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.51.80 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.49.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl. c.l., works. ton.46.80 -59.00
lump, bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works ton.41.80 -45.50
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.80 -43.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., ogs. c.l., works, South ton.40.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.40.00 —
l.c.l., works, South ton.40.00 -50.00
bulk, c.l., works South ton.30.00 —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0450- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0485- —
tanks, works lb. .0375- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .0972- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1042- .1142
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.12.50 13.00
l.c.l., works ton.13.50 14.00
bulk, c.l. works ton 9.50 10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works. ton.16.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.19.00 -40.00
powd., bgs. c.l., ex dock. net ton.35.00 45.00
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.45.00 -60.00

Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb 1.05 - 1.10
Chloramine T, NF bbls. works lb. .75 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, dms. frt. alld. lb. .12½- .13¼
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. works lb .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .20
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro-o(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb 1.38 —
Chlorophyll, 4% oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, pails, tins lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —

Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate—Coriander Seed

Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.50 - —
5-lb pkg. lb 9.00 - —
1-lb pkg. lb 9.50 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 2.30 2.55
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms. same basis lb 2.30 2.55
Chromium acetate, powd. 72% Cr. bbls. works lb No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb 44½- —
Green (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 —
Trioxide, USP, bots lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 7.65 9.20
Cinchona bark, NF, red, quill, 20-inch, cs lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs lb. .40 .45
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .32 .35
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 .65
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30½- .42
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.26
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .32 - .33
Citral, bots, cns lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 4.35 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
Civet, bots oz 4.00 -13.00
artificial, bots lb 13.75 -15.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .25½- .26
Zanzibar, bls lb. .25 - .25½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs lb. .95 - 1.00
imported, bgs lb No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs or over, works, frt alld lb. .57 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 .69
low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .54 —
smaller lots same basis lb. .56 .66
tech. low and medium vis., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms. c.l. ex-whse, gal. .24 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½- —
refd. resale, bbls c.l. ex-whse gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 —
Cobalt acetate, bbls. dlvd lb. .93½ —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
Chloride, 24.5% Co, kgs., works lb. .91¼- —
Hydrate, 60.3% Co, bbls lb. 2.13 —
Linoleate, liquid, 6% Co, dms lb. .48¾- —
fused, 8½%, Co, dms lb. .58 - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs. ex-whs. lb 1.80 —
under 100 lbs. ex whse lb 1.82 1.87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .38¾- —
Nitrate, 20.4% Co, bbls lb. .78¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs lb 1.38 —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs. lb. 1.31¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms lb. .23¼- —
Sulphate, bgs, 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.05 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz. 15.00 —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz lots oz. 11.75 —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb .16 .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .76 - .78
Codeine, NF, cns. 100 ozs oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns. 100 ozs oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz 79.00 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb .60 .70
Seed, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .26 - —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .27½- —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colombo root, bls. lb. .13 .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb 30 35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .20 - .24
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls. works lb. .28 —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 .30
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .32½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .21¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots lb 2.40 —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .523 - .543
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .24½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst. bbls. works. lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls lb. .27 - —
solid 10% Cu, bbls lb. .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .35 - .38
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb. .37 - .39
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .45
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolate, fib. dms lb. 3.50 —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¼- —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .44½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works. lb. .1470- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .2435- —
l.c.l., works .2585- —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1470- .26
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton.227.50 - —
Pacific ports ton.222.50 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .16 - .16¼
afloat, bgs lb. .15 - —
Italian, bgs lb. No stocks.
Moroccan, bgs lb. .23 - .24

Chemical Newsfront

t RUBBER PRODUCTS, A LONGER LIFE that makes
m more popular with consumers. Chief
son for this longer life: more manufactur-
are using Calco's Antioxidant 2246. This
w compound which slows the effects of oxi-
ion is excellent for light-colored stocks as it
esn't stain or discolor. For more informa-
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ht, compact paper containers are easy to
ndle and use. Chief pluses for the consumer
their disposability and cleanliness. Many
ainers in use today are made with paper
ated with Cyanamid's ALWAX* Sizes. These
es impart such desirable qualities as greater
istance to water and lactic acid as well as
proved folding and scoring properties. For
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☐ Dipropionitriles ☐ THIOPHOS Parathion

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Company.....
Address.....
State.....

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Corn Sugar—Dihydrostreptomycin Hydrochloride

Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.44 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.72 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.87 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.88 - —
gran. powd. dms. 50 lbs or more lb. 1.73 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.78 - —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, Memphis ton 72.00 - —
Coumarin, NF, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powd., cans lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .31½- .32½
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
NF, beechwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.25 - —
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. .95 - —
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .35
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.70 - —
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .138 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .141 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1410- —
tanks, same basis lb. .125 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .148 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .151 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .148 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .135 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., c.l works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .26 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls lb. .50 - .60
Cumene dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 - .56
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .23½- .24
Morocco, bgs lb. No stocks.
Syrian, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .06¾- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton 46.50 - —
ton 46.50 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton 2.25 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tanks, works lb. .36½- —
Cyclopropane, USP 2 lb. cyls, works. cyl. 40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .30 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls, c.l., works frt equald. lb. .43 - .48
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .60
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - .66
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .35 - .37
Dandelion root, bls lb. .55 - .60
DDD tech, fine grd, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .51½- —
lump, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .49¼- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .32 — —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 85% b.p.l. paper bgs. works ton 44.15 - 55.75
Rock, 14½% P. paper bgs. works ton 45.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb .11 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd lb .42 — —
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro dms lb. 30.00 - —
Dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Chicago, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.84 - —
Chicago, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.04 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.94 - —
Chicago, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.54 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.69 - —
Chicago, c.l. 100 lbs. 6.89 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .0860- .0910
Dextrose, USP dms lb 17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots, works lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.75 — —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 - 52.00
California ton. 38.00 - 40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast. ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- .36¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- .37¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - .35
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .49¾- —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .39¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .40¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works lb. .61½- —
Dichloroaniiin, dms., works lb. 75 - 80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .047 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .055 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .41¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55¼- —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¾- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .21½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .61¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .59¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo. 240.00 - 300.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 12.50 - 18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 - 30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 - —
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. No prices.
Oleate, dms. lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. No prices.
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .43 - —

Jefferson

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Excellent Quality For Many End Uses...

tobacco humectant
manufacture of resins
manufacture of plasticizers
printing inks
dehydrating agent for natural gas
textile softener
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in tank cars or 55 gallon drums.

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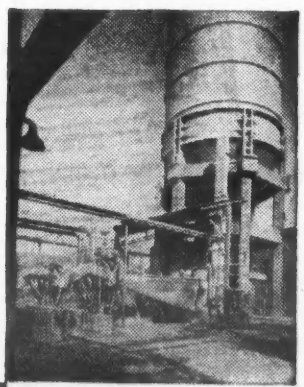

Quicklime silo and lime slakers in ethylene oxide and glycol unit at Jefferson's Neches plant.

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.

711 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES

ETHYLENE OXIDE
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms	lb.	.93	1.00
smaller containers	lb.	1.03	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
tanks, works	lb.	.07½	—
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.39¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.49¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.14	.14½
Dimethyl chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
tanks, works	lb.	.51	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.78¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.79¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.77	—
Sulphate, 65-gal ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, 25%-40% dms., cb., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	.38
l.c.l., works basis 100%	lb.	.37½	.38½
tanks, works basis 100%	lb	.36	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	1.43	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb	1.45	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	1.40	—
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.54	.57
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms	lb.	.18	—
purified, dms	lb.	.19½	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17¼	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼	—
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.31	—
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.09½	—
refd., dms.	lb.	.19	—
Dinonylnapnthalene, c.l., dms., work	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l. dms., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks works	lb	.12	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.42	.43¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.44¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40½	.41½
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.39½	.39¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.40½	.40¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.38	—
Diorthotolylguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.53	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½	—
Dip oil (see fat acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol ogs. l.c.l. works	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South	gal.	.38	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.39	—
l.c.l., whse., N. Y.	gal.	.58	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south	gal.	.35	—
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.46	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.52	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.53	.91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	—
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.23	—
tech., tankcars, works	lb.	.22	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms.	lb.	4.00	4.25
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	.15¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	.16¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	.14
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.19¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	No stocks.	
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.25	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.35	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.20	—
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb	.13	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.20	.24
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Dogwood bark, Jamaica	lb.	.11	.13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	45	47
mass, cs.	lb.	.90	1.00
reeds, cs	lb.	1.75	2.00
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb	17.00	-17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	22.20	-22.85
No. 3, cns.	lb	35.25	-35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns.	lb	4.55	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	7.55	7.85
No. 2, cns.	lb	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns.	lb.	22.20	-22.85
No. 4, cns.	lb	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns.	lb	5.30	5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	-17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	10.50	-11.05
No. 3, cns.	lb	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns.	lb	3.30	3.40
No. 5, cns.	lb	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns.	lb	4.00	4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—			
Black, D&C, No 1, cns.	lb	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb	16.10	—
No. 6, cns.	lb	16.10	—
No. 7, cns.	lb	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb	10.95	—
No. 4, cns.	lb	20.05	—
No. 5, cns.	lb	5.70	—
No. 10, cns.	lb	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb	3.75	—
No. 9, cns.	lb	3.75	—
No. 10, cns.	lb	3.00	—
No. 11, cns.	lb	2.25	—
No. 12, cns.	lb	3.00	—
No. 17, cns.	lb	10.95	—
No. 18, cns.	lb.	24.00	—
No. 19, cns.	lb	20.05	—
No. 21, cns.	lb	4.70	—
No. 22, cns.	lb	10.95	—
No. 28, cns.	lb	24.65	—
No. 33, cns.	lb	17.45	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—			
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 8, cns.	lb	10.95	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns.	lb	13.50	—
No. 22, cns.	lb	9.15	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns.	lb	13.55	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots works 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—			
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	10.95	—
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).			
20 Orange AD	lb.	.64	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.78	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.64	—
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.83	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.06	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	.57	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.74	—
151 Orange Y	lb.	.47	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.55	—
176 Fast red A, conc	lb.	.90	—
179 Azo rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.04	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	.92	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc	lb.	.93	—
202 Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.68	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.71	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.84	—
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.89	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.86	—

Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):			
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	2.03	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%	lb.	1.09	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.40	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200%	lb.	2.01	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	—
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc	lb.	.86	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.34	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	1.65	—
401 Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.63	—
406 Blue, 2B, extra, conc	lb.	1.07	—
419 Diamine fast red FC	lb.	1.12	—
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.90	—
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc.	lb.	1.18	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150%	lb.	2.23	—
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc	lb.	2.03	—
581 Direct black E, double	lb.	.89	—
593 Diamine green BXN conc. 150%	lb.	.97	—
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150%	lb.	1.46	—
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc	lb.	.92	—
639 Xylene light yellow GX	lb.	1.79	—
640 Tartrazine conc	lb.	1.46	—
655 Auramine conc	lb.	1.85	—
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst	lb.	2.10	—
662 Brilliant green cryst	lb.	2.79	—
667 Brilliant milling green B conc	lb.	3.68	—
671 Brilliant blue E	lb.	1.73	—
680 Methyl violet S, conc	lb.	1.10	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.58	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)			
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200%	lb.	3.75	—
729 Victoria blue B conc	lb.	2.79	—
739 Green SN extra	lb.	2.41	—
749 Rhodamine B extra	lb.	4.33	—
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175%	lb.	3.11	—
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125%	lb.	2.90	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.68	—
922 Methylene blue ZX	lb.	1.55	—
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste.	lb.	.76	—
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains	lb.	.32	—
1034 Alizarin red S, conc	lb.	2.59	—
1054 Anthraquinone blue B	lb.	2.91	—
1078 Anthraquinone green G	lb.	2.72	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.33	—
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	2.00	—
double paste	lb.	4.00	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75	—
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste	lb.	2.36	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.57	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.75	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.68	—
double paste	lb.	3.35	—
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste	lb.	1.62	—

WHERE DID IT GO?
Down the sewer — rejected.

WHY?
Unreliable chemicals spoiled it.

RESULT:
Often your spoilage savings enable you to maintain *higher* quality at *lower* long-run cost. May we give you the benefit of our long experience in solving quality control problems?

Even when only one batch in ten goes sour, your cost on the other nine goes up at least 11%. That's why so many process industries have found it pays to use Mallinckrodt *Fine Chemicals*. Their unwavering purity makes it far easier to turn out uniformly better batches . . . eliminate rejects.

• better batches *begin* with MALLINCKRODT FINE CHEMICALS

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS

Mallinckrodt St., St. Louis 7, Mo. • 72 Gold St., New York, N. Y.

CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • LOS ANGELES • MONTREAL • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers of Medicinal, Photographic, Analytical and Industrial Fine Chemicals

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use—Fishscrap

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 • —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN. lb. 2.31 • —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 • —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18 • —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 • —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 • —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 • —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue, No. 550 lb. .81 • —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 • —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.72 • —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 • —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.57 • —
Yellow, C lb. 1.18 • —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O lb. 1.85 • —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.21 • —
Jet lb. 1.21 • —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.55 • —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 • —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 • —
Y, extra lb. .64 • —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.06 • —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 • —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 • —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 • —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 • —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 • —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 • —
Scarlet, eroceine, MOO lb. 1.45 • —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .90 • —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 • —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 • —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .43 • .85
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.14 • 1.16
Chinese, spot, bbls. duty paid lb. .87 • .90
tanners, bbls lb. .06½- .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .40 • .50
Elecampane root, bls lb. .22 • .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 • .35
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .40 • .45
select, bndls lb. .55 • .60
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 37.50 • 40.00
Ephedra herb, bls lb. .30 • .32
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .88 • —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 • —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 • —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 • —
powd., tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 • —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37½- —
tanks, works lb. .35 • —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .50 • .60
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 • —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 140.00 • —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 5.50 Nom.
Eserine, bots. oz. 45.00 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots oz. 33.00 -34.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 32.00 -36.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .31 • —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., frt. equald lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .12 • —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesi., bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.00 • —
75 cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 • —
NF, dms., dlvd lb. .25 • —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .30 • —
anesthesia, USP hospital, cns. lb 75 • .90
Industrial, USP, dms, c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 • —
synthetic, dms., incl., dlvd, East. lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 • —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 • —
tanks, dlvd lb .04½- —
Nitrous, conc., bots. 100 lbs lb 1.03 1.10

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¾- .18
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .19
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14 • .17
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16¼- .19
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- .20
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½- .17
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- .19
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- .20
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½- .18
NF, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 • .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 • —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .46 • —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 • —
less than truckload, works lb. .49½- —
tanks, works lb. .48 • —
Benzoate, dms lb. .70 • .75
Betaethoxypropionate, dms, works lb. 70
Bromide, tech., 98% dms lb .39 .41
Butyrate, bots gal. 5.10 • 6.00
cns, works lb. .68 • .87
dms, works lb .16 • —
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 • .18
E. lb. .18 • .20
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis lb.
USP, bbls., cyl lb .20 .22
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 • 2.50
Formate, dms lb. .55 • .65
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.88 • 4.27
Lactate, dms., works lb. .42¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l and truckload, works lb .50 —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½ .60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous)
Oenanthate, dms lb. .95 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate), 40% available SiO_2, dms, works lb .55 • —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 • —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l lb. .14 • —
l.c.l. lb. .15 • —
tanks lb. .13 • —
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 • —
tanks lb. .30 • —
Ethylcellulose, 6b dms, 5,000 lbs., works lb. .54 —
smaller lots, works lb. .56 .64
Ethylene dichloride, dms, c.l., works, frt. alld E of Rockies lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld E of Rockies lb. .11¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E. Rockies lb. .09 • —
Prices West of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l., frt equald lb. .26¼- —
tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .18¼- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 —
l.c.l., works lb .42½ —
tanks, works lb 40 —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. E lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
Diethylether, dms, l.c.l. works lb. .55 • —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 • —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 • —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¼- —
tanks, works lb. .24 • —
Monostearate, dms lb. .33 • —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 • —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP bots oz 11.85 • —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidine).
Ethylvanillin, cns, 3 lbs or more lb 6.75 —
smaller lots lb 6.80 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.75 • 2.05
Euphorbia, oil, herb, bls lb. .16 • .18
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns lb. 2.60 • 3.42
Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .18 • .20

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 • 22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works. ton. 11.75 • 12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 • 22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 • 20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., dark, bgs. lb. .11½- .12
French, bgs lb. .13 • .14
Indian, bgs lb. .13 • .14
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs lb. No stocks.
Indian, bgs lb. .11 • .11
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06½- .07
Syrian, bgs lb. .06¾- .07
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron-glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .11½- —
water-white, cs., works lb. .13½- —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 31.50 -32.50
Oregon, bbls. gal 2.35 2.60
Fishberries, bgs lb. 20 .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal ground, 60% protein, bgs. Balto. area ton. 127.50 -130.00
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk. Balto. area ton. 122.50 • —

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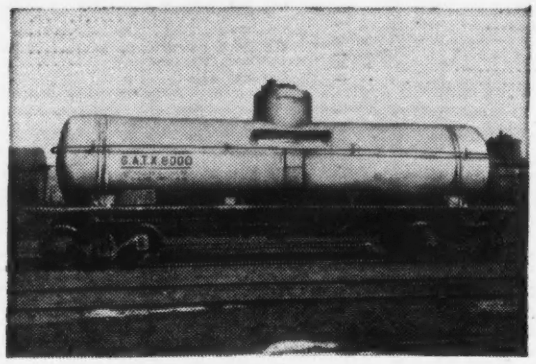
DDT Government Specifications

2,4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)

MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



The first aluminum tank car ever built was produced by General American in 1928. It was GATX 8000—built specifically for Glacial Acetic Acid.

GATX *aluminum cars for chemicals*

modern GATX aluminum cars now carry:

Glacial Acetic Acid • Formaldehyde
Hydrogen Peroxide Bleach • Fatty Acids
Acetic Anhydride • Naphthenic Acid
Butylaldehyde • Water White Rosin
Glycerin • Nylon Salt Solution
52% Hydrogen Peroxide • Nitrogen Fertilizer
Oleic Acid • Nitric Acid
Trichlorobenzene • Ammonium Nitrate

Bulk shipping keeps pace with chemical progress

why aluminum cars?

Before GATX 8000, the action of many ladings damaged and corroded tank cars; or the lading itself was contaminated by iron "pick-up."

GATX GENERAL AMERICAN TRADE MARK

GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION
135 South LaSalle Street • Chicago 90, Illinois

DISTRICT OFFICES: *Buffalo • Cleveland • Dallas • Houston • Los Angeles New Orleans • New York • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • San Francisco Seattle • Tulsa • Washington*

EXPORT DEPT. *10 East 49th Street, New York 17, New York*

Fluorspar—Gum, Asphaltum

Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines ton 47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines ton 49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton 42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines ton 45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton 47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l. mines net ton 37.00 - —
powd., 90-92% ton 41.00 - —
foundry grade, lump 55-60%, ton 34.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
65%, bulk, c.l., mines ton 36.00 - —
60%, bulk, c.l., mines ton 34.00 - —
less than 60% bulk c.l. mines ton 32.00 -34.00

Formaldehyde, USP, (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0600- .0625
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0650- .0675
tanks, E. works lb. .0395- .0420
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0375- .0400

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware, in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0245 for inhibited and .0225 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .53 - .56
Fuller's earth dom. powd., bgs. c.l., Fla. Ga. mines ton 30.00 - —
Tex., mines ton 27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton 2.00 4.00
imported, bgs. c.l. ton 30.00 -40.00

Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .09¼- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - .40

G

G salt, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .66 - —
Galangal root, bls. lb. .18 - .23
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. No stocks.
Extract, bbls. No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks gal. .1075- —
Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks gal. .116 - —
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .11 - —
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1075
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 83 octane, tanks gal. .124 - .13
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .05875- —
Gelatin, silver tanol, imported, cs lb. 1.15 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Gentian root, bls. lb. .16 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .21 - .23
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.20
prime, cns., dms. lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 7.75 - 9.50
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 10.50 -14.00
Root, African, bls. lb. .38 - .39
Cochin, bleached, bgs., futures, lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs. lb. .52 - .53
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .63 - .64
No. 2, bgs. lb. .62 - .63
No. 3, bgs. lb. .61 - .62
January-March shipment, lb. .47 - .48
Rhattoon, bgs. lb. .50 Nom.
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Ginseng root cs. lb. 13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, annyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, ton 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
Glue, bone, calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .20½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
Glue, bone, ground, 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .30
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .33
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .34
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .35
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .36
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .37
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .40½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .42
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .43
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .55 - .60
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .50 - .55
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - .55
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- .55½
tanks, dlvd lb. .43½- .54½
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44¼- .55
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44¾- .45½
tanks, dlvd lb. .43¾- .44½
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .45½- .47
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .46 - .57½
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - .56½
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .44¾- .55½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45¼- .56
tanks, dlvd lb. .44¼- .55
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44¼- .54½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45⅜- .55⅜
tanks, dlvd lb. .43⅜- .54⅜
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.50 - —
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 - .13½
Goldenseal root, bls. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
powd., bxs. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz. 13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots. oz. 14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs. lb. .45 - .46
Graphite, imported, amorph, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. No prices.
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs, whse. lb. No prices.
Grease, house, loose, dlvd lb. .11¼- —
White, choice, loose lb. .14 Nom.
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .11½- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
16-20% bbls. same basis lb. .38½- —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .34 - .38
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .35 - .36
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .36 - .37
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .36½- .37½
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .37½- .38½
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .37¾- .38¾
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .38¾- .39¾
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- .41½
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - .43
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .24¼- .25¼
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .45¾- .46¾
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12½- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¼- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¾- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .14½- —
17-19% bbls., same basis lb. .14¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .17¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .18½- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .19½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .24½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .26 - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .25¾- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .27¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .28½- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C. S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.05
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls. works lb 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb 4.40 - 8.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald kgs lb 2.60 —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs. lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs. lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls. lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins. lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, dms. lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).

HOOKER MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID

To Make Today's Products Better

Versatile Monochloroacetic Acid is aptly called "today's intermediate" because so many currently important products can be made from it.

That's why your choice of a source for this important chemical should be made carefully. As a major producer of Chlorine and chlorine products, Hooker has a fund of technical experience of great value in the production and the use of such products as this. In addition Hooker produces Monochloroacetic Acid in a new plant especially designed for the purpose. As a result, the Hooker product is of high quality, dependably uniform, and available in quantities that match your production needs.

Listed below are some of the characteristics of Hooker Monochloroacetic Acid. Technical Data Sheet 752-B gives more complete listing of physical and chemical properties. It will be sent you upon request made on your company letterhead.

MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID

DESCRIPTION: White crystalline material with a strong sweetish odor. Corrosive to the skin. Very soluble in water and benzene; soluble in most organic solvents.

Synonyms.....Chloroacetic Acid, Chloroethanoic Acid
Formula..... $CH_2ClCOOH$
Molecular Weight.....94.5
Freezing Point.....61.6°C
Boiling Point.....189°C
Solubility
Water.....Very soluble
Benzene.....Very soluble
Other organic solvents....Generally soluble

USES: Intermediate in manufacture of carboxymethylcellulose, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, cyanoacetate, indigoid and thioindigoid dyes, ammonium thioglycolate, thioglycolic acid, glycine and other chemicals of commercial importance. It has been suggested as a preservative alone or in connection with other compounds for hides, skins, etc.

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
NEW YORK, N. Y. • WILMINGTON, CALIF. • TACOMA, WASH.

HOOKER CHEMICALS ®

10-1378

BENZOIC ACID • CHLOROTOLUENE • SODIUM BENZOATE • CAUSTIC SODA • MURIATIC ACID • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CHLORINE

Gum, benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .50 - .70
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - .26
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .17½- .19½
Manila, toba, B, bgs.....lb. No prices.
C, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
CBB, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
CNE, bgs.....lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs.....lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs.....lb. .18 - .24
dust, bgs.....lb. .07½- .09
soft, MA, bgs.....lb. .19 - .21
WS, bgs.....lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs..lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
seeds, bgs.....lb. .19 - .21
sorts, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs.....lb. .19 - .22
nubs, bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs....lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
E, bgs.....lb. .12½- .14½
East India, batu, bold, bgs...lb. .13½- .14½
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .07½- .10
bald, bold, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14½
unscraped, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs.....lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs.....lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13½
Elemi, cns.....lb. .23 - .24
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .12 - .12½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .12 - .12½
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. .35 - .40
Galbanum cs.....lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Ghatti, No 2, bgs.....lb .33 - .37
No 3, bgs.....lb .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls.....lb. .55 - .56
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .44 - .45
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Mastic, cs.....lb 2.25 - 2.50
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears cs.....lb .16 .30
Opium (see O)
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb .10 .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
No. 2, cs.....lb. 2.30 2.55
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.00 2.25
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs. c.l. Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton 22.63 - —
Harlem river N. Y., frt equald ton 26.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton 17.00 - —
New Brighton N. Y., frt. equald ton 30.65 - —
Southard Okla., frt. equald. ton 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton 21.43 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton 12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald ton 10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton 12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton 18.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt equald ton 9.00 - —
Southard Okla., frt. equald. ton 12.50 - —
Sweetwater Tex. frt equald ton 12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Gypsum Ohio frt equald ton 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt equald ton 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt equald ton 8.00 - —
New Brighton N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Portsmouth N. H., frt equald ton 8.00 - —
Roton Texas, frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.00 - —
Southard Okla. frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Sweetwater Texas, frt equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N. Y. works ton. 22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton. 21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .85 - .90
imp., black, whole bls.....lb. .25 .30
ground, bxs.....lb. .30 .35
powder bxs.....lb. .32 .37
white, whole, bls.....lb. .25 .30
powder, bxs.....lb. .35 .45
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls. l.c.l lb 45½ —
No 1, obls., l.c.l.....lb 44½ —
No 1A bbls l.c.l.....lb 41½ —
No 2 obls l.c.l.....lb 40½ —
No 3, obls l.c.l.....lb 38½ —
No 4, obls. l.c.l.....lb 36½ —
No 5 obls l.c.l.....lb 34½ —
paste No 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .19 —
No 2 obls l.c.l.....lb 18 —
No 3 obls. l.c.l.....lb 17 —
No 4 (red) bbls., l.c.l. lb 12½ —

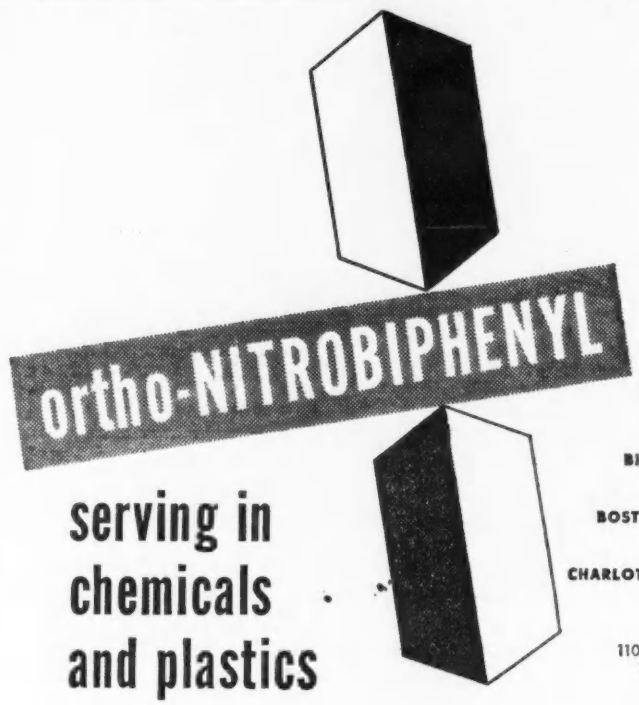
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .27 - .33
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .17 - —
group 3, tanks.....gal. .12½- .13½
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works..lb.50.00 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .39½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .40½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine)
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .146 - —
Bayonne, N. J., tanks.....gal. .17 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works, lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld.....lb.17.00 - —
works.....lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb 18.00 - —
works.....lb.18.00 -20.00

Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots.. kilo.375.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, 5lb. dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works.....kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots..oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF, bots.....oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb .40 - .45
Horehound herb, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb .14 .17
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.31.00 -37.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots.....oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots....bot. 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. cans., works lb. .30 .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .50½- .55½
Peroxide, USP, bbls.....lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .24½- .25½
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .26½
tanks.....lb. .20¾- —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone photographic, bbls., dms lb. .90 —
tech dms lb .70 —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 8.60
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.12.50 -13.00

Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb 56 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb 46 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb 30 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb 25 - —
solid, No 1 bxs., l.c.l..... lb 44 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Leaves, bgs.....lb 45 .50

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb 35 - 40
Ichthammol, NF, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb 2.14 2.18
synth., paste, bots.....lb .23 —
powd. bbls.....lb 1.03 —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd.....lb 4.90 —
tins, dlvd.....lb 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.70 - —
resubl., USP, bots., jars.....lb. 2.55 - 2.75
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin NF dms lb. 6.50 - —
Idoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cns.....lb. 6.10 -14.00
beta, cns.....lb. 8.65 -10.00
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.50
powd., bgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 - .26
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb 09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 09¾- —
solut., USP (X, chys..... lb .16 —
djns.....lb 17 —
Cacodylate, NF, bots.....lb 13.50 -14.50



serving in chemicals and plastics

Monsanto's ortho-nitrobiphenyl, technical, (also known as ortho-nitrodiphenyl) is used as an intermediate in chemical synthesis, sometimes as an alternate for substituted nitrobenzenes. It also serves as a plasticizer in plastics. In any of its varied applications, ortho-nitrobiphenyl offers both economy and efficiency.

Molecular weight of Monsanto's ortho-nitrobiphenyl is 199.20. It is a light yellow-to-reddish crystalline solid. Its crystallizing point is 34.5° C., minimum; and its boiling point approximately 325° C. It is available for immediate shipment in 525-pound steel drums.

If you want further information on ortho-nitrobiphenyl . . . or any Monsanto intermediate or heavy chemical . . . contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or mail the coupon. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1754-E South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

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meta-Chloroaniline
ortho-Chloroaniline
para-Chloroaniline
ortho-Chlorophenol
para-Chlorophenol
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Dicyclohexylamine
Dinitroaniline
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 46.5°
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 48.0°
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Name.....*Title*.....
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Iron Chloride—Limestone

Iron chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs 5.50 - 6.00
USP, dms., works lb. .07 - .08½
solut., 42° Be, 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF, dms lb .83 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF dms lb 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs lb 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq. 6% Fe dms. frt. alld lb. .23¼- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .78 - .91
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen)
Resinate 7.4% Fe dms. frt alld. lb. .24¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs. c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech (see Copperas)
USP cryst. bbls. dms lb 09½ .10
Iron by hydrogen kgs lb 80 .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb 55 .58
brown, USP gran., dms lb .55 .58
Oxalate, dms lb 25½ 28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isoborneol, cns lb. .84 - .95
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .77 - .97
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .72 - 1.25
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- .12¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - .11
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works lb .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .43 - .45
powd., bbls., hxs lb. .48 - .50
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Tar, NF, dms lb. .37 - .60

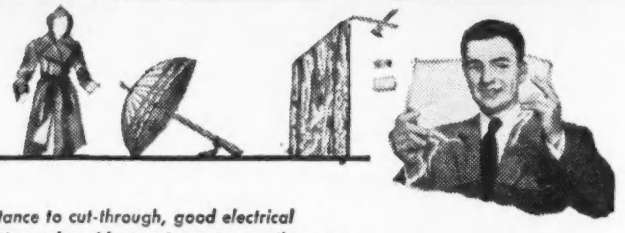
K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .80 - .90
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .09 - —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .101 - —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .116 - .122
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0875- .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g. w.w. tanks, gal. .08875- .0925
Penn., Western, 43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .10 - .103
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .32 - .34
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .28 - .31
hydrous lb. .27 - .29
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1400- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bls lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Portuguese, bls lb. .10 - .11
Turkish, bls lb. .11½- .12
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .08½- .09
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .20 - .25
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .21 - —
gran., bbls lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls lb. .22 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - —
gran., powd., dms lb. .27 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - .30
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - .43
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.30 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15% dms., lb. .34 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .17 - —
St. Louis lb. .1680- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .32½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .33 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .22¾- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. lb. .20¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .30¼- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .40 - .41
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .40½- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .27 - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .43½- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .53 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .13½- .14½
24% Pb, dms lb. .17¾- .19
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .18 - .20
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .55 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06¼
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.11.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.10.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.25 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.15 - —
Longview, Ark ton.10.25 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton.10.40 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.10.50 - —
York, Pa ton.11.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.13.90 - —
Farnams Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.12.65 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.11.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Manistique Mich ton 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton.10.00 - —
Petoskey Mich ton 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich ton 9.00 - —
Rapid City S Dak ton 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton.11.50 - —
Scioto Ohio ton 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis ton 10.00 - —
Springfield Mo ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.15.00 - —
York, Pa ton.14.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.00 - —
Carey Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.13.90 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.15.00 - —
York, Pa ton.14.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone)
Limestone, grd., ogs., works ton 3.50 6.00

"Dry hand" and stitch-tear resistance makes Marvinol-based calendered sheets pleasant to touch, lasting, easy to work.



High physical properties and ease in processing, printing, embossing and heat-sealing are found in cast, calendered or extruded Marvinol-based films.

Resistance to cut-through, good electrical qualities and rapid extrusion rates are the extras Marvinol formulations offer extruders.

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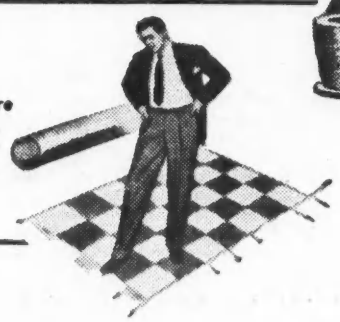
In new vinyl sponging operations, Marvinol formulations are being used for tough, lightweight cellular products.



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MARVINOL vinyl resins put buy-appeal in your products from the start. For superior physicals, Marvinol VR-10. For ease in processing, plus good physicals, Marvinol VR-20. Both resins offer you stability under heat, light and time; dimensional stability; low temperature flexibility; resistance to abrasion, wear, tear, oils and acids. Let us show you how to use Marvinol's timesaving features. All technical information developed in our modern laboratories is at your disposal, since it is through you that Marvinol reaches the consumer. Write today for the latest technical information. Dept. O-11, NAUGATUCK CHEMICAL, Naugatuck, Connecticut. *In Canada*, Naugatuck Chemical, Elmira, Ontario.

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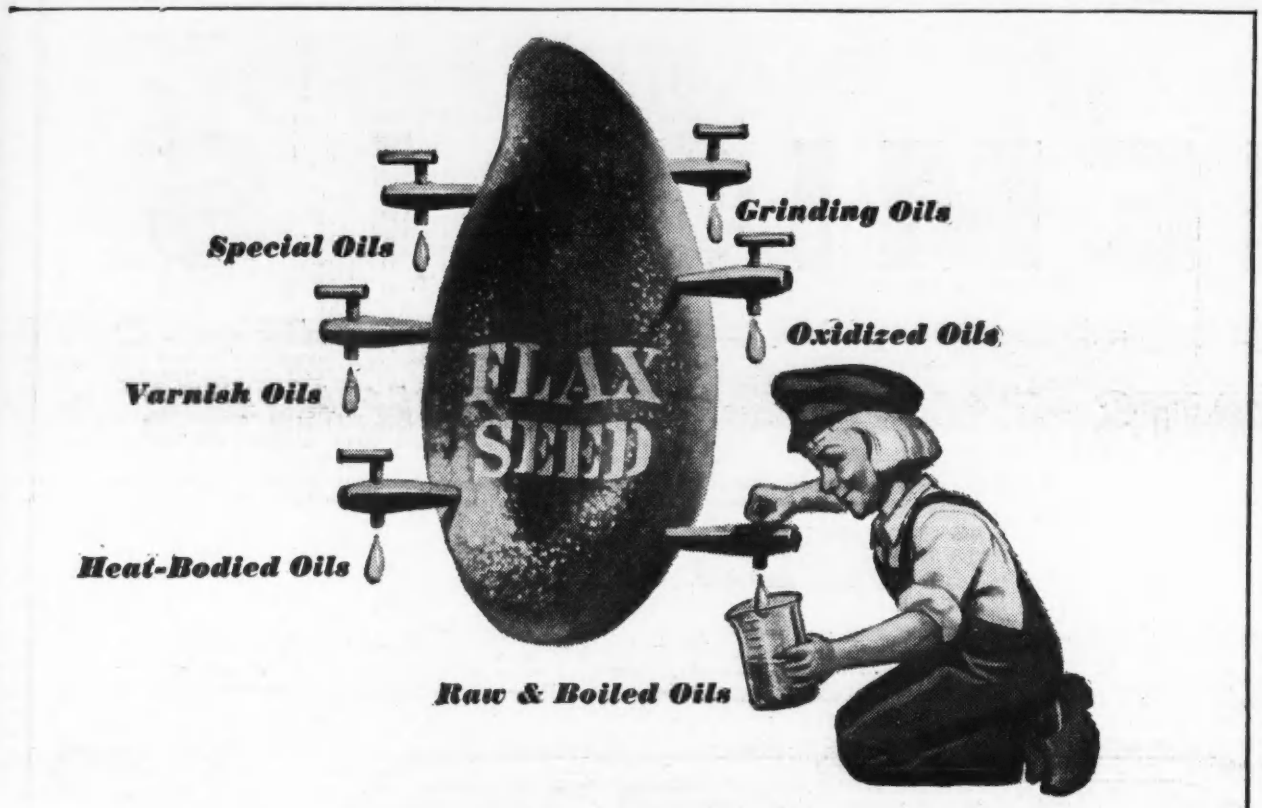
Linalool—Methyl Acetone

Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 5.80 - 6.15
ex lignaloe wood, dms. lb. 6.50 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.15
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.95 - 7.25
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .25 - .30
without leaves bls lb 22 .28
Linseed meal, expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton.57.50- —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.56.00- —
Litharge com'l, powd. bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .93 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb.14.00 -18.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07¾- .08
Titanated (high-strength), bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort, leaves, bls rb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .50 - .55
leaves, NF lb. .75 - .80
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. 28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb 44½- .49½
Lovage root, imported, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Lupulin, tins lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo bots. kilo.145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls. lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls., afloat lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.45 - 1.50
afloat lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, cs. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
November-December shipment. lb. 1.35 - —
broken, cs., December delivery lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Madder, Dutch, bgs. lb. .39 .39
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light ctns. lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .12¼- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .41 - .42
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .42 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash. ton.36.30 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .32 - .35
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33 - .36
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Blue, bls. lb. .95 - 1.10
Leaves, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .50 - .52
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls. lb .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms. works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .20½- —
precip., dms lz. .22½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .41 - .42
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S E ton.66.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S E ton 73.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd., S. E lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S E ton.76.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.83.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .20¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. No stocks.
So. American, 30-32% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.52.00 -53.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb 1.10 1.35
small, cs lb. .85 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb 40 43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb .85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls. lb. .42 - .43
Chilean, bls. lb. .37 - .38
French, bls., afloat lb. .40 - .40½
Peruvian, bls. lb. .32 - .34
Matico, leaves, bls lb. .25 .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram .06½ —
Menthol, natural, USP, bots. lb.11.50 -11.75
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb 7.25 Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazylidisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.42 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.57 - —
Meta- (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.64 - 2.66
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .78 - 1.00
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. .97 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.44 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .60 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
Synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .46 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .46½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .51 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% sol., dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .51½- —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W. ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .50 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.



Out of One...Many

Out of one seed flow the many linseed oils demanded by industry . . . but to produce these oils it takes an organization with *both* the "*know-how*" and the necessary facilities.

It takes "Know-How." You can't give an oil the right combination of drying rate, acid number, color, viscosity and other specified properties without "know-how" based on long and practical experience. That's why it's important for you to know that National Lead is one of the oldest producers and refiners of linseed oil in the business . . . manned by personnel with generations of oil in their veins.

It takes Modern Facilities. National Lead's facilities include a large, new linseed oil plant at Minneapolis . . . one of the most modern in existence. Employing the efficient solvent extraction process, it keeps top-grade raw oil flowing to our refineries. Here, by advanced methods, this oil is processed into boiled, oxidized and heat-bodied oils . . . varnish oils . . . grinding oils and other special types.

For oils right on every count, in any amount, remember National Lead . . . a National *leader* in oils.

• • •

National Lead Company: *New York 6; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Company of Mass.); Philadelphia 25 (John T. Lewis & Bros. Company).*

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

One of the Oldest Names in **OILS**

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½ - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.25 - 2.30
extra cns. lb 4.00 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .45 - .63
Bromide, dealers, cns. lb. .69 .71
cyls. lb 60 78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13½ - .14
single-unit, works lb. .11 - .11½
refrigerator mfrs cyls. dlvd lb. .39 .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. 49 —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.73
Cyclohexanol dms., c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret dms., any quantity works lb .06 —
tanks, works lb .07 —
Iodide, bots., works lb 3.65 4.78
cbys., works lb 2.80 3.00
Lactate dms c.l. works lb .35 —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .44½ - —
less than truckload, works lb. .45 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate USP bots. lb 2.10 2.20
fib dms lb 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride USP bot. lb 5.17 5.27
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .45 - —
cans, 50 lbs lb. .50 - —
Testosterone USP 100 gms gm 3.50 —
Methylheptin carbonate, bots. lb. 35.00 - 40.00
Methylal refined 95% dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb .12 - —
tanks, works lb .09 —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½ - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., works lb. .73 - —
2,000 lbs and more same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots frt alld on 100 lbs lb. .85 - .97
Standard vis., (15-400 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs and more same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots frt alld on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .83
Methylene blue, 100-lb lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
smaller lots kgs same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks dlvd E lb 11½ —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Methylionone A cns lb 6.55 6.80
D, cns lb 7.50 9.55
prime cns lb 4.53 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Methylnapthyl ketone cns lb 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.51 - —
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.71 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½ - —
wet-grd., biotite ogs. c.l. works, frt alld., E lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l. ex whse. or frt alld. E lb .06½ —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb .06½ —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb .08 —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld E lb. .07¾ - —
wallpaper, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W of Miss R. ½c higher
W of Rockies 1c higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .12 - .13¾
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .13 - .15¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - .36½
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .33 - .36¾
Sugar crude bgs. c.l., works lb. .16 - —
edible bbls. works 30,000-lb. lots lb 22 —
2,000-lb lots lb 22¾ —
200-1,800-lb lots lb 23¼ —
USP bbls. works, 30,000-lb. lots lb 26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb 26¾ —
200-1,800 lb lots lb 27¼ —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits)
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .26½ - .27½
New Orleans, tanks gal. .26½ - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 99% Mo. powd., kgs lb 2.60 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb 80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms c.l. frt alld., or dlvd lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c higher.
Monoethanolamine dms c.l. frt alld. E lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .86 - —
Monoethylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb .21¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .22¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb .20 - —
Monoethylorthotoluidine, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Monomethylamine 25%-40% dms. c.l. works basis 100% lb .35 —
l.c.l., same basis lb 35½ 36
tanks, same basis lb 31 —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic)
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb .50 - —
l.c.l. works lb .51 - —
tanks, works lb .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate cns. oz 9.85 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz 9.80 9.90
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 10.00
Sulphate USP cns oz 9.90 10.00
Morpholine, dms. c.l., works lb. .60½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. 61 —
tanks, works lb .59 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb 65 .75
Mullein flowers, cs lb 1.15 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -45.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs., cns lb 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.25 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.40 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 1.50 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.60 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.70 - —
Musk root, bls lb No prices.
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24¼ - —
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .09¾ - .10
Danish yellow, bgs., futures lb. .15½ - .16
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .07¼ - —
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .06½ - —
yellow, bgs., source lb. .15 - .15½
Washington, yellow source, bgs. lb. No prices.
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 45.50 -46.50
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 70.00 - —
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. 36.50 -37.50

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P.)
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0525 - —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0665 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0560 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0575 - —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼ - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .09¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¼ - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls. c.l. same basis lb. .13 - —
cs. 50 lbs. c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
1-lb pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
Imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .04¼ - .05
Neocinchophen USP dms. frt. adjusted lb 7.00 7.38
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester N Y ton 14.25 —
pottery 200 mesh bulk Rochester N Y ton 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic)
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .57 - .57½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60½ - .61
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .31 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb 1.75 2.00
Formate, bbls. ton lots frt. alld. lb. .54¾ - —
Metal, electro cathodes cs lb .48 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .29¾ - —
Oxide, black, bbls lb 42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
Nicotinamide USP, dms frt adjusted kilo 11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride dms. frt adjusted kilo 10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers frt alld over 70 lbs., dm. 49 40 - —
tins 10 lbs dealers, frt alld on cases of 6 tin 10.95 —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. allid lb. .09 - —

ISOPROPENYL ACETATE

ESTER EXCHANGE — COPOLYMERIZATION — ANHYDRIDE FORMATION — ENOL ACETYLATION

$CH_2 = C(CH_3) - O - C(=O) - CH_3$

Isopropenyl acetate, available in pilot-plant quantities, offers the chemical industry a unique combination of excellent acetylation properties, similar to those of ketene, plus a double-bond system. A stable chemical, isopropenyl acetate is easily shipped and handled under ordinary conditions. Write for samples and further information to TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION (Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company), KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE.

TYPICAL REACTIONS

ENOL ACETYLATION

$CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-C(=O)-H$ BUTYRALDEHYDE (ALDOL FORM) ⇌ $CH_3-CH_2-CH=C(H)-OH$ BUTYRALDEHYDE (ENOL FORM) + $CH_2=C(CH_3)-O-C(=O)-CH_3$ ISOPROPENYL ACETATE → $CH_3-CH_2-CH=C(H)-O-C(=O)-CH_3$ 1-BUTENYL ACETATE

COPOLYMERIZATION

$CH_2=CH-Cl$ VINYL CHLORIDE + $CH_2=C(CH_3)-O-C(=O)-CH_3$ ISOPROPENYL ACETATE → $-[C(H)(H)-C(H)(CH_3)-C(H)(Cl)-C(H)(O-C(=O)-CH_3)]_n-$ FILMS, FIBERS, ETC.

ANHYDRIDE FORMATION

$CH_2=CH-C(=O)-OH$ ACRYLIC ACID + $CH_2=C(CH_3)-O-C(=O)-CH_3$ ISOPROPENYL ACETATE → $CH_2=CH-C(=O)-O-C(=O)-CH$ MIXED ANHYDRIDE △ → $(CH_2=CH-C(=O))_2O$ ACRYLIC ANHYDRIDE

ESTER EXCHANGE

$CH_3-CH=CH-C(=O)-OH$ CROTONIC ACID + $CH_2=C(CH_3)-O-C(=O)-CH_3$ ISOPROPENYL ACETATE → $CH_2=C(CH_3)-O-C(=O)-CH=CH-CH_3$ ISOPROPENYL CROTONATE

EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

REPRESENTATIVES: New York—10 E. 40 St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave. • West Coast: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S.W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—1020 Fourth Ave., So.

Nitrocellulose—Oil, Oiticica, Liquid

Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
18-25 cps., c.l lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .34
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .41
5-6, 40-60 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .40

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable

Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution tanks work, N. ton. 115.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works, ammo., ship't unit-ton. 4.15 - 4.50
Sewage sludge bulk works unit " ton 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. .27½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, 110's, cs. lb. .72 - .73
afloat, cs lb. .65 - .66
West Indian, bgs lb. .47 - .47½
futures, bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J., tanks gal. .17 - —
Octanol, normal, tecn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
Octyl methacryiate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works, lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .55 - .85
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Angelica root, bots lb. 150.00 -160.00
seed, bots lb. 100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.65
Apricot kernels, USP, dms. lb. .46 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .21¼- —
Oil, bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.35 - 1.55
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
drums lb. 1.15 - 1.70
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., lb. 3.75 - 5.25
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 6.50 - 8.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns. lb. — - —
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 4.75 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. lb.
Mexican (see Oil, lignatoe wood)
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.35
redistilled, USP, cns lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Calamus cns lb. 20.00 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .24 - .69
white, dms lb. .22 - .60
Cananga, native, cns lb. 4.65 - 5.25
rectified, cns. lb. 5.60 - 6.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 4.50
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 60.00 -85.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l lb. .2825- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2870- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .3075- —
tanks lb. .2875- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2900- —
l.c.l. lb. .2950- —
tanks lb. .2775- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l. lb. .3325- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
tanks lb. .2475- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .22 - —
standard, dms., c.l. lb. .2625- —
l.c.l. lb. .2675- —
tanks lb. .25 - —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .2750- —
l.c.l. lb. .2825- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .13½- .14
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .18½- .19
Oil, cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Cedarwood, cns. lb. .50 - .60
dms. lb. .45 - .55
Celeryseed, bots. lb. 16.50 -18.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 250.00 -280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb. 30.00 -60.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. 1.52 - 1.90
Java, true, cns lb. 2.40 - 2.65
Java type, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.55
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.45
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .18½ Nom.
Pac. Coast lb. .17¼- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .25¼- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .27 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .12½- —
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.75 - 1.85
Copaiba, cns lb. 2.50 - —
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 26.00 -28.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
foots, acid 95% tanks dlvd E lb. .06 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾- .04
refined, dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .27 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Costus, bots oz. 25.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-east and Valley lb. .21 - —
foots, acid 95% tanks dlvd. E lb. .06 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾- .04
refined, dms., l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
tankcars lb. .25 - —
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.75 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude
Cubeb, cns. lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots. lb. 4.50 - —
Cypress, bots. lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, india, bots lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.25 - 7.25
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms lb. .95 - 1.10
70-75%, dms. lb. .85 - .90
Fennel, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 6,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .11 - .11¼
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .11 - .12
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .11 - .12
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13

Market prices on crude fish-liver oil dependent upon conversion factor

prime, natural, or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIII method of conversion. E x 1894.

prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —

prices immediately above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

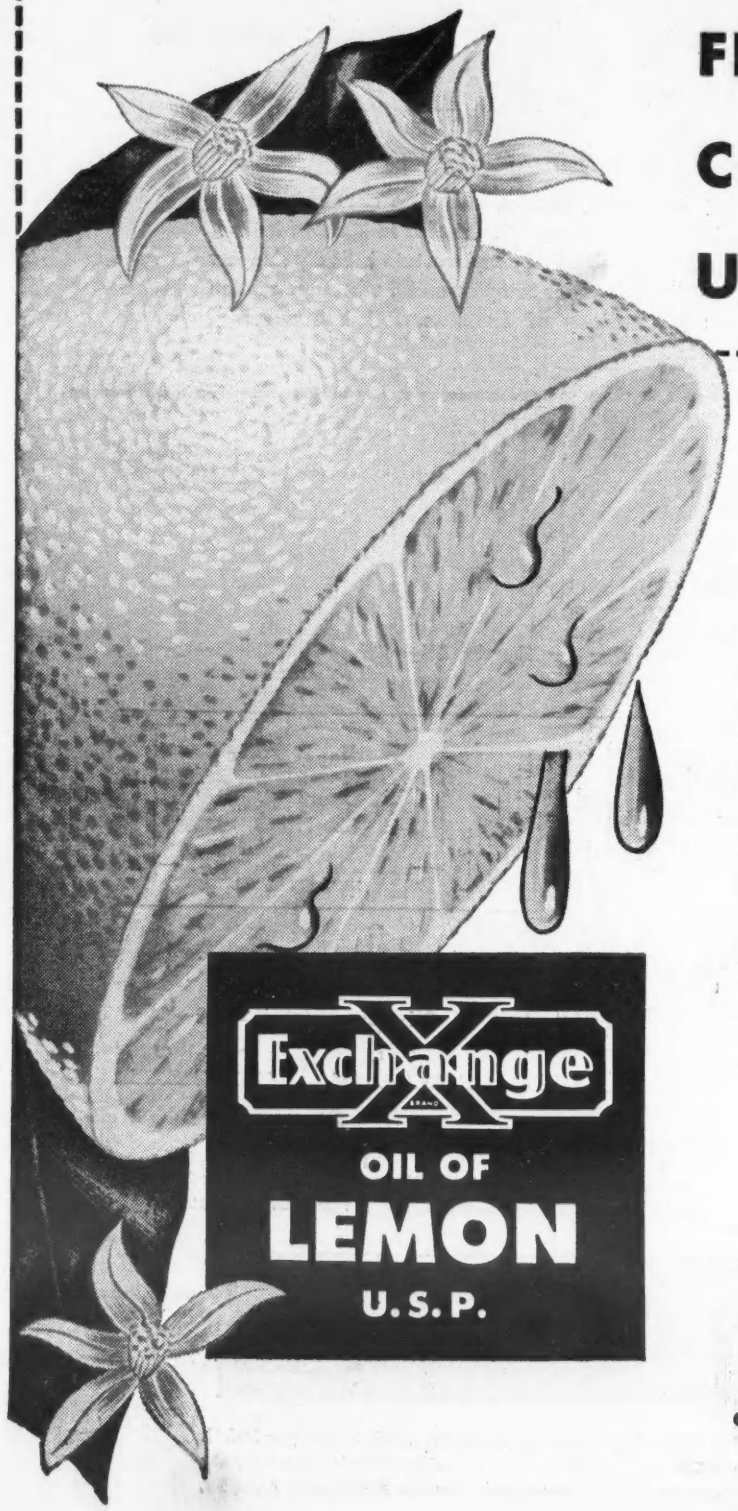
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 7.25 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 25.00 -30.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 25.00 -30.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 22.00 -24.00
Grapefruit, dms. lb. .90 - 1.75
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .19 - .19¼
extra, Winter, strained, dms lb. .22 - .23
prime, burning, dms lb. .23 - .24
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.90
Lavender flowers, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 3.25 - 4.00
38-42% ester, cns lb. 5.40 - 5.75
40-42% ester, cns lb. 5.60 - 6.75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Messina, cns lb. 3.15 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots. lb. 32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb. 3.80 - 4.05
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 5.75 - 7.00
West Indian, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.25 -13.75
terpeneless, bot lb. 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3. lb. .1730- —
l.c.l. lb. .1790- .1830
tankcars lb. .1610- —
tankwagon lb. .1640- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Mandarin, Floridian dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Italian, cns. lb. 5.25 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .12½- Nom.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1780- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1800- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1680- —
tanks lb. .15 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms. lb. .24 - .24½
synthetic, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms. lb. .38 - .38½
20°, dms lb. .36 - .36½
30°, dms. lb. .32 - .32½
Neroli, NF, French, bots. lb. 125.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots lb. 90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 3.85 - 4.00
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 3.65 - 3.85
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .70 - .90
Oiticica, liquid, dms. lb. .21 - .22
tankcars lb. .20 - .20¼

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR

CLARITY

UNIFORMITY



Yes, more than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil!

This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

Always specify it by the brand name when you order—Exchange Oil of Lemon. For complete satisfaction, accept no other brand.

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Distributors for:

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.

Producing Plant:

Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Oil, oleo, extra, dms lb. .18 - .18½
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.75 - 2.90
foots, dms lb. .17¼- .17½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .75 - .90
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Messina, cns lb. 3.50 - 5.50
West Indian, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.15
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 55.00 -105.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms .18½ Nom.
tankcars lb No stocks.
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 7.85 - 9.50
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY lb No prices.
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal 11½ —
Patchouli, dms lb. 23.00 -26.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude tanks, Southeast lb. .22¼- —
refined, dms., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
tanks, New York lb. .26 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., cns lb No stocks.
imported, cns lb. 5.15 - 5.75
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.25
redist., USP., dms lb. 7.00 - 7.65
Persic USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Perilla, crude, dms lb No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 3.05 - 4.00
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.25 - 5.75
leaf, cns. lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .71 - —
l.c.l. gal. .72 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .90 - —
steam-dist., dms. ex whse., non-ret dms. incl. l.c.l. ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 12 - —
tanks, same basis lb .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .23 Nom.
Red, saponified, dms lb. .21¾- .23
tanks lb. .20¼- —
double dist., dms lb. .25 - .26¼
tanks lb. .23½- —
single dist., dms lb. .22½- .23¾
tanks lb. .21 - —
Rice bran, clarif., dms lb. .18½ Nom.
Rose, natural Bulgarian, bots oz. 32.00 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish tech., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.30
Rue, bots lb 3.00 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 16.00 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 13.00 -14.00
Spanish, cns lb. 1.00 - 2.10
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 12.00 -14.50
Sarsaparilla crude tanks Pac. coast lb. .13 - —
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1780- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1880- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1680- —
tanks lb. .15 - —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms lb. .65 - .95
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns. lb. No stocks.
Seal, 2% acid duty extra, dms lb No stocks.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l. lb. .31½- —
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .33 - —
tanks, works gal. .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 19.25 -35.50
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .17¾- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾- .04
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .2160- —
l.c.l. lb. .2220- .2260
tanks lb. .2020- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .2060- —
l.c.l. lb. .2120- .2160
tanks lb. .1920- —
edible, dms lb. .22½- —
tanks lb. .20¼- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1620- .17
tankcars lb. .1520- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .15 - .16
tankcars lb. .14 - —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks lb No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb No prices.
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.75
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 50.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, works lb. .05½- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .19 - .19½
Tansy, dms lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .051 - —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0678- —
tanks, works, South lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms. lb. No stocks.
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 2.85
white, cns. lb. 1.80 - 3.10
technical white cns lb 40 5.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .24¾- —
imported, cns., c.l. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
tanks lb. .25½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .58
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 25.00 -30.00
Haitian, cns lb. 21.00 -26.00
Java, cns lb. 22.00 -26.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms lb No stocks.
Winter-bleached dms lb No stocks.
Wheat germ 5-gal dms gal 10.00 13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .48½ .51
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54½ .60½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis. gal. .49½ .52
l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½ .61½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .50½ .53
125-135 vis., dms. c.l. same basis gal. .58½ 61
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½ 70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65½ .67
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71½ 76½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .68½ 71½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ .81
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .71½ 73½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½ .83
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .76 78½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 87
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.00 -18.00
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).

Oil, wormseed, NF, cns lb. 6.10 - 6.75
Wormwood, cns lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 12.00 -16.00
extra, bots lb. 18.50 -21.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks.
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms lb. .25 - .26¼
tankcars lb. .23½- —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .17 - .17½
Olivine, aggregate c.l., mines ton 7.00 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh bulk c.l. works ton. 10.00 —
paper bgs., c.l. works ton. 12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns lb 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.12 - 1.30
Chrome CP bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C. & of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Fenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .30 - .38½
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Chrome dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2310- —
Molybdate, bbls. lb. .42 - .43
Persian, bbls lb 30 45
Orange flowers, bls lb 40 45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb .13 .15
Sweet, bls lb. .15 .18

Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Italian, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .18 - .20
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Verona, bls lb. .15 - .18
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms. 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .66 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .165 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
29° C, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms. c.l., same basis lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .158 - —
24-29° C, non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis lb. .148 - .158
l.c.l., same basis lb. .151 - .161
tanks, same basis lb. .135 - .145
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11½
tanks, same basis lb. .06¾- —

Oil, Oleo—Papain

Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb 50 .59
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .18 - .19
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works lb .14½- —
l.c.l. works lb 15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb 75 —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works lb .85 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .08 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb 90 —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls l.c.l lb 33½ —
extract, liquid, bbls, l.c.l lb 15½ —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram 3.00 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 5.00 - —

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots, works, frt. adjust kilo 90.00 —
Papain, powd., NF, cs lb. 4.00 - 5.25

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ALDEHYDE NOTE E-371A . . . you can rely on it to impart the desired aldehydic top note to your fragrance . . . and prolong its stability.

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Papaverine—Petroleum, Mineral Spirits

Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride USP cns., 1,000-oz lots	oz	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz	5.05	5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz	7.19	7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs	lb.	.29½	Nom.
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.39	.40
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.42	.45
Para anisidin dms works	lb	80	—
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.88½	—
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.., frt. equald	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—
Parachloroanilin dms. frt alld E. Miss	lb.	70	—
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.70	—
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Paracymene dms. works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50	—
smaller quantities	gal	3.00	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb lots	lb.	.45	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.., works	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	.19
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb	No prices.	
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb	No prices.	
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb	No prices.	

Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0695	—
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0695	—
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0695	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy.	lb.	.0705	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0705	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0720	—

Paraffin prices in bgs and ctns., 7/10c per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., dlvd., N.Y.	lb.	.16	.18
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	.18¾
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.18½	.19½
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.20½	.22
94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.16	—
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.18	—
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery	lb.	.14	—
10,000 lbs., to c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.18½	—

Paraformaldehyde, 91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.14	—
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.16	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	—
USP, cbys	lb.	.51	.53
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.45½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.48½	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works	lb.	.19	.20
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.42	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Parapheenetidin dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.31½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	—
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.30	2.80
technical, refined, dms., same basis	lb.	1.05	1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.72	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb	70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61	—
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
ground, bxs	lb.	.40	.48
powder, bxs	lb.	.43	.50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 56 lbs. or over	lb.	.35	.39
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.36	.68

Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	No stocks.	
Peanut meal, 45% sacked, mills	ton.	66.00	—
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.35	—
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.102	—
200,000 units	vl.	.15½	—
500,000 units	vl.	.28	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.52	—
2,000,000 units	vl	1.00	—
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04	—
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.03½	—
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04½	—
sodium, unlabeled, vials 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾	—
200,000 units	vl.	.16	—
500,000 units	vl.	.30½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04½	—
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.45
Pentachlorophenol dms. c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	.28
truckload 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.20¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	.35

Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)

Pentane industrial tanks group 3	gal	10½	.11⅛
Pepper, black, spot, bgs	lb.	1.45	—
November delivery	lb.	1.44	—
December delivery, bgs	lb.	1.42	—
December shipment, bgs	lb.	1.43	—
January-March shipment, bgs	lb.	1.30	—
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.30	.31
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.45	.46
Hontaka, bgs	lb.	.38	.39
November shipment	lb.	.33	—
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.30	.30½
Mexican sports bgs	lb.	.35	.36
Mississippi sports, bgs, source Oct. shipment	lb.	.35	.36
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.31	.32
Sierra Leone bgs	lb	42	.43
Sudanese small, bgs	lb.	42	.43
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.22	.23
White, bgs	lb.	2.70	2.75
November delivery, bgs	lb	2.60	2.65
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.55	.60
imported bls	lb	80	.90
Pepsin, NF, bulk, containers	lb.	3.90	—
Perchloroethylene dms., c.l., or truckload, works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.11	—
Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	1.20	1.30
Petrolatum, amber, c.l., dms	lb.	.05½	.05⅝
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06⅜	.07⅛
cream, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06⅛	.07
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07⅞	.08¾
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¾	.05⅞
l.c.l.	lb.	.06⅜	.06⅝
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08⅛	.08¾
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08⅜	.09¼
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¼	.08⅝
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05⅝	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana Arkansas	bbl	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.67	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.10	—
Texas East	bbl	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.38	2.95
North North-Central	bbl	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl	1.28	2.375
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C. 10-gal. cns. dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l. group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	44	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l. Group 3	gal.	26	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	44	—
40°-75° C. 10-gal cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l. Group 3	gal.	26	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal	44	—
90°-160° C ref dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal	57	—
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.55	1.60
light tanks refinery	bbl.	2.05	2.10
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.45	—
Baltimore, Md	bbl.	2.18	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.20	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.13	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	2.12	—
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	2.15	2.20
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.18	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.18	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.23	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.175	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.13	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.099	.104
Pennsylvania	gal.	.09375	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.0525	—
No. 3	gal.	.07875	—
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.0875	.09
No. 1, straw	gal.	.0875	.09
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08125	.08625
range	gal.	.07825	.08125
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1.	gal.	.10	—
No. 2	gal.	.095	.1025
No. 3	gal.	.095	.0975
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F. b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
250 F. b.r. tanks, ex tax. Portland Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle Wash	gal.	158	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.17	.18
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.12375
toluol-type tanks refinery	gal.	.11625	.11875
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
205-295 b.r. tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
245-360 b.r. tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142	—
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal	152	—
East coast tanks, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.15	.16
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10675	—

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DISODIUM PHOSPHATE
ETHYL ACETATE
ETHYL VANILLIN
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ETHYLENE GLYCOL
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METHYL CELLOSOLVE ACETATE
METHYL ETHYL KETONE
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Petroleum, mineral spirits, tank-wagon, Baltimore....gal. .18½- .19½
Boston .....gal. .17 - .18
Buffalo .....gal. .17½- .18½
Newark .....gal. .16 - .17
New York .....gal. .16 - .17
Philadelphia .....gal. .15½- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .18 - .19
Providence .....gal. .17½- .18½
Rochester .....gal. .19 - .20
Syracuse .....gal. .20 - .21
Washington, D. C.....gal. .18½- .19½
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. .15 - .16
Group 3, tanks .....gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .15½- .16½
New York .....gal. .16 - .17
Philadelphia .....gal. .15 - .16
High-flash 140 F. group 3 refinery, tanks gal. .13 .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C. mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal gal. .21½- .23
25-26° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis gal. .22 - .26
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C. m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .25 —
49° C.. m.a.p tanks same basis gal. .28½- —
26-27° C., m.a.p. tanks same basis..gal. .22 - .28½
300-400 b.r., 38-32° C. m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .28½
340-410 b.r., 27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .22 - .28½
32° C., m.a.p.. tanks, same basis gal. .22 - —
36° C., m.a.p.. tanks, same basis gal. .22 - —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis..gal. .27¾- .29½

Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles..gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .16 - .17
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .11875- .12125
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .18½- .19½
Newark .....gal. .17½- .18½
New York .....gal. .17½- .18½
Philadelphia .....gal. .17 - .18
Pittsburgh .....gal. .19 - .20
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco..gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .16 - .17
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .11875- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .1225- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles..gal. .157 - .165
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .15 - .16
Group 3, tanks .....gal. .11375- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .17 - .18
Newark .....gal. .16 - .17
New York .....gal. .16 - .17
Philadelphia .....gal. .14 - .15
Pittsburgh .....gal. .18 - .19
Syracuse .....gal. .20 - .21
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .2065- —
tanks, works .....lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works. lb. .1865- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1890- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1675- —

Petroleum sulphonate, 50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works..lb. .1500- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1615- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, USP dms., 100 lbs. lb 4.00 - 4.38
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies. lb. .1650- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1725- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1475- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1650- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1725- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .1475- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .15½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted..lb. .46 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis.. lb. .43 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .50 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.45 - 2.70
100%, bots .....lb. 4.00 4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller dms., works.....lb. 1.30 - 1.60

Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .30 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works..lb. 27.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .35 - .36½
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms .....lb. 1.30 - 1.80
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.75 - 4.20
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works .. lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms. works. lb. 15.00 -15.75
commercial, fib. dms., works...lb. 6.40 - —
tech., fib., dms., works .....lb. 9.40 - 9.65
Phosgene (50-lb. cyls. works lb 20½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 35.00- —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines..long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works. lb. .42 - —
dms., works.....lb. .39 - .40
Yellow, cns. .....lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l .....lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works.....lb. .14 - .17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works. lb. .23 - .29
dms, export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .18
Phthalic annydride, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald. lb. .17½- .20½
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .18½- .21½
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .18½
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls. works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs .....lb. .08 - .10
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF bots. oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials ....oz. 5.10 - —
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Pinetar retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South lb. .051 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C. .....lb. .0678- —
tanks, works, South.....lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Piperidine 95% (cns. frt. equald. lb 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..kilo 12.50 -13.25
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine)
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. inc., works, South, 1 to 4 dms. lb. .08 - —
5 to 19 dms .....lb. .0775- —
10 or more dms .....lb. .0755- —
whse., N.Y.C., 1 to 4 dms lb. .0892- —
5 to 19 dms .....lb. .0867- —
20 or more dms. lb. .0847- —
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 34.00 -37.00
l.c.l., works .....ton. 37.00 -41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .08 - .10
Hardwood, paper bgs. c.l. works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum Mexican, Texas)
Pine, dms., dms. inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works .....lb. .06 - .06½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works .....oz. 90.00 -93.00
Pokeroot, bls. .....lb. .15 - .18
Pleurisy root, bls lb .25 - .26
Podophyllin, NF dms lb. 12.45 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .42 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
tristearate, dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .42 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs frt alld lb. .30 - .31
20,000-29,999 lbs. same basis lb. .31 - .31½
10,000-19,999 lbs. same basis lb. .31½- .32
200-9,999 lbs. same basis lb. .32 - .32½
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .31 - —
20,000-29,999 lbs same basis lb. .31 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs. same basis lb. .31½- —
200-9,999 lbs. same basis lb. .31½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - .28½
20,000-29,999 lbs same basis lb. .28 - .29½
10,000-19,999 lbs same basis lb. .29 - .30½
200-9,999 lbs. same basis lb. .29 - .30½
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
20,000-29,999 lbs same basis lb. .28 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs. same basis lb. .29 - —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .29 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c per lb higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65

"high-white"

CARBOSE

CARBOSE* D is a technical grade of Sodium CMC developed by Wyandotte specifically for use as a detergency promoter with built detergent systems — for higher whiteness retention and greater soil removal.

Aside from its detergency promoting properties, the low viscosity of Carbose D makes it especially suitable for use in cleaning compounds. It dissolves more quickly . . . permits the use of higher concentrations in solution.

"High-white" Carbose D is more than a builder. If a given amount of detergent is partially replaced with a builder, the detergency generally decreases. But if it is replaced with Carbose D, the detergency generally increases — frequently to an amazing degree. As little as 1% of "high-white" Carbose D added to a synthetic detergent can increase soil removal and whiteness retention properties by 20 to 80%.

Write for samples and further information.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Wyandotte, Michigan • Offices in Principal Cities

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE
CHLORINE • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE
AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Poppy flowers, bls ..... lb. .85 - .90
Seed, Argentine, bgs. ..... lb. .15½- .16
Czech, bgs. ..... lb. .17 Nom.
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .17¾- .18
afloat, bgs ..... lb. .16 - —
Polish, bgs ..... lb. .16 Nom.
Turkish, bgs., afloat ..... lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 88-90% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.873 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid 88-92% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetate, dms ..... lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms ..... lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¼- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, ton. 212.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 275.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 280.00 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots ..... lb. .55 - .57
Bromide USP cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs ..... lb. .32 - .36
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .089 —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0915-.1015
powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .094 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0965-.1065
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. .12 —
NF gran dms lb .31 .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms ..... lb. .26 - .27
gran., dms ..... lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms ..... lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms ..... lb. .40½ .41½
Cyanide, dms. works ..... lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms. works ..... lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. ..... lb. .75 .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.12 - 2.20
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets, jars lb .33 - —
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, fib. dms lb. .90 .93
Iodide, dms ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran. bbls lb. .21 - —
powd. bbls lb .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal. ..... unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton. 25.00 -25.50
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified dms lb .42 .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½- .23½
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .24¾- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Phosphate tetrabasic, bbls., wks., lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs ..... lb. .60 - .63
yellow, bbls ..... lb .21 - —
kegs ..... lb. .26 - —
Ricinoleate tech., bbls ..... lb 11 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.23 - 6.30
30° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works ... 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. 6[illegible]
Stannate, dms., frt. alld., E lb. .790 - .854
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton. 36.25 - —
NF, cryst., dms ..... lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms ..... lb. .18½- —
powder, dms ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .75 - .81
tech. works lb. 45 .50
Titanate ctns. c.l. works lb. .12 —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .12¼ —
1 ton or less works ..... lb. .12½ .12¾
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton. 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms. works lb. 45 - .50
Potassium-titanium oxalate bbls., kgs lb. .65 - .70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms. c.l. works lb. .50 —
l.c.l. works ..... lb 52½- .55
Pregnenolone bots ..... gm 2.50 - —
Acetate, bots ..... gm. 2.50 - —
Prickly ash bark bls ..... lb 23 .25
Berries, bgs. ..... lb .60 - .70
Prince's pine herb, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract 1,000 lbs. or more works lb 3.75 4.50
spot lb. 4.00 5.00
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 4.50 - —
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .03 - —
Propionaldehyde dms c.l. works lb 28½ —
l.c.l. works lb 29¼ —
tanks works lb 25 —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms. c.l. lb 08½ —
l.c.l. lb 09½ —
smaller containers, l.c.l. ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks lb .07 —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .19½ —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .16½- —
Propyleneglycol, NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E .... lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil bots. 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 —
smaller lots ..... lb. 5.55 10 - 55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - .23
blonde, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .19
husks, bgs ..... lb. .65 - .66
Pulsatilla herb, bls ..... lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04
smaller lots ..... lb. .03¾- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs ..... lb. .18 .25
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb 11.00 -11.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base dms., works gal. 11.00 - —
Pyrethrum concentrate, liquid, 30 to 1 base, 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc, odorless base, bbls., works gal. 16.30 - —
flowers, fine-grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls., works lb. .47 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls works lb. .67½- —
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald. gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 2.70 - —
ref., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. 1.04½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots. gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish c.i.f. All ports long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.00 -11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l. mines ton 12.00 -12.50
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 15.00 —
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk c.l. mines, ton 9.50 - —
insecticide grade 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 12.00 -12.50
rubber grade 140 mesh bgs., c.l., mines ton. 10.00 -10.50
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots ..... lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
black cs. works ..... lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works ..... lb. .13 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
Pyroxylin, scrap, white, china, ivory, cs., works lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .16 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent colorless cs. works, lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works ..... lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls ..... lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .14¾ .15
liq. 35% tannin bbls., works, lb. .08 .08¼
tanks same basis lb. .07½- —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .09 - —
powd., 70% tannin bgs., c.l lb. .15½- —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs. c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08 5/16 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .14½- —
solid bxs ..... lb. .28 —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask. 107.50 -110.00
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. .90 1.50

Poppy Flowers—Quince Seed

OXALIC ACID Helps See You Through

When the thermometer tumbles, General Chemical's Oxalic Acid helps see you through. For example, it's the chemical that conditions the stout sole leather of your winter shoes. And it's the material used to dissolve rust in your automobile radiator . . . keeps it open . . . rust-free!

Little Johnny's snow suit stays color fast with the help of Oxalic . . . and the gleaming bus that whisks him to school may be kept shining with this same chemical. Yes . . . General's Oxalic Acid serves your daily life in many useful, "unseen" ways.

Wherever your company uses Oxalic Acid . . . for these or a host of other important industrial applications . . . remember, General Chemical can fill your requirements swiftly and surely.

As a primary supplier of Oxalic Acid for two decades, General has created producing and distributing facilities geared to any demand. For your needs, be sure . . . see General Chemical first for Basic Chemicals for American Industry!

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In Wisconsin: General Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Oxalic Acid . . . Another of General Chemical's great products serving "Behind the Scenes" in your daily life

Quinidine—Silica Tetrachloride

Quinidine, NF V. cryst., cns	oz.	1.90	—
powd., precip., cns	oz.	1.85	—
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz.	1.25	—
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.70	—
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.51	—
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns	oz.	.70	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.75	—
Hydrobromide, NF, cns, 50-oz. cns.	oz.	.63	—
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.63	—
Phosphate, NF, cns, 100 ozs	oz.	.76	—
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.66	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.56½-	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	.68	—
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equaid	lb.	.50¾-	.51¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼-	.51¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.83	—
Raspberries, dried, bbls	lb	1.60	1.70
Red, alizarin conc., bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	2.60	—

Prices ½c. per lb higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Red, cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	3.80	—
light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.65	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.75	—
medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.70	—
orange shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.30	—
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.50	1.55
light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.40	—
maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.55	1.65
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.50	—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.45	—
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.25	—

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).

Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).

Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.12½-	—
Iron oxide, synth., bgs	lb.	.11¾-	.12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., E. St. Louis	lb.	.05¼-	.05¾
Red, iron oxide, special, high color, all shades, bgs.	lb.	.60	—
Lake C, toner alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.05	—
Lithol toner, bbls., works	lb.	.85	—
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works	lb.	.40	.43
toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.35	1.50
cadmium, deep, bbls., works	lb.	1.20	—
regular, bbls., works	lb	1.10	—
Iron oxide bgs., l.c.l., works	lb	.04	—
MNPA toner, kgs., works	lb	3.25	—
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.			
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.20	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	2.22	—
Metallic, bbls., works	lb.	.02½-	.02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).			
Persian gulf, bgs., works	lb.	06¾	07
Para toner, bbls	lb.	.85	.90
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).			
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y., kgs., works	lb.	4.45	—
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.20	.25
Purple lake, kegs	lb.	1.35	—
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works	lb	.25	.28
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	—
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06½-	—
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works	lb.	1.35	—
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equaid	lb.	.24½-	.25
Venetian 15% bgs., works	lb.	.0350-	.0375
20% bgs., works	lb.	.04	—
25% bgs., works	lb.	.0450-	—
30% bgs., works	lb.	.0475-	—
35% bgs., works	lb.	.05	—
40% bgs., works	lb.	.0525-	—
Red, vermilion, Amer., bbls	lb.	.32	—
Quicksilver, cns	lb	2.27	—
Red KB base (see chloro(4)-2-toluidine).			
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., 5lb. dms.	lb.	2.39	2.41
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls	lb.	50	—
Rennin, NF, powder	lb.	6.25	—
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.72	—
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	74	—
l.c.l., works	lb	75	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	2.50	—
powd., dms., works	lb	2.70	—
Monoacetate, NF, dms	lb	3.25	3.45
Rhatany root, bgs	lb.	15	.16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cns	lb.	42.00	45.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs	lb.	.65	.75
powd., bbls	lb.	.75	.85
India, whole, bgs	lb.	.30	.35
powdered, bbls	lb.	.35	.40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd.	kilo.	125.00	—
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd.	kilo.	125.00	—
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga	lb.	.79	—
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.31	—
smaller lots	lb.	.31½-	.36½
Rose flowers, pale, bls	lb.	.40	.45
Rosemary flowers, bls	lb.	1.55	1.65
Leaves, French, bls	lb.	.12	.12½
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.06¾-	.07
Spanish, bls	lb.	.07¼-	.07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).			
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.00	—
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.25	—
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.40	—
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.60	—
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.60	—
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.60	—
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.75	—
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.95	—
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.05	—
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works	lb.	20.00	—
tech., bbls., works	lb.	16.50	—
Rottenstone, ogs., c.l., mines	ton.	36.00	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	43.00	—
Rue herb, bls	lb	.35	.40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms	gram.	.01¾-	.02
smaller lots, fib. dms	gram.	.02¼-	.03½
Ryania 100% powd., bgs., works	lb	.20	—

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	.75	—
activated ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.45	—
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots	lb	1.60	1.70
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.55	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls	lb.	.65	.70
Saffron, Mexican, bls	lb.	1.10	1.20
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	22.00	25.00
Safrol, dms	lb.	.95	1.10
Sage, Cyprus, bls	lb.	.10	.11
Dalmatian, bls., spot	lb.	1.20	—
afloat	lb.	1.16	—
Greek, fancy, bls	lb.	No stocks.	
Spanish, bls	lb.	.16	.16½
Syrian, bls	lb.	.16	.17
Sago flour, bgs	lb.	.07¾-	.08
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Saligenin, cns	lb	14.00	25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb	1.00	—
5lb. dms	lb	1.02	1.03
powdered salol 10c higher			
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.09	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.30	—
paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	.94	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.15	—
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.09	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.20	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	17.00	—
Saltpeter, crvst., bbls., 10 tons	100 lbs.	13.90	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.15	14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	9.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.50	11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	10.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.50	12.00
NF, gran., dms	lb	15¾	17¾

Saltpeter in bags, 25c per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs $1 more.

Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs.,	lb.	.65	.66
powd., dms.	lb.	75	76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots	oz.	4.75	5.50
Santonin, NF, crvst., powd., cns	kilo.	No stocks.	
Saponin, No. 1, cns	lb	2.45	—
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls	lb.	.30	.40
Honduras, bls	lb	.40	.45
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.28	.30
Sassafras bark, grd., bls	lb	.35	.40
select, bls.	lb.	.55	.60
Savory, French, bls	lb.	.11	.11½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.10	.10½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.30	.35
Scammony resin, lump, cns	lb	1.95	2.20
powd., cns	lb	2.05	2.30
Root, bgs	lb	11	14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld	lb	73	—
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots	oz.	15.00	16.00
Hydrochloride, bots	oz.	14.00	—
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.26¾-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.27¼-	—
dms., 100 lbs. or less	lb.	.28¼-	.32½
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	3.25	—
Senega root, bls	lb.	2.50	2.60
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls	lb	.16	.18
sifting, bgs.	lb	16	18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb.	.24	.25
No. 2, bls	lb.	.20	.21
No. 3, bls	lb.	.17	.18
powdered, bls., bxs	lb.	.20	.24
Pods, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Serpentaria root, bls	lb.	3.50	Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, natural, bgs	lb.	.16	.16½
hulled, bgs.	lb.	.17½-	.18
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs	lb.	.23	.27
natural, bgs	lb.	.18½-	.19
Salvadorean, bgs	lb.	.13	Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.51½-	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.52	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.54	—
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.61½-	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.62	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.64	—

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.50	.51
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.48	.49
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.46	.47
TN, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.44	.45
Shellac in 7 to 9 bgs. 1c more			
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll. works	ton.	20.00	30.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	40.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	12.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	17.00	—
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	20½

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SODIUM CHROMATE

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OVER FORTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

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...with unequalled distributing facilities

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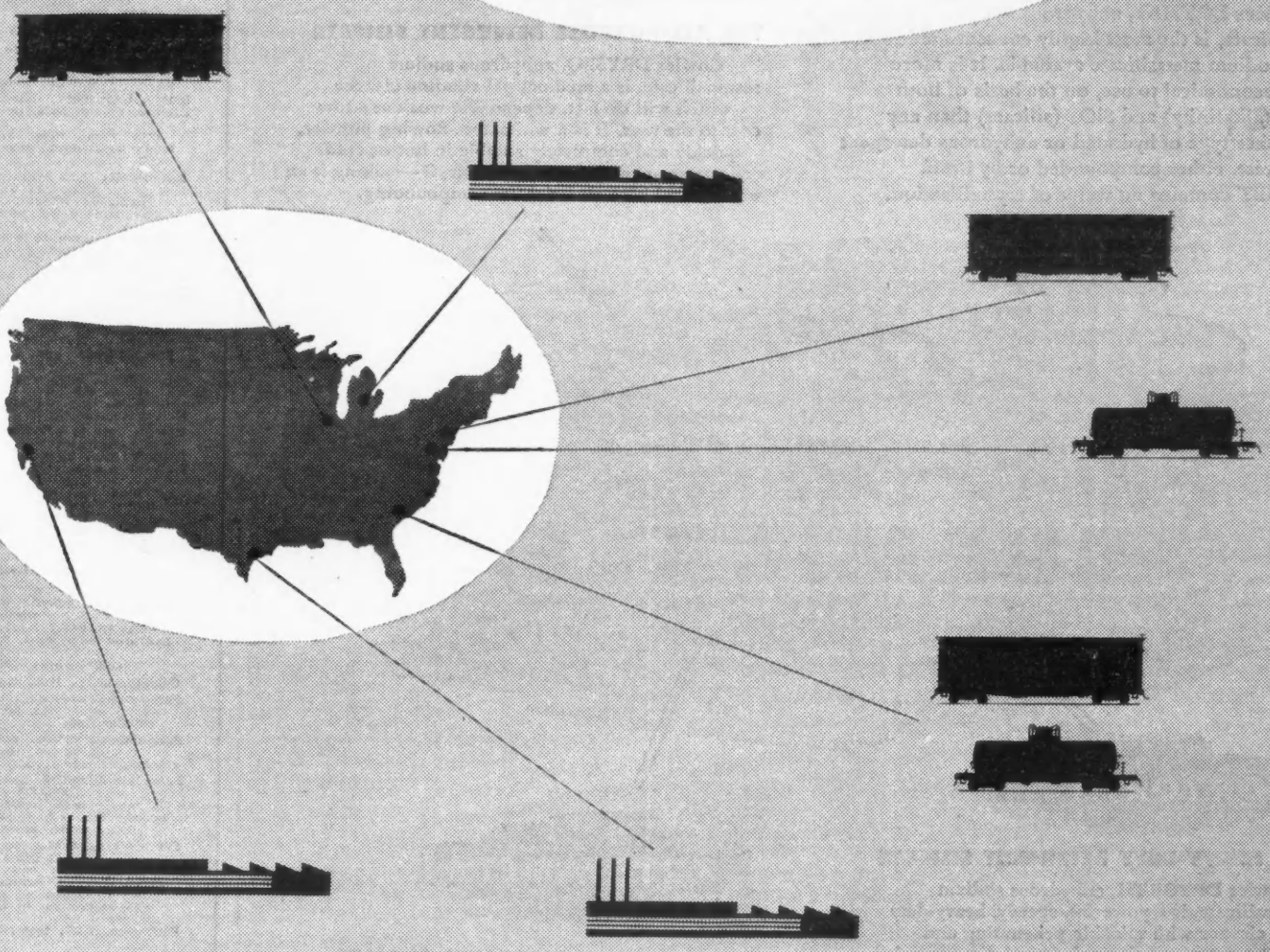
2. Caustic Soda Solution bulk tank terminal distributing facilities—Carteret, N. J. and Charleston, S. C.
3. Caustic Soda Solid, Flake and Ground Flake terminal distributing facilities—Chicago, Ill., Charleston, S. C., and Port Newark, N. J.



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INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Silver Bullion—Sodium Salicylate

Silver bullion, ingots, cs ..... oz. .80 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .71⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .71⅞- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .72⅛- —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .72⅜- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .50⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .51⅛- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .52⅜- —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .52⅛- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots ozf .95 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark bls ..... lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. .... lb. .50 - .55
Western, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ... ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs ..... lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns ..... lb. .11½- —
Blue, ctns ..... lb. .15½- —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Soapbark, bls ..... lb. .24 - .27
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .29 - .35
powd., bbls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points ... 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points ... 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
Soda ash, light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points .... 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points .... 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points .... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis .. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis .. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis .. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis .. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points .... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP dms ..... lb. .23 .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .10½- .12
NF, powder, bbls., works .... lb. .08¼- .09½
Alginate refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi refined bbls. works lb 46 —
NF white powd. dms., works, ton lots lb 1.25 —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
Sodium arsenite, dealers, dms., works .. lb. No stocks.
solution, dms., works ..... gal. .60 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more .. lb. .35 - .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more .. lb. .42 - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10¾- .11½
Sodium bichromate, in drums, ¾c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l. works .. 100 lbs 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax)
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms .. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¼- —
powd., kgs., works ..... lb. .09½- —
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms ..... lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works .. lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dms., works .. lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½- .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms. ..... lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, anhyd., dms ..... lb. .23 - .28
USP XIII, gran., dms ..... lb. .28 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms ..... lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13½
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 .15½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works .. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. works lb 11 —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb 12 00 -16.50
1 oz tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots lb.11.00 - —
Formate, bgs. c.l., dlvd .. 100 lbs 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .. 100 lbs 9.15 - —
Gluconate, dms lb 83 .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. 1.60 - —
smaller quantities, dlvd ..... lb. 1.63 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls, lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys ..... lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb 2.00 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .24 - —
Hydroxide tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP pellets, dms lb .25 —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms .. lb. .85 - .10
Hyposulphite, photographic, bgs., 5,000-lb. lots, Metro. area 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.10 - —
pea, bgs. ..... 100 lbs 3.90 - 4.85
gran., bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
Use Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms ..... lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .19 - —
60%, dms., cbys., works lb. .24 - —
tech., 50%, dms., chys., works, lb. .13 - .14
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works .. ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate c.l. bbls. works ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate in bbls. $20 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms. works .... lb. .17 - .18
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld .... lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.35 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works .. 100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.65
dms., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Molybdate, annyd., bbls., works, lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Naphthionate, bbls. ..... lb. .66 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works .. ton.48.50 - —
bulk c.l. works ton 45 00 - —
imp. 100-lb. bgs. c.l., Atl Gulf. Pac whse ton 51.50 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton 48 00 - —
Nitrite, 99½% bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP dms ..... lb. .21 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l. works .. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
Hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4.25 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.50 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works .. lb. .09½- —
Para-aminonenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.65 - —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.75 - 7.50
smaller lots ..... lb. 5.80 - 7.80
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .22½ .24½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 .24
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 .23
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ½c per lb over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .20¾- .21¾
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19½- .20
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .38 - .39
powd., dms ..... lb. .41 - .42
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
cryst. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs 4.40 - —
USP, dried, powd. bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, annyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald .. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c higher than bgs
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs ..... lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works, lb. .30 - —
smaller lots works lb 31 - —
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 7.35 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. .61 - .63

DRYMET *

THE ECONOMICAL DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYMET, anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization.

DRYSEQ *

THE ALL-PURPOSE DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYSEQ, anhydrous sodium sesquisilicate, is a medium pH alkaline cleaner which will do fast, dependable work at a low cost to the user. It is a white, free-flowing powder, quickly and completely soluble in hot or cold water—containing 56.75% Na_2O—making it an economical base material for compounding.

Cowles CHEMICALS

DRYORTH *

THE HEAVY-DUTY DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYORTH, anhydrous sodium orthosilicate, is a powerful, speedy, heavy-duty cleaner with valuable penetrating and wetting-out properties, reinforced dirt-removing power and unusual emulsifying action. It is an anhydrous, free-flowing powdered silicate containing not less than 60% Na_2O, which may also be used as an economical constituent of high pH cleaning compounds.

CRYSTAMET *

THE MEDIUM pH DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles CRYSTAMET is a pure, perfectly white, free-flowing granular pentahydrate sodium metasilicate with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Suggested for compounding when it is desirable to lower the concentration of a finished product. Readily soluble—chemically stable—easy to handle. Can be used on medium pH jobs.

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY

HEAVY CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.95
tanks, works.....ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, works.....ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works.....ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .049 - —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .747 - .797
Stearate, USP, anhyd., bbls., work lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .14½- .16½
tech. annyd. ngs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 2.60
cryst (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls lb. .17 - .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.00
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
fused, bbls, c.l. works (to equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.50
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd., bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
regular powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
regular, crystals, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.50 - 4.75
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.90 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate bbls lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works lb .06¼ —
liquid, 45% basis 100%, tanks works ton 90 00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼ —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
tech., dms., works lb .30 —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite), USP, cryst., bbls lb .10 .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works..... lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb .10¼ —
1 ton or less, works.... lb .10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms. lb. .46 - .55
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. East lb. 1.50 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 17½ .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more works lb .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs. same basis lb .30 - —
Solvent naphtha coaster tanks, works gal. .28 - .31
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .28 - .31
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .28 - —
Bayonne ..... gal. .32 - —
150 ° flash, tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .31 - .32
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - .34
smaller lots, works lb. .36 - .39
tristearate, fib dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .31 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .36 - .38
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb .30 —
ton lots to 5 tons, works. lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works... lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
regular, 40% aqueous, dms., c.l. works lb .16¼ - —
ton lots works lb .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. 17½ —
tanks works lb 15½ —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton.62.00 - —
50%, same basis.....ton.70.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, ctns oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls ..... lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .36 .40
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. 01¾ —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb 05¼ —
Squaw vine leaves, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls boxes lb 1.60 —
White, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls, bxs lb 16 18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls. ....lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel, flake, dry, dms., works lb 1.50 —
paste, dms, works lb 1.25 —
Stannous chloride, see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 6.27 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.62 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.42 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 6.38 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.73 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.53 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., spot.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Rice, bgs. .....lb. .10¾- .11
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs. .....lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. .....lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .22
Seed, bgs .....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials ..... gram. .48 - —
Strontium bromide NF, ens., dms., lb. .67 —
Carbonate 90% dms .....lb. .15½- .16¼
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls. works.....lb. .50 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb .09¼- —
l.c.l. works lb .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works ..... lb .42 .44
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 - 66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin NF, bots — oz.39.00 —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 3.00 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., ens. 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs .... oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., ens., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 - —
Styroly! acetate, bots ..... lb 2.50 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb 4.25 4.60
Sulphabenzamide-sodium, dms lb 4.25 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb.11.25 - 11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms lb.10.50 - 11.00
powder lb.10.25 - 10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms lb 12.25 - 12.75
powder lb.11.25 - 11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb 4.50 5.00
Sulphameracin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9% not over 10 microns, dms lb.10.55 - 11.05
powder, dms lb.10.25 - 10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 - 11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms. lb. 8.80 - 9.30
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.75
powder, dms .....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 8.05 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb 7.00 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb 7.50 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.75 - 4.05
powder, dms. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines .....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract long ton.22.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 - —
domestic and Canada long ton.23.50 - —
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —

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... you get the ultimate in quality—the kind of quality you would expect from America's leading producer of alkalies. But in addition, you get the fast, dependable delivery service which can only come from a company having more than one plant ... and over 200 local stock points from coast to coast. Solvay's exclusive Technical Service is also available at your request.
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Nytron • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sulphur, Rubbermakers', Treaded—Triethylamine

Sulphur, rubbermakers', treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .31 - —
Sulphur chloride, mono., 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .04¼ —
tanks, same basis lb. 03 —
Dioxide liquid, com'l cyls., works lb .09 —
multi unit cars works lb 0.35- —
tanks, works lb 045 —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex-dock ton.80.00 Nom.
Extract, No. 1, bbls., 25% lb. 12½- —
No. 2, bbls., 25% lb. .11 - —
crystals, bbls lb. .44 - —
stainless, bbls lb. .14 - —
Leaf, 26% grd., bgs., ex-dock, short ton.84.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltc unit-ton. .76 - —
Carteret, N. J unit-ton. .70 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .84 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, imported, bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Californian, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.20

T

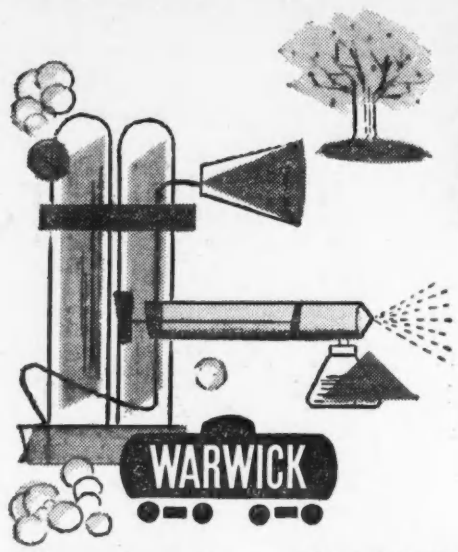
2,4,5-T, tech. acid, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
isopropyl ester, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.65 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 17 50 —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs. c.l., works ton.24.00 —
l.c.l. ton.26 50 -28 00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
tmp. Canada grd. bgs. c.l., mines ton 12.50 -35.00
Tallow, edible, dms., c.l. lb. .17½ Nom.
inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- .14¼
fancy, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .14½
special, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - .13½
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .09 - .09½
50%, dms. lb. .11½ .12
Tamarind, W. I. bbls lb. 10 .15
kegs keg 10.00 —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9 11% am mon., bulk unit-ton. 8.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. 28 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .07½- .07¾
medium grades, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
low grades, bgs lb. .06¼- .06¾
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.

Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt., equald gal. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .47½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .35½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .52½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .60 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs. c.l., ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .75 - .80
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .49 - —
dms. lb. .50 - .54
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .52 - .53
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .33 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate extra, cns., dms lb. .60½- .70½
prime, dms lb. .39 - .50
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.75 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 3.75 - —

Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works, lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
sulphate, 99% bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms lb. 5.25 - 5.32
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.40 - 4.45
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 3.30 - 3.35
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 —
Mononitrate, bots. 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .40 - .42
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms. works lb 5.50 6.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate cs., works lb 3.50 —
Threonine, dextro - laevo, bots., 100 grams. 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Spanish, bls lb. .08½- .09
Thymol, kgs lb 3.50 - —
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.60 - 6.70
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .88 - —
Metal lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.38 - 1.39
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.19 - 1.21
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .77½- .78½
Titanium dioxide, anatase ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .22½
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .22½
rutile, natural granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05½
lb. .21½- .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - .24½
Hydride, cns. works lb 7.00 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07¾- .08½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .09

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls ¼c. higher; Pac. coast c.l. dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher

Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms lb. .54½- —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .57½- —
technical, dms., works lb. .34½- —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .37½- —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 4.30
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base, distilled, bgs lb. 1.20 - —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .27 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .25 - —
Chicago dist gal. .28 - —
Cleveland district gal. .27¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .21 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .25 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .28 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .26½- —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .26 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .25½- —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .28½- —
Pittsburgh district gal. .25 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .27 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .30 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .25½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .28½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .28 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .25½- —
Petroleum, industrial 2°, tanks, works—
Albany, N. Y gal. .30 - .33
Bayonne, N. J gal. .30 - .33
Baytown, Tex gal. .28 - .31
Chicago, Ill. gal. .30 - .33
Detroit, Mich gal. .30 - .33
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .30 - .33
Providence, R. I gal. .30 - .33
Wood River, Ill gal. .30 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tonga, 50% bark and vine bls. lb .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb 1.75 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than tons, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .51½- .52¼
Tributyl citrate, tech., cns lb. .31½- —
smaller containers lb. .57 - —
Phosphate, dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½- —
smaller containers lb. .61½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .78¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .77 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
Prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10¼- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys., works, frt adjusted lb. 2.10 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32¼- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32¼- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .36¼- —



to compounders of:

industrial cleaners
household specialties
insecticides
dairy cleaners
textile chemicals
laundry specialties
leather specialties
paper specialties

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SULFANOLE★KB

newest of Warwick's
synthetic detergents

You'll value the new, low-cost efficiency of Warwick's latest addition to a line of outstanding synthetic detergents. This all-purpose surface-active agent has already proved itself a better buy in many applications – for these reasons:

1. LOW COST . . . superior wetting out property makes it possible to use less . . . get same results as similar materials
2. LIGHT COLOR
3. FREE FLOWING
4. NO OBJECTIONABLE ODOR
5. PROFUSE SUDSING . . . in hard or soft water, acid or alkaline solutions
6. SUPERIOR DETERGENCY
7. PROMPT DELIVERY . . . assured by large volume production

Tell us your problem—let our technicians suggest the right synthetic detergent for you. Samples, technical data and counsel are free for the asking.

WARWICK CHEMICAL COMPANY, DIVISION Sun CHEMICAL CORPORATION
10th Street and 44th Avenue, Long Island City, New York

★Trade Mark Reg.

Triethyl citrate, tech., dms..... lb. .27 - —
smaller containers..... lb. .50 - —
refd., dms..... lb. .71 - —
smaller containers..... lb. .84 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l.... lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .20½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .42 - —
tanks..... lb. .40 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis, lb. .38 —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l. works, lb. 29¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb 30 —
tanks, works..... lb 28 —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l. works, lb. .35½- .37½
Triphenyl phosphate, obls. c.l., frt. equald lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34 - —
Triphenylguanidine, obls. works lb 90 —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs. c.l. works, lb 0175 —
double grd. bgs., c.l. works lb 016 —
single grd. bgs., c.l. works lb 015 —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .23½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate trihasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate trihasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, BB, ctns. works kilo 207.00 - 243.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd. 99.9% dms works lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs... lb. .34 - .35
Haitian, bgs..... lb. .10 - .10¼
Jamaica, bgs..... lb. .10½- .11
Madras, bgs..... lb. .16 - .17
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse..... gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
c.l. works South gal .56 - —
ex whse., NYC..... gal. .76 - —
tanks, works..... gal. .42 - —
Tyrothricin, bots..... gram 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms..... lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root)
Uranium oxide, black, bgs..... lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs..... lb 1.65 —
Urea, dom. 46% N, bgs. c.l. wks, lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .05¼- —
42% N bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 99.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton. 115.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars same basis ton. 113.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars same basis ton. 137.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls..... lb. .10 - .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .35 - .37
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock.. ton. 79.00 - 80.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock..... ton. 56.00 - —
Extract, powd. bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide CP, bgs., cns., works lb 7.00 —
tech., dms., works lb 1.00 1.06
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins... lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Mexican, cuts, tins..... lb 6.50 6.75
whole, tins..... lb 7.25 Nom.
Tahiti, cs..... lb 2.75 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb 4.00 —
smaller lots..... lb. 4.05 - 4.15
ex guaicol, tins 25 lbs..... lb 3.00 —
smaller lots..... lb 3.05 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 —
smaller lots, tins lb 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, works..... lb. .16 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech. dms., c.l. wks, lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works ½s. .28 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..... lb .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms. works lb 1.50 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in neutral vegetable oil 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 to 400,000 A units per gram, bots., cns., dms., lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .21 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIII method of conversion E x 1894.

Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns. dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
Over 400,000 A units per gm., bots. cns., dms. lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .22 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900

A natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver)
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
A synthetic, palmitate 1,800,000 A units per gm., frt. adjstd. 1,000,000 units .18 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride)
B2 (see Riboflavin)
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B12 vials, 25, 100 and 500 milligram lots, milligram. .45 - —
Vitamin C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and halibut, Calciferol and Viosterol)
D2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheat-germ).
G (see Riboflavin)
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin)
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls..... lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs. cns. same basis lb 2.15 - —
truckloads, 50-lb. dms..... lb. 1.65 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 71.50 -72.50
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 67.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08 - .08½
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .0770- .0780
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .0770- .0780
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot..... lb. .48 - .50
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .69 - .71
slabs, bgs..... lb. .68 - .70

Triethyl Citrate—Wax, Microcrystalline

Wax, bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .54 - .56
Brazilian, bgs..... lb. .57 - .59
Central American, bgs..... lb. .55 - .56
refined, yellow, bricks, cs. lb. .61 - .62
slabs, bgs..... lb. .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs..... lb. .60 - .62
refined, bgs..... lb. .65 - .68

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs. ton lots. lb. No stocks.
North Country No. 2, ton lots. lb. .85 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs. ton lots lb. .97 - .98
refined, bgs., ton lots..... lb. 1.00 - 1.02
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.05 - 1.06
No. 2..... lb. 1.03 - 1.05

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla

Japan, bgs..... lb. .65 - .68
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM amber ctns., 20,000 lbs group 3, works lb 14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs same basis lb 15 —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs same basis lb 13¼ —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb 26 —

TITANOX
PIGMENTS
SERVE THE
FOLLOWING
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PAINT
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RUBBER
FLOOR COVERING
COATED FABRICS
PLASTICS
TEXTILE
CERAMICS
VITREOUS ENAMEL
GLASS
WELDING ROD
INK
LEATHER
BUILDING MATERIALS

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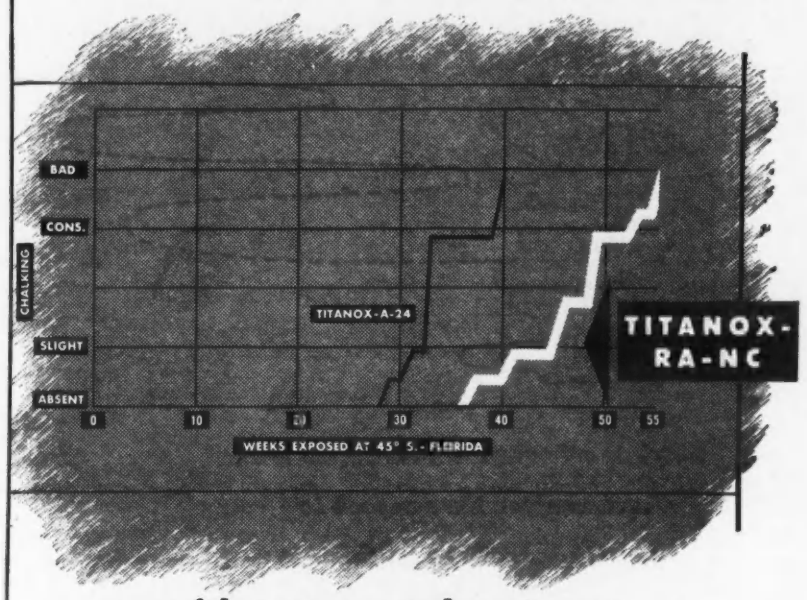


provides many advantages...

• TITANOX-RA-NC is the preferred pigment for first quality exterior enamels. This "non-chalking" rutile titanium dioxide provides any desired level of brightness or hiding at minimum pigmentation, reduces chalking and subdues fading.

The greater chalking resistance—as shown in the accompanying chart—plus higher tinting strength show why TITANOX-RA-NC makes TITANOX-A-24 obsolete.

These outstanding properties of TITANOX-RA-NC account for its wide acceptance:

1. Ease of mixing and grinding for high gloss.
2. High and uniform tinting strength to assure minimum pigmentation.
3. Uniformity of undertone of tints which assures uniformity of the finish from batch to batch.
4. Uniformly high chalking resistance.

Our Technical Service Department is ready to cooperate with you in your efforts to secure better results in exterior finishes. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; 104 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 3, Ill.; 2600 South Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles 22, Calif. Branches in all other principal cities.

® TITANOX
the brightest name in pigments
8184A

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Wax, Microcrystalline—Zinc-Ammonium Chloride

Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb 17 —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns. 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs same basis lb. 28 —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb 20½ —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb 21½ —
black, ctns. 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. 19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb 20 —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb .34½
Montan, dom black raw lb 25 .25½
refined lb 31 32
imported, Bohemian, bgs ...lb. .15¾- .16
German, bgs. .....lb. .16½ Nom.
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .86
Paraffin, see
Spermaceti, black, cs .....lb. .28 - .31
cakes, cs. .....lb. .29 .32
Sugar, cane, crude, imp., bgs lb. No stocks.
refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .69 .74
imp., bgs., N. Y .....lb. .48 - .50
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 .20
White precipitate, USP, powd, dms, 50 lbs lb. 2.30 - —

Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. .....whse ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
rossed, bls.....lb. .17 - 18
Wild indigo root, bls .....lb .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls .....lb 16 17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis ton 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l. same basis ton.37.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis ton 45.00 —
Woodflour, 80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 -45.00
t.c.l., same basis ton 50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable
Woolfat (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs..... lb 13 14
Levant, bgs. .....lb 4.50 5.00
Wormwood leaves, bls ..... lb 35 .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls .... lb .28 .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., c.l. works frt equald lb 193 —
t.c.l. same basis lb. 196 —
tanks, same basis .... lb .18 —

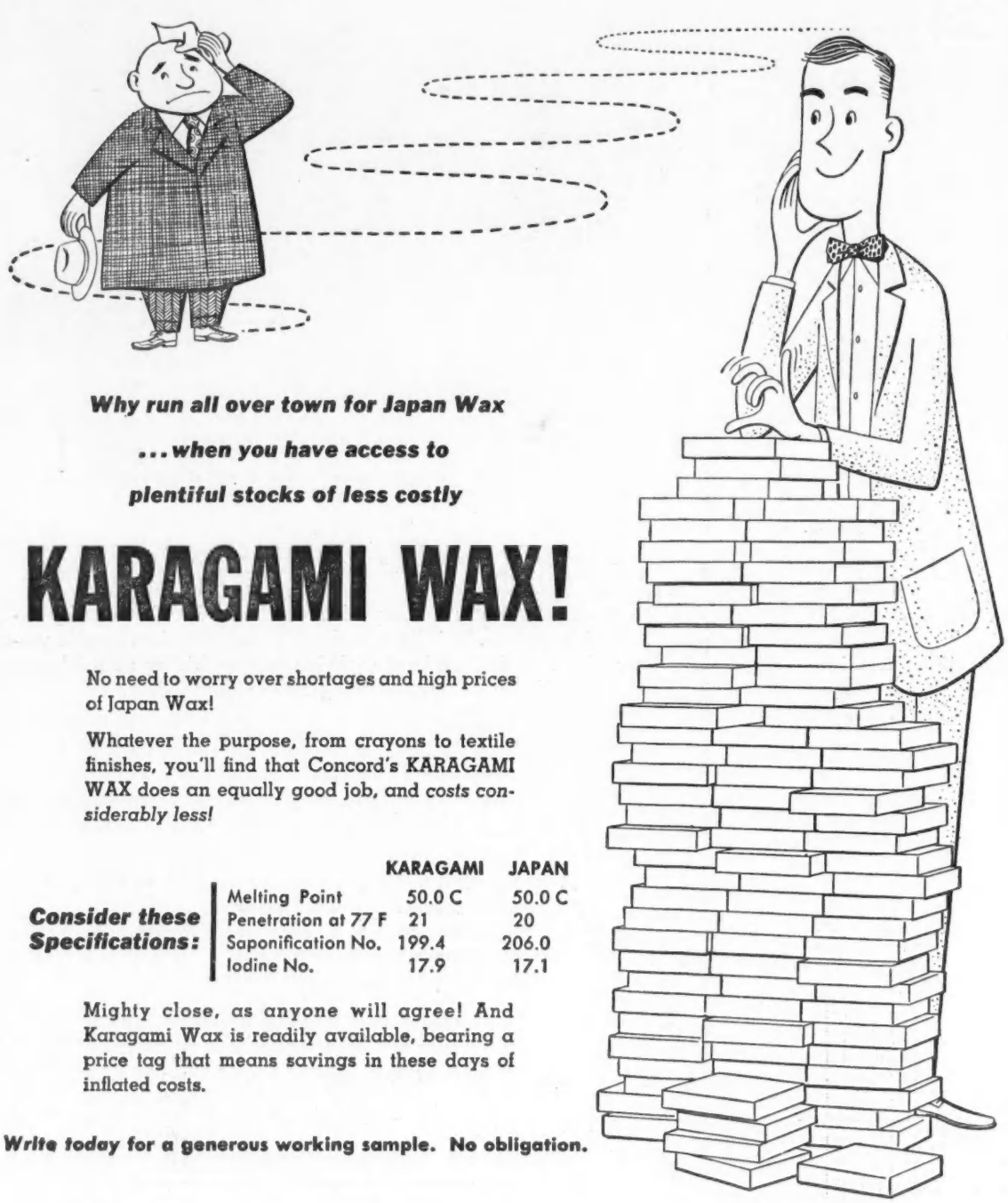
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47°C, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .153 - —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.06 - —
t.c.l., same basis .....gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis .....gal. .95 - —
Meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.16 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.05 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms .....lb. .45 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa .....gal. .29 - —
Birmingham district .....gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district .....gal. .29½- —
Cleveland district ..gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .21 - —
Hamilton, Ohio .....gal. .28 - —
Johnstown, Pa .....gal. .27 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .29 - —
Lone Star, Tex .....gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .27 - —
Minequa, Colo .....gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia, Pa .....gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh district ..gal. .26 - .29
Sparrows Point, Md..gal. .29 - —
St. Louis, Mo .....gal. .30 - —
Syracuse, N. Y .....gal. .26½- —
Terre Haute, Ind ....gal. .31 - —
Wyandotte, Mich ....gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ...gal. .26½- —
Petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .30 - .33
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .30 - .33
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .28 - .31
Chicago, Ill. .....gal. .30 - .33
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .30 - .33
Philadelphia, Pa....gal. .30 - .33
Providence, R. I.....gal. .30 - .33
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .30 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .46 - —
90 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .51 - —
200 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms..lb. .55 - —
300 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms..lb. .59 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. 2.30 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.91 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.12 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse l.c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island..lb. .30 - .31
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.91 - 2.15
Primrose bbls. same basis lb 1.90 2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
t.c.l. works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs. c.l.... lb. .04½- —
t.c.l .....lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type bgs., c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works.... lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lbs lb. 1.93 - 2.13
smaller lots.....lb. 1.95 - 2.15
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ .02¼
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome, lb. .23 - .29
Yellow dock root, bls .....lb. .16 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls .....lb 28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls....oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb. .30 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs. works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots works .....lb. .35 - —
Zinc acetate, tech. bbls., dms...lb. .26¼- —
NF, dms. .....lb. .41 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .19½- —
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works. lb. .10¾- .11½
precipitated, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
t.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.60 - —
NF, gran., dms .....lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .457 - .477
Dust, c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .22 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20¼- —
Iodide, NF, jars .....lb. 4.85 - —
Laurate, bbls .....lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .17½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .27¾- —
Oleate, fused, bbls .....lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17⅛- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16⅛- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .17⅛- —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .20¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Phenolsulphate, dms.....lb. .36 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works....lb. .10 - .10¼
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. .lb. .39 - —
ton lots .....lb. .40 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .41 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld .... 100 lbs. 6.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd .100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.45 - —
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis..100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.40
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.10.00 -10.15
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher
USP, gran., dms .....lb. .23 - .23¼
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Thionosulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls .....lb. .36 - .37
Undecylenate, dms .....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.35 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.75 -10.25



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Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1360
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1220-	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.24 -	—
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.21¼-	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½-	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75 -	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45 -	.48
milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60 -	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½-	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼-	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½-	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04 -	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04¼-	.04¾
milled, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.04¾-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾-	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12 -	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38 -	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.38½-	.39

Fertilizer Industry Told

—*Continued from page 5*

peace throughout the world was made by Dr. Robert Lee Humber, Greenville, S. C. Declaring that diplomacy could never produce peace but must surrender to disturbers or resort to war, he urged the finding of a safe, middle course. That could be found only in the extension of the basic principle of law and law enforcement, now obtaining in city, state, and nation, to a global sphere.

It was Dr. Humber's belief that a resultful world government need have no power other than that of preventing war and maintaining order. It was his contention that the guilty individual or group should be punishable by world law, not an entire people. He said that a start toward a world government for peace and order could be made by way of article 109 of the charter of the United Nations, declaring that there was no need that all the national members of that organization must participate in the undertaking; neither could it be vetoed.

The threats to democracy and individual freedom from certain world tendencies of today and the necessity of finding a better and practical way of dealing with them were commented upon also by the vice-president of the association, Louis Ware, in a brief after-dinner salutation November 14.

High or Low Analyses

The merits of high-analysis and low-analysis fertilizers were comparatively discussed in a forum November 15. The general scope of the forum was set out by President Russell Coleman, who said that it was a first step in a purpose of finding channels wherein representatives of the industry could meet with state control officials, university workers, and agriculturists for discussion of common problems and development of mutual understanding.

J. F. Fudge, state chemist for Texas, was moderator in the forum. The panel consisted of Ivan E. Miles, extension agronomist at State College, Miss.; Maurice H. Lockwood, vice-president of the International Minerals & Chemical Corporation plant-food division; A. F. Miller, general manager of the plant-food division of Swift & Co.; and H. L. Dunton, head of the department of agronomy at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Mr. Fudge, noting the innovation of having an NFA discussion headed by a state control official, raised the question of what was meant by high and low in respect of fertilizer analyses. The trend toward greater plant-food content is being furthered by state laws, but there is still a wide difference of sectional opinion on what is high or low. He felt that the industry should cooperate fully in the promotion of higher-analysis products.

Fertilizer Consumption Trends

Many data were presented by Mr. Miles, largely on lantern slides, to show trends in the consumption of fertilizer in quantity and in concentration. Many of the data had been got from the American Society of Agronomy. They showed that the official gradings of fertilizers in various Southern states ranged from none to 300, but that 2-12-16 was still the most used. Consumption distribution has changed from 28 percent to 16 percent of the total for cotton, 20.7 to 22 perecnt for corn, 0 to 5.8 percent for pasture, 5.3 to 8.9 percent for vegetables. Ten grades however still account for 66 percent of fertilizer consumption.

Turning to the farmer's results from fertilizer Mr. Miles said that each dollar's worth produced from $4.42 to $16 worth of crop, depending on the kind, cotton paying most.

The Southwest, said Mr. Miles uses 700 grades of fertilizer; fifteen would be enough, with medium and high strengths of each. Narrowing ratios, even 1-1-1, are gaining in favor for general application.

In Favor of High Analyses

The availability of elemental materials of higher strength has promoted greater plant-food content in fertilizers, said Mr. Lockwood, citing changes in types of nitrogenous, phosphatic, and potassic materials. He showed some slides to support his citations, and he expressed the opinion that the trend toward higher analyses was largely a matter of economy that turned organics into the feedstuffs field. Freight charges had increased as much as 77 percent in ten years. That also helped the highs. So did rising costs of labor, although largely offset by increasing mechanization. His figures showed that the farm cost of concentrations represented a saving of from 12 percent to 20 percent. Much of that was attributable to savings in processing and handling. He offered the trend toward higher strength superphosphate as a key to further concentration, pointing out that doubled production of concentrated superphosphate was indicated over the next ten years at most. Collateral concentration in nitrogen and potash was noted, and he looked for combined unit values up to 60 to provide more nutrient for feed crops.

Problems to Be Solved

Citing experience in the sale of high-analysis mixtures as much as twenty years ago, Mr. Miller said that one problem derived from the inability to put conditioners in concentrated formulas and the consequent unsatisfactory physical condition because of moisture. He also cited the cost of special equipment required to make high-analyses goods.

There is still a call for 18 percent superphosphate, for sodium nitrate, and for low-strength potash salts, Mr. Miller said, and those who are called upon to supply them must be given consideration. He also made the point that sampling and analyzing technic does not take care of the segregation that occurs in concentrated dry mixtures. Cost of granulating equipment was especially cited, along with the problem of adjusting application machines. He held that consumer acceptance presented a big problem because of the practice of buying fertilizer by the ton instead of plant-food by the pound or the unit. Education for and through dealers was required.

One of the biggest problems, as Mr. Miller saw it, was the avoidance of acid-forming mixtures, now achieved by the use of dolomite. Minor elements, largely provided in the lower-strength superphosphate, also have to be considered in formulating higher analyses. But, higher analyses were, to him, economically sound and a move in the right direction.

Mr. Fudge stressed the desirability of selling plant food rather than fertilizer.

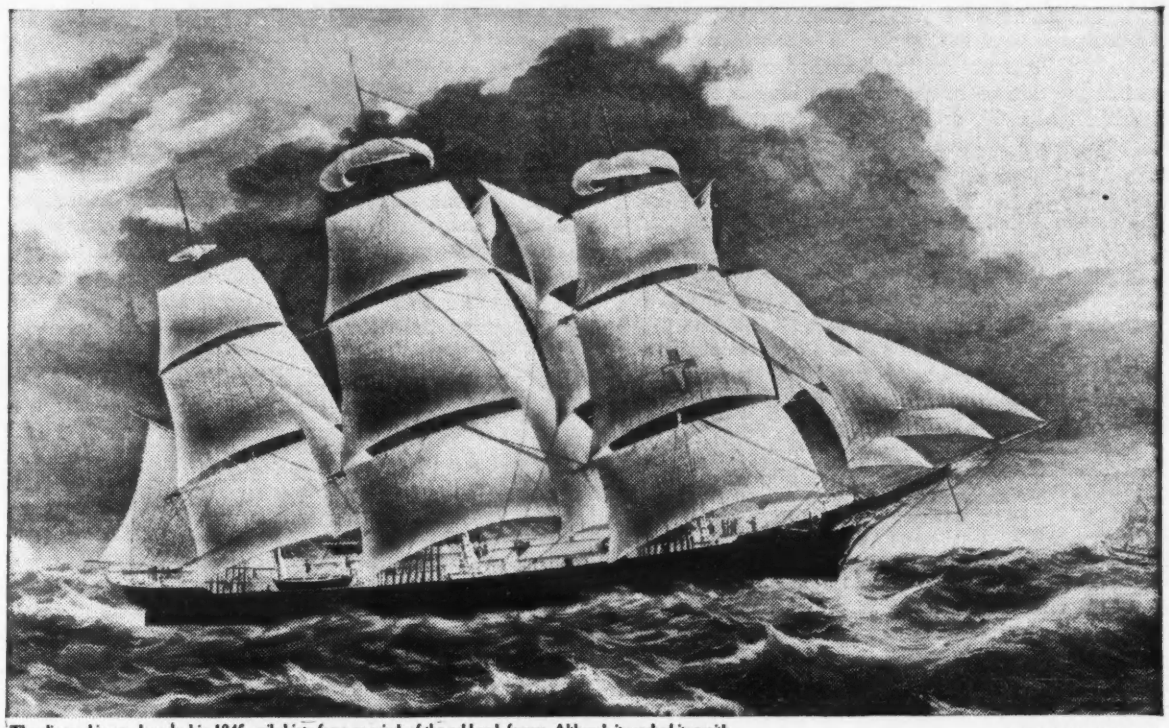
Getting Consumer Acceptance

Selling higher-analysis fertilizers presents the same problem as selling anything else desirable, said Mr. Dunton. The problem was to get ready to do the job. This, he said, required, first, the completion of an analytical or experimental stage, determining the sectional and areal desirability of the stronger material, the economic feasibility, and its value to the user. The task required a determination to find out how it can be done, not excuses for why it can't.
selling plant-food rather than fertilizer.
or demonstration, Mr. Dunton said, and

—*Continued on page 53*

PIONEERS OF THE CENTURY

SECOND OF A SERIES



The clipper ship era, launched in 1845, sailed into fame on winds of the gold-rush frenzy. Although it reached its zenith in 1852, not until many years later could steam-driven craft equal the speed record of such clippers as the Flying Cloud. BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1852 — The Clipper Ship

"IT'S that Yankee ingenuity," moaned British shipowners when New England's clippers cut into their lucrative business of carrying gold-rush hordes to California and hauling tea from China.

Yankee builders had seen that the times called for faster ships—a type that could sail the 19,000 miles 'round the Horn to San Francisco in 3 months instead of 13. So they cut away from the bulky orthodox designs and pioneered the trim, sleek clipper that put this country out in front on the high seas.

At the same time, ingenuity was proving a boon to other pioneers. The New Jersey Zinc Co., organized in 1848 for the purpose of smelting zinc from domestic ore, was running into one snag after another, even as its predecessors had.

But we contrived new and unique methods on each occasion and, after 4 years of continuous experimenting, discovered a means of producing Zinc Oxide directly from the ore and collecting it in large muslin bags. Known as the American Process, it proved to be the key to the start of the ready-mixed paint industry a few years later . . . and its Zinc Oxide was the first Horse Head pigment.

For over a century, The New Jersey Zinc Co. has continued to pioneer outstanding developments, many of which have helped speed the progress of the paint industry.

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Attracting Public Goodwill

Few topics of advice in other than political or religious areas have had such wide and earnest dissemination as has the counseling of business to make itself properly known to the public. Few, if any, have got less resultful attention, measured in terms of public goodwill. The reason is that the implementing endeavors are not conceived with the proper recognition of their objective.

One of the chief reasons for the shortfallings of the endeavors of business in the direction of public goodwill, more popularly styled public relations, lies in the fact that, profit, more than service, being the motive of business operations, profit rather than service, quite naturally, is the motif of the messages with which business essays the attraction of public goodwill. A very large part of the advice having to do with the cultivation of public goodwill, or the development of public relations, is directed toward interesting more and more members of the public to invest in business. The more or less satisfaction that will be derived from ownership under the capitalistic system is regarded to be a much stronger fortification against the assaults of socialism, or even of communism, than would be a greater degree of satisfaction with a knowledge of the service of capitalistic business to the public at large.

It would be far better for business to cease striving to get the public to know what a good money-maker it is and to shape its publicity to what has a far greater and better public appeal—the great and widespread good that business does by spending money. About the only time that business tells the public how it intends to spend or is spending money is when it is buying plant or equipment expansion—to make more money.

The financial reports of business appeal chiefly to groups would constitute but a very small minority in any national clash of capitalism and socialism. The reports would do business much more good if they told the whole of its story; if they were a sort of double-entry record. How much did the corporation pay in salaries and wages? That question has to do with the public service of the enterprise. So have what it paid for materials, for supplies, for fuel and light, for transportation—all of which made money for countless workers, as well as for many groups of owners. The telling of those things is a story with a general public appeal—and it is the general public upon which business must rely for its earnings and, in the event of basic jeopardy, for its very existence.

It is very common to hear that business should create a better general understanding of the economic system under which it operates, setting forth the facts of its processes, its purposes, and its results. Unfortunately that story is seldom told, although much is said about its telling. There are various reasons for that discrepancy. Some of them will be very difficult to get rid of. Some of them lie in simple failure to understand the thinking, or the philosophy, of the general run of people. Management has much to learn about the difference between selling goods to the public and getting goodwill from the public. But, there is between the two this analogy:—How far would one get in selling goods to the public if his selling talk were how much he would make on a sale, rather than how much the public would be served by buying?

Direct Allocation Forthcoming

Ideas in government controls over industry are beginning to take shape and apparently will follow closely the general pattern of World War II. As military appropriations are translated into contracts and as they reduce the supply of materials for civilian economy, controls over distribution will be made tighter and tighter until direct allocation is necessarily reached.

Guesses by Washington officialdom as to when the priorities system will be abandoned for direct allocations seem to favor early next summer. It is fairly obvious that NPA's present job is to get the relatively small military program underway on schedule. Scheduling is the most important phase of the task and it is because of this that the limited system of priorities has been put into effect. But a priorities system tends to collapse of its own weight as more and more ratings are issued against a diminishing supply of material. Eventually, a priorities order amounts to little more than a hunting license.

In one instance, NPA has already put aside priorities and resorted to a system of directives covering programs essential to defense. This was the recent order to steel mills to set aside a portion of their production for freightcar building and for construction of Great Lakes ore boats. Other directives of like character are expected to appear soon in the power and refining fields.

At present, DO ratings are limited to contracts of the military and the Atomic Energy Commission. But more and more important civilian programs are clamoring for attention—sanitary systems, public health needs, and other essential activities. It is for this reason that the priorities system will have to be scuttled. It is not hard to guess how the "experts" arrived at early summer for the instituting of direct allocations. Congress is expected to appropriate more than $50,000,000 for the military in a few months and with that scale of spending something approaching the conditions of World War II will prevail.

There are sound reasons why an allocations system, ultimately necessary, is not put into force now. One is that it takes many persons to administer such a program and, as yet, they are not available to NPA. At the end of the war, WPB had 23,000 persons on its payroll; at the present time, NPA has less than 5,000. Another reason is the difficulty in ascertaining the needs of the military.

Estimating the requirements of the military under a procurement budget that runs into $50,000,000,000 is a job for a Solomon. It is not enough to say that the military will need so many tons of steel, so many tons of copper and so many tons of something else. The planners have to know how many tons of a particular kind of steel, and of a particular kind of shape, and what is equally, if not more important, they have to know when delivery of the particular lot and kind of steel, or copper, or aluminum, or something else, must be scheduled.

Pending a system of direct allocation, NPA will, if necessary, use several methods to keep the civilian economy running smoothly. One is various rating bands in the priorities system; another might be limitation orders under which it would be unlawful to use critical materials for nonessential items; a third could be issuance of a directive to a supplier that certain essential consumers are to get preference. Despite any action of NPA, industry and the defense program both will be benefitted by far when a system of direct allocation is devised and made effective.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 4

to time in order to assure that manpower in critical jobs will be available to meet the needs of defense industry.

QMC Data More Available

As an added service to manufacturers, processors and vendors wishing to bid on Army Quartermaster Corps supplies, copies of specifications covering QMC items are now available to prospective bidders from any of the three Quartermaster procurement agencies.

Up to now the specifications have been available only from the agency calling for the bids, but the increased number of prospective bidders from all parts of the country has made it necessary to broaden the service of supplying specifications. Regardless of which procurement agency issues the invitation hereafter, prospective bidders may request and receive specifications from any of the agencies.

Quartermaster procurement agencies which will supply specifications upon request are Quartermaster Procurement Agency, 111 East Sixteenth street, New York 3; Chicago Quartermaster Depot, 1819 West Pershing road, Chicago 9; and Oakland Quartermaster Procurement Agency, Oakland Army Base, Oakland 3, Cal.

Rubber from 'Artificial' Trees

American plant scientists believe they have found a remedy for a disease that has made it so difficult to operate a rubber growing plantation in the American tropics. After ten years of research, they are ready to announce plant material and production practices that brighten the prospect for the industry in the Western Hemisphere.

Principal key to success with this crop, so important to a world that rolls and rests on rubber, is what the division of rubber plant investigations of the Department of Agriculture calls the "three-component tree," a development that represents a radical change from standard propagating practice in the highly developed, still blight-free Hevea plantations of the Far East. The triple tree is built up by base budding of seedlings with high-yielding strains, and later top budding at a height of six feet with leaf-blight-resistant material to form a resistant crown.

Since Hevea trees grow far above ordinary profitable spray range (more than sixty feet high) spraying couldn't go on after they attained anywhere near that size. So, the scientists have found it feasible to make over the top of the eight-foot tree by budgrafting on it an entire new cover of resistant leaves. The tree has been so tinkered that it now seems to fill all the principal requirements.

The rubber men have been stratching their imaginations to good effect. By using nature they have produced an "artificial" tree to get natural rubber.

Margarin Inspection Scrimped

Don't be surprised if you don't see an FDA inspector very often inquiring into the manner of law abidance by restaurants and public eating places with the new federal requirement that they let the public know when oleomargarine is being served. This is because the agency has been granted only enough enforcement money to enable its agents to look in on the restaurants about once every twenty years.

In fact, something of a record probably has been made in cutting back on money that was originally planned for enforcement of a law that was so bitterly fought in congress. The Food and Drug Administration estimated that, to enforce the law properly, it would reouire an annual appropriation of $5.000,000. This was about twice as much as the agency receives for all its other activities. The President rejected this amount and recommended to congress that it make $900.000 available. The appropriation committees thought this was too much and cut it to $400.000. Now the Budget bureau has wacked another $200,000 off the total.

It was contended during the oleomargarine fight that is was largely a political battle between two sections of the country, and the way the enforcement money has been reduced would indicate this to be so.

Good News for Topers

The Distilled Spirits Institute has a word of good cheer for the consumers of its products. Just because the synthetic rubber program is going to require a lot of alcohol and the whiskey distilling industry will have to contribute part of the needs, there is no reason for consumers getting excited and start hoarding in anticipation of a production "holiday."

The industry can meet its share of the alcohol requirements of the synthetic rubber program (as presently laid out), while keeping the throats of its consumers from becoming parched without it being too great a strain on its productive facilities. This is not to say that there won't be troubles ahead. There will be difficulties and dislocations. There will be confusion and uncertainties. But unless full war comes, the industry can substantially meet all the demands made upon it.

The thing that is worrying the industry most is the supply of glass and cartons and the availability of manpower and transportation. Manpower is perhaps the most threatening factor of all because the doubling of the size of the army means taking about 1,500,000 men out of industry.

Potatoes Price Support Mess

Potatoes may be the one major agricultural crop that will find its own market and price level next year. As matters now stand, there is no legal authority for the government to support the price of the 1951 crop and, therefore, the growers will be on their own to find a market while allowing the law of supply and demand to set the price.

The reason for this is a peculiar way the law was written by congress last session. In an effort to legislate the nation out of the mess of surplus potatoes, congress provided that potato prices could only be supported in 1951 if the growers voted in favor of marketing quotas. Then congress proceded to forget the matter and failed to provide any machinery for setting up the quotas.

All this may be changed, of course, when congress returns and discovers this omission. But as matters now stand, there will be no control whatsoever on either acreage or prices, and for the first time in years consumers next year may be able to purchase potatoes in a "free" market.

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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical index advanced to 234.8 last week, compared with 234.2 in the preceding period. Iron free aluminum sulphate was revised upward as a result of increased producing costs in which higher priced sulphuric acid was the main contributing factor. Higher replacement charges combined with mounting ocean freights caused the advance in barium chlorate. Ammonium bifluoride and anhydrous hydrofluoric acid were revised upward as a result of increased producing costs including labor and handling charges. Higher prices of raw materials were reflected in the upward movement of titanium tetrachloride. Quicksilver advanced sharply with consumer and speculative buying the principal propelling influences. Tin metal advanced with London while domestic purchases were conservative at current levels. A shortage of tungsten and an active demand forced prices upward. Sodium tungstate was definitely short but no change was announced in the contract price.

Activity continued broad in heavy chemicals. The infusion of DO orders forced a cut in some chemical shipments for civilian use and made it difficult to name specified delivery dates. In one producing quarter it was stated that practically all shipments of nickel sulphate were against government orders. A greater tonnage of soda ash and caustic soda was moved from plants last week. Heavy demand for muriatic acid held the market definitely tight. No easement could be noted in the supply of sulphuric acid and the same critical supply conditions featured chlorine.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 107.6 percent for the week ending November 11, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 108.2 in the preceding week and 99.3 for the corresponding week in 1949.

Aluminum Sulphate—Iron free is priced higher at $3.25 per 100 pounds in bags, carlots, and at $3.65 for l.c.l., both prices f.o.b. the works. The upward revision was occasioned by higher producing costs in which the recent advance of sulphuric acid was an important factor. The supply is definitely tight at present. The commercial grade was unchanged.

Ammoniac Sal — Shipments of white granular are rolling in better shape and the heavy accumulation of backlog orders created during the alkali strike is gradually being leveled off. The market situation should show substantial improvement by the first of the year barring unforeseen developments.

Ammonium Bicarbonate — Shipments have been made promptly and the cracker-bakeries are not finding supplies much of a problem. The market situation has remained about normal and in a satisfactory degree of balance.

Ammonium Bifluoride — Priced higher with the market responding to increased producing costs. Drums in carlots are now held at 18¾c. per pound, 10 drums 19¼c. and one to 9 drums 19¾c. per pound delivered.

Barium Chlorate—Priced higher at quotations ranging from 30c. to 35c. per pound, depending upon quantity. It was stated that the material is not made in this country and the market depends on foreign sources for supplies. Mounting ocean freights and higher replacement charges are responsible for the upward revision of prices.

Bleaching Powder—Buying interest has increased and the supply has tightened appreciably and getting tighter as demand expands. Prices have continued firm at 5c. per pound for drums in carlots and 6c. for less f.o.b. the works. It was stated that DO orders have taken a lot of material out of the market.

Chlorine—Supply position remained exceedingly tight and promised to remain so indefinitely. The market is out of balance with demand far ahead of production and shipments depending upon output as there are no inventories in the hands of producers. Many of the consuming industries have been forced to cutback production on account of the prolonged stringency in chlorine.

Copper Sulphate — Producers have booked the major part of their output through February at prices prevailing at time of shipment. Industrial demand has continued heavy and will increase if the production of synthetic rubber expands through government buying. The agricultural demand is seasonal and confined to the South. Export inquiry remained active mostly for South America and some from Egypt. The current shortage of local stocks has restricted export trade although occasional sales have been made at El Paso, Texas.

Potash, Caustic—Continued shortage of stocks has kept shipments confined to contract consumers. The tonnage flowing from plants, however, is better than noted a month ago. Demand has remained active and shows no important signs of easing. Backlog orders occasioned by the alkali strike are gradually being reduced.

Potassium Carbonate — Heavy inquiry for television tubes has prevented any easement in demand from the glass specialty plants. Shipments of both calcined and hydrated are being made from production as first hands have no inventories. Production has increased so far this month without having any important influence on the tight supply position. Like caustic potash, shipments have been restricted to contract consumers.

Potassium Chlorate — Defense orders are expected to play an important part in regulating the amount of tonnage that will be available for civilian use at present. Production is heavily under contract over this and next month and suppliers are not inclined to take additional orders for specified shipment dates until the outlook is clarified. The supply of perchlorate has tightened also under the same conditions prevailing in chlorate.

Potassium Permanganate — Production so far has been kept in line with demand. Suppliers are in a position to meet all normal requirements in both technical and USP at former price levels.

Potassium Stannate—Demand has increased substantially for this chemical of late. Its use in tin plating is expanding and many users have shifted from sodium stannate to potassium. Producers quote 79.8c. to 85.4c. per pound freight allowed East.

Soda Ash—Market supply situation remained tight, although it was pointed out that shipments are rolling in better volume than at any time since the alkali strike. It is expected that demand will increase with the defense program and this may heep the supply short for a longer period than anticipated. Conditions, however, are improving with practically all plants operating at capacity. According to trade reports, there will be larger shipments made to the manufacturers of aluminum while the heavy civilian backlog orders are being leveled off.

Soda, Caustic—Stocks continued tight with capacity production making progress in reducing the big backlog orders accumulated during the alkali strike. There has been no significant easement in flaked caustic where the stringency at present is greater than in the other dry or liquid forms. The date for a normal market is indefinite as nobody knows how much tonnage will be taken for the defense program.

Production of caustic soda reached a new postwar high in Japan in August, 1950. Solvay-process plants operated at 50 percent of capacity and electrolytic plants at 63 percent. Output of the Solvay plants in July and August, 1950 was as follows, in metric tons (1949 figures in parentheses):—July, 6,331 (4,681); August, 6,960 (5,779). Production by the electrolytic process was 10,073 tons

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Aluminum sulphate, iron free, 50c. per 100 lbs.
Ammonium bifluoride, ¾c. per lb.
Barium chlorate, 4½c. per lb.
Hydrofluoric acid, anhydrous, tankcars, 1½c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $12.50 per flask.
Tin metal, 3c. per lb.
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., 2½c. per lb.
Tungsten metal, $1.25 per lb.

Prices Reduced

Tin chloride, 11c. per lb.
crystals, 9½c. per lb.
oxide, 16c. per lb.
sulphate, 9c. per lb.
tetrachloride, 9½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 18, 1949
234.8	234.2	234.2	216.4	217.7

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 18, 1949
124.4	124.4	123.7	121.8	121.8

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

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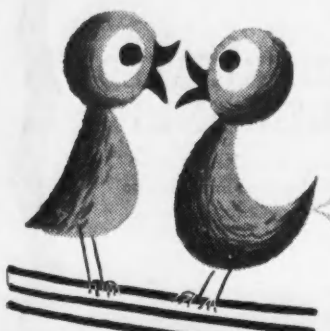

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(7,857) in July and 10,573 tons (7,594) in August.

Sodium Stannate—This material came out of its nominal state occasioned by the recent wild variations in the tin market. The producers' price at the close of the week was 74.7c. to 79.7c. per pound, freight allowed East.

Sulphur Dioxide—One of the producers has announced an advance in price effective January 1. One to 5 cylinders will be priced at 12c. per pound, 6 or more 10c. per pound, works freight equalized. The recent advance in sulphur was a contributing factor to the upward revision.

Tin Salts—Prices were reduced last week because the base price of $1.55 for tin was lowered. Demand continued active with oxide commanding the most attention and production sold through February. The breakdown at the close showed chloride stannous anhydrous at $1.073 to $1.083 per pound, crystals 88c., oxide $1.38 to $1.39, sulphate stannous $1.1193 to $1.213 and tetrachloride anhydrous at 77½c. to 78½c. per pound, all works. These prices are based on tin at $1.36 per pound.

Titanium Tetrachloride—Technical 96 to 99 percent is priced higher at 34½c. per pound for carlots and at 37½c. for smaller quantities in 55 gallon drums f.o.b. the works. The market position is tight owing to the scarcity of basic materials. Higher producing costs accounted for the upward revision. Producers stated that small lots were more readily available at present than large quantities.

Acids

Hydrofluoric—Anhydrous has advanced in tankcars and is now firmly established at 18c. per pound f.o.b. the works. Supplies of this material have tightened appreciably since the turn of the month under an increased demand particularly for cleansing use.

Hydrofluosilicic—Producers have advanced prices and are now quoting on a works basis at 7c. per pound in barrels. Higher producing costs including freights have prompted the upward revision.

Muriatic—Probably in tighter supply at present than any of the other heavy tonnage acids. Demand has kept above production and buyers are finding it difficult to secure anything like prompt shipments.

Oxalic—Buying conditions showed no improvement last week. Producers are behind contract schedules and, while demand has continued active, it is doubtful if orders can be considered for delivery prior to January.

Sulphuric — Continued in exceedingly tight supply with demand from the titanium and petrolium industries unusually heavy and no easement in demand from the agricultural or any other major consuming industry. The market is strong with the recent advance reflected in various chemicals where sulphuric acid is essential to their manufacture.

As a result of the steady expansion in pyrites mining in Japan, production of sulphuric acid has increased sharply. It rose to 275,600 metric tons in August, 1950, from 210,720 tons in August, 1949. Henceforth, monthly output of this material is expected to fluctuate with demand rather than with the availability of pyrites as has been the case.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Reduction of approximately 35 percent has been ordered by the government in the use of aluminum in civilian products effective in January. The National Production Authority issued a regulation limiting manufacturers to 65 percent of the aluminum they consumed in the first half of 1950. The action is considered the most drastic taken by NPA, the agency which controls the distribution of most scarce materials, and is only the first of many cut-backs affecting other metals which may soon be ordered.

Ingot production at secondary smelters declined 8 percent in July to 11,276 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of aluminum-base scrap classified as obsolete gained, but the use of plant scrap items decreased. The use of new alloy sheet and clips, and new cast scrap declined. Borings and turnings, and dross and skimmings, showed a slight increase. Aircraft scrap consumption, however, showed a substantial gain. Re-

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duced shipments of aluminum-base scrap from Europe, particularly Germany, lowered net imports 38 percent to 5,196 tons in July. Receipts from the Benelux countries—Switzerland, Austria, and France—also declined, but those from Japan increased.

Copper — Market conditions continued firm with demand active and offerings limited. There was no change in the price of electrolytic which was quoted strong at 24½c. per pound delivered Valley or Midwest basis. Stocks of refined copper in the United States at the end of October amounted to 56,945 tons, 1,803 tons less than on Sept. 30, the Copper Institute stated. Deliveries to fabricators last month were 121,806 tons, compared with 119,529 in September. Refined production at domestic refineries was 110,435 tons, against 111,842.

Stocks of refined copper outside the United States at the end of October were 135,712 tons against 133,379 on Sept. 30. Deliveries of foreign-mined copper to fabricators last month were 77,502, compared with 85,809 in September, while production was 105,257 tons against 93,507.

Lead—Buying interest remained active and in excess of the supply available for December shipment. Surplus stocks which existed a few months ago are said to have been entirely liquidated so that stocks next month will be smaller than for November or October. The common grade was firm at 17c. per pound New York and 16.80c. St. Louis basis.

Although the combined September lead production in states East of the Mississippi River declined in total quantity from August owing to the shorter working period, the average daily output rate remained unchanged. The combined September lead production in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma totaled 13,467 tons. An 8 percent drop in the rate of output in Missouri plus a slight decline in Oklahoma's production rate more than offset the increased yield from Kansas mines. September lead output in the combined western states totaled 19,734 tons, indicating a slight advance over August in the average daily rate of production. Output increased sharply in Utah as mining operations resumed at mines following two shutdowns in July and August because of a fire and a labor strike.

Magnesium—Bureau of the Census reports net shipments of magnesium wrought products, unadjusted for the number of working days, were 1,011,000 pounds during September as compared to 1,103,000 pounds in August and 724,000 pounds in September 1949.

Quicksilver — Advanced sharply last week with demand active and offerings limited. At the close of the week 100 flask lots were priced at $107.50 per flask and single flasks at $110. It was stated that both consumer and speculative buying contributed to the advance. At present it appears that stocks are in strong hands and the buying movement has gathered sufficient momentum to keep the trend upward.

San Francisco.—Interest continues to run high on the quicksilver market with small lot offerings very tight. Metal quoted $108-$109 per flask.

Silver — Demand continued broad enough to sustain the market at the former price level. Sales of bullion in the New York market were conducted on the basis of 80c. per ounce.

Mine production of recoverable silver in September amounted to 3,414,925 ounces, 9 percent below August and on a daily average basis was 6 percent lower, according to the Bureau of Mines. Losses were recorded in all of the principal silver-producing states except Arizona and Utah. Colorado dropped 11 percent, Idaho 12, Montana 17 and Nevada 2. Arizona and Utah gained 3 to 4 percent, respectively.

The decrease in Colorado resulted from lower output by several of the larger producers. Decreased tonnage treated at the flotation mill in the Coeur D'Alene region accounted largely for the decline in Idaho. Lower yield of byproduct silver from copper ores was reflected by the decrease in Nevada. The fewer number of working days in the month contributed generally to the declines. The moderate gain in Arizona resulted from a somewhat higher rate of production by the principal producers of copper ore containing byproduct silver. Resumption of operations at a prominent refining and mining company, closed during July and August, was an important factor in the increase of silver production in Utah.

Tin—Price swing tamed down a bit last week. Fluctuations were narrower than noted earlier in the month and it appeared as though more stabilization was developing. The trend followed London and was irregularly upward, the prevailing price at the close being $1.32 per pound for grade A.

Tungsten—Available supply definitely short with prices higher. Refiners quote $5.75 to $6 per pound for 99.9 percent for powdered in drums and are experiencing difficulty in supplying the demand.

Zinc—Market maintained a strong position with future shipments commanding a premium over spot. Available stocks continued at an exceedingly low level with demand active. A regulation has been issued by NPA placing quantities ceilings on DO orders. The order specifies that no producer will be required to accept rated orders for shipment in any one month in excess of 10 percent of his scheduled production for that month. Prime western closed at 17½c. per pound East St. Louis basis.

Stocks of slab zinc were placed at 10,267 tons on October 1 by the American Zinc Institute. Smelter output of all grades during October was 79,997 tons, domestic shipments totaled 71,596 tons, export and drawback 4,277 tons, government account 5,283 tons, making complete total shipments 81,156 tons. Stocks on October 31 amounted to 9,108 tons, a new low. Unfilled orders at the end of the month were 64,406 tons and the daily average production was 2,581 tons, compared with 2,369 in September and 2,384 tons over the year 1949. Production of prime western for October was 38,467 tons and stocks on October 30 were 3,298 tons.

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Monsanto Shifts Berkey, Stickley to New Positions

Monsanto Chemical Company has transferred Fred M. Berkey, formerly a manufacturing superintendent at the concern's Monsanto, Ill., plant, to the company's engineering sales department in St. Louis, Mo., as senior engineer. At the same time, the firm announced that Joseph F. Stickley, assistant manager of the Monsanto, Ill., plant, will join the development department of the organic chemicals division in St. Louis on December 1.

Mr. Berkey, who in his new post will be engaged in the design of the chlorine plants which Monsanto offers to prospective manufacturers, joined the company in 1941 as assistant operating superintendent of the Illinois plant. He later served as operating superintendent of the chlorine division and as service superintendent. Mr. Stickley, who in the newly-created post of development engineer will be responsible for the review from an engineering standpoint of development items in their very early stages, was named assistant manager of the Illinois plant in 1946.

Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings Increased in Aug.

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a slight increase in August as compared with July and June. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

	Weekly		
	Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950
Chemical and allied products	$63.14	$62.84	$62.39
Drugs and medicines	59.67	58.17	59.27
Fertilizers	47.77	49.36	49.52
Fibers, synthetic	59.23	58.12	57.76
Industrial inorganic chemicals	66.95	66.98	65.32
Industrial organic chemicals	65.77	66.14	65.16
Paints, pigments and fillers	66.81	65.03	64.91
Petroleum refining	76.14	78.93	76.82
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	63.90	65.86	65.23
Rubber, synthetic	70.98	72.54	70.78
Soap and glycerin	74.30	70.20	69.96
Vegetable, animal oils and fats	54.50	55.02	53.87

Soda Ash Manual Offered

The technical staffs of the Columbia Chemical Division and Southern Alkali Corporation, of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., have compiled a sixty-four page illustrated manual entitled, "Soda Ash." Containing a detailed history of the chemical, the publication deals with soda ash production and uses, methods of manufacture, forms and grades, unloading and handling, and includes tables and charts outlining properties of the chemical and various methods of analysis. The manual is available upon request on company letterhead to Columbia Chemical Division, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Fifth avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Howe Scale Names Garlow

The Howe Scale Company, Rutland, Vt., has named Walter F. Garlow sales promotion manager. Mr. Garlow comes to Howe from Hewitt-Robins, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., where he was advertising manager of its rubber and restfoam divisions. He was formerly administrative assistant for the Bell Aircraft Corporation at Buffalo and Burlington, Vt., and for the Manufacturing & Tool Corporation, also at Burlington.

Maas Appoints Noelck

A. R. Maas Chemical Company, division of Victor Chemical Works, South Gate, Calif., has appointed Hal Noelck to its sales department. Prior to his recent appointment, Mr. Noelck was with Victor Chemical for fourteen years at the home office laboratory in Chicago, Ill., and at its Mount Pleasant, Tenn., plant.

Trade Briefs

Atlantic Research Corporation, Alexandria, Va., has formed an electro-mechanical division.

Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis., has published a new booklet entitled, "The Fundamentals of Fire Extinguishment."

Automatic Transportation Company, Chicago, Ill., has added six new suspended fork-type, driver-led electric stackers to its "101" line.

Australian Mining & Smelting Company has been granted temporary reserves in Western Australia, totaling 5,000 square miles, to search for alkalies.

Harry G. Morrow, former sales manager for welded products for Spang-Chalfant Division of the National Supply Company, has been appointed vice-president of L. B. Foster Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Centrifix Corporation, Cleveland, has published an eight-page vapor purifier engineering manual complete with convenient tables and formulas for easy selection of correct purifier sizes.

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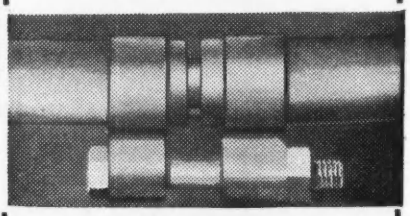

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Victor Chemical Presents Watches to Veteran Workers

The first meeting of Victor Chemical Works' Thirty-year service club was held recently at Thornton, Ill. Each charter member of the club received a watch engraved with the name of the individual, years of service, company name and date of the award.

Carl F. Coffelt, director of personnel, acted as toastmaster and introduced the following officers and guests:—F. M. Anable, vice-president; T. G. Everett, secretary and comptroller; F. A. Schwerdt, treasurer; Howard Adler, chief chemist; W. R. Dedert, general superintendent of phosphate plants, and H. B. Terry, superintendent of the Chicago Heights plant.

Presentation of the watches was made by Rothe Weigel, president of the company. August Kochs, founder of Victor and chairman of the board, received a watch engraved "For 5[illegible] years of inspiring leadership." Others who were honored, and their years of service, were the following:—

Melania M. Bott, forty-six years; Sarah A. O'Connor, forty-three years; John Leverenz, forty-two years; Enrico Colonnella, John B. Gasbarra and George O. Nagle, thirty-seven years; Amedeo Pirani and Julian R. Schlaeger, thirty-six years; Guy A. McDonald and Otto H. Raschke, thirty-five years; Elsa M. Huldt, John L. Prebstle and John H. Swafford, thirty-four years; Joseph Prisco, William Pruzansky, William D. Webster and Walter H. Weise, thirty-three years; Charles Behm, Clarence Brothers, Secondo Cicchi, Harry E. Jacson and Carl L. Ridder, thirty-two years; Mario Cascio, William C. Konow, Emil B. Larson and Emidio Pelliccioni, thirty-one years.

George S. Barber, Jule E. Barrier, William E. Brown, Arthur E. Buchanan, sr., Lincoln Burkley, Henry W. Clements, Carl F. Coffelt, Harry Consorti, Marvin Cornwell, Grover C. Dillingham, Alex D. Erwin, Virgil W. Gonce, Fred Hill, William Irons, William H. Knox, jr., Benjamin F. Pennington, Robert Y. Phelan, F. Carr Price, M. Gertrude Purcell, William Reeves, Mauro Rossetti, William M. Terry, Harry B. Williams, Cornelius Woods, thirty years.

Zinc Pilot Plant Research Reported by Mines Bureau

Pilot-plant operations designed to help solve problems in improving a centuries-old zinc smelting method are described in a report released by the Bureau of Mines. The report is based on a series of twenty-eight zinc smelting runs at the bureau's zinc pilot plant at Rolla, Mo., Experimental Station.

Describing pilot plant construction and operations, the report also discusses a typical zinc-smelting run and other results of the bureau work. A free copy of report on investigations 4730, "Operations of Pilot Plant for Reducing Zinc Concentrates With Methane Gas," may be obtained from the bureau's publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

General Electric Has New Silicone Rubber Compound

The chemical department of General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., has developed a new silicone rubber compound which is claimed to have easier molding characteristics along with improved mechanical and thermal properties. Called "81223 Compound," the new silicone rubber can be used in the fabrication of many parts without prolonged oven cure. It is also said to have excellent molding and extrusion properties after only a five-minute warm-up.

New England Chemical Club to Meet Tuesday

The Chemical Club of New England will hold its next meeting November 21 at the Parker House, Boston, Mass. Guest speaker will be Bill Cunningham, *Boston Herald* columnist, who will discuss "How It Looks From Here." Cocktails will be served from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m., dinner following thereafter.

Monsanto Names Goldthwaite

Merrimac Division of Monsanto Chemical Company, Everett, Mass., has appointed Sumner F. Goldthwaite assistant purchasing agent. Mr. Goldthwaite has served as senior buyer for the Merrimac purchasing department since 1949. He joined the company in 1941.

Continental Chemical Moves

Continental Chemical Company has moved its New Jersey office, warehouse and research product manufacturing operations to a new plant located at 185 21st avenue, Paterson, N. J. The telephone number is Armory 4-4200.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Firmness continued to prevail in textile chemicals, while some tanning materials developed an easier tone for shipment from primary sources due to slow consuming demand. Price index was off 0.2 point.

Consuming demand continued active for bichromates, which exceeded available stocks, despite improved production. Heavy backlog of orders absorbed the increased output and producers were still not in a position of take care of new business. Other chemicals were in steady request and quotably unchanged.

Corn dextrin and starch commanded most interest in sizing materials. Prices were firm at the recent advance and consuming demand continued to exceed the output, which delayed deliveries. Wheat starch was higher with the increased cost of the grain and was advanced fractionally. Light receipts of potatoes at Maine mills to date have temporarily cut production of potato starch, though supplies were adequate to cover requirements. Tapioca flour was fairly active for prompt delivery. Prices were steady, with the higher cost of replacements. Sago flour was in tight supply on spot and reflected the high cost of shipments from the Far East.

Quiet demand was reported for tanning materials. Business has been limited of late, which resulted in lower prices for myrobalans and valonia for shipment. Quebracho extract remained steady. Wattle bark and extract continued in good inquiry, but trading was restricted due to scarcity of offerings for shipment.

Rayon shipments to domestic consumers totaled 107,800,000 pounds during October, a gain of 8 percent over the same month in 1949, and 4 percent less than record shipments of August, 1950, according to Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. For the first ten months of 1950, domestic shipments amounted to 1,031,500,000 pounds, 34 percent more than during the same period last year, and a record amount for any similar period in the history of the industry.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Wheat starch, 15c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Myrobalans, J1's, 50c. per ton.
J2's, $2 per ton.
Valonia, beards, $3 per ton.
cups, $2 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 18, 1949
247.8	248.0	247.9	286.0	297.9

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Consuming demand continued at a good rate against current contracts. Market remained firm at the current price schedule.

Bichromates — Tight supply situation continued to prevail in bicromates. Production has improved, but was readily absorbed against a heavy backlog of orders. Consuming demand was active and exceeded available supplies. Prices were unchanged and strong for all grades.

Sodium Acetate—Good demand continued to absorb the bulk of the output. Market remained firm at unchanged quotations.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Easing of the soda ash situation has improved the production of hydrosulphite, which was promptly taken against current orders. Buying interest was active and prices strong.

Sulphonated Oils—This market continued firm, reflecting the strength of basic oils. Prices were maintained at former levels. Business was fair, chiefly for immediate delivery.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Steady consuming demand continued to take the bulk of production. Market remained firm. Albumin and dried soluble blood were well held at prevailing quotations.

Corn Dextrin—Active consuming demand featured this material. Market was strong at the recent advance of 15c. per 100 pounds for all grades. Production was sold up and deliveries continued slow. New business was accepted only at the price on the date of shipment.

Corn Starch—Improved consuming demand continued to absorb the output, which was sold up thereby slowing deliveries. Market was firm, reflecting the strength of corn. Prices were maintained at the recent increase of 15c. per 100 pounds. The 1950 corn crop declined 13,000,000 bushels in October it was reported by the Crop Reporting Board. The crop was estimated at 3,105,000,000 bushels, as of November 1 compared with 1949 production of 3,377,000,000 bushels and 1939-48 average of 2,900,932,000 bushels. Visible corn supply increased 2,480,000 bushels to 39,006,000 bushels for the week ended November 10, compared with 31,347,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Business was reported improved for prompt requirements. Quotations were unchanged and firm. Edible flake was maintained at $1.28 to $1.32 per pound, depending upon quantity. Technical also was unchanged and steady at 77c. to 79c. per pound, same basis. Egg production in October totaled 4,014,000,000 eggs, compared with 3,894,000,000 in September and 3,777,000,000 during October last year. January-October production inclusive amounted to 51,255,000,000, against 47,978,000,000 for the same period last year and 44,463,000,000 the 1939-48 average.

Egg Yolk—Trading was fairly active for immediate needs. Prices continued steady. Domestic yolk ranged from $1.14 to $1.16 per pound, depending upon quantity. Chinese yolk was well held at 87c. to 90c. per pound, duty paid, according to quantity. Offers for shipment from China were scarce, as recent heavy demand absorbed sizable quantities for arrival before the higher rate of duty becomes effective December 11.

Potato Starch—Consumers continued to take good sized quantities for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady on spot and for shipment from mills. Carlots were maintained at 5c. per pound, f.o.b. Maine and Idaho. Demand also was fairly active for supplies on the spot. Less carlots were held at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, exwarehouse. Reports from Maine stated light deliveries of potatoes to mills to date have temporarily slowed production, but were expected to increase shortly. Potato crop was estimated at 430,591,000 bushels as of November 1, by the Crop Reporting, compared with 401,962,000 bushels, final production in 1949 and 403,284,000 bushels, the 1939-48 average.

Sago Flour—Firmness at producing centers continued to keep the local market strong. Shipments were held at 7¼c. to 7⅝c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Stocks on the spot ranged from 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour — Moderate volume of sales were reported for prompt delivery. Prices were steady, reflecting the firmness of replacements. Brazilian high grade was unchanged at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound; medium, 7c. to 7¼c. and low, 6¼c. to 6¾c., exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Wheat Starch—Prices reflected the higher cost of the grain and were raised 15c. per 100 pounds to 6¾c. per pound, carlots, delivered New York and up 7¾c. for lesser quantities.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—There was no change in this market. Business was moderate chiefly for prompt needs. Prices ruled steady.

Divi Divi—Trading was at a standstill due to scarcity of supplies at producing centers. Old crop has been sold up and new crop will not be available until January or February.

Myrobalans—This market was unsettled and lower for shipment. Business was inactive. J1's were quoted at $45.50 to $46.50 per ton, exdock, crushed J1's, $70 and J2's, ranged from $36.50 to $37.50, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Good inquiry was reported for replacements, though business was spotty, mainly for prompt shipment. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Valonia—Shipments were unsteady and quotations declined $2 to $3 per ton. Consuming interest was slow. Beards were quoted at $79 to $80 per ton, exdock and cups at $56, same basis.

Wattle—Scarcity of offers of bark and extract for shipment continued to feature this market. Consuming inquiry was active for replacements, but business was restricted by light offers for shipment. Prices were unchanged and strong for both materials.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Ceylon to Get U.S. Technical Assistance

A technical cooperation agreement between Ceylon and the United States was signed at Colombo, November 7, it was announced by the Department of State. This is the first of the so-called point four agreements to be made under the legislation providing for such undertakings which was passed by congress earlier this year.

The agreement sets forth the conditions under which the United States will provide technical training for nationals of Ceylon and the services of American technicians to assist Ceylon in its efforts to develop its economy and improve the living conditions of its people. Under the general agreement, separate agreements will cover specific projects involving technical cooperation which will be carried out in Ceylon.

Plastic Coated Fabric Recommendations Issued

The proposed simplified practice recommendation for vinyl and pyroxylin coated cotton fabrics has been approved, and will become effective January 1, 1951, the commodity standards division of the Office of Industry and Commerce, Department of Commerce, has reported. It will be identified as R242-51.

The material covered by this recommendation is used for automotive upholstery and trim, furniture upholstery, case coverings, footwear, luggage, sporting goods, bookbindings and many other products. Until printed copies are issued, mimeographed copies of simplified practice recommendation R242-51 may be obtained from the commodity standards division, Office of Industry and Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Morningstar, Nicol Adds Birrell to Sales Staff

Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., New York, has appointed John Birrell to its technical sales staff. Mr. Birrell comes to Morningstar, Nicol from Stein Hall & Co., New York, where he served for twenty-five years. In his new post, he will operate out of New York assisting in the application of Morningstar corn, tapioca, potato dextrins and starch products to industries served by the company's subsidiary, Paisley Products, Inc., as well as contacts for the parent concern.

N. C. State College to Build Non-AEC Nuclear Reactor

The first non-AEC owned and operated nuclear reactor in the United States will be built by the Consolidated University of North Carolina, using nuclear fuel loaned by the Atomic Energy Commission. The proposed reactor, which will provide facilities for nuclear engineering research and education, will be located on the campus of the North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C. Present design calls for a low-power reactor having a maximum power level of 10 kilowatts, which will use enriched fuel containing not over one kilogram (2.2 pounds) of fissionable uranium 235.

The reactor will be housed in a special laboratory building to be erected with a fund of $200,000 that has been provided by the Burlington Mills Foundation. Actual transfer of fissionable material required for the reactor will take place after final approval by the Atomic Energy Commission of the safety and security provisions in the completed reactor itself and the plan for its operation.

Virginia-Carolina Adds Yeates to Fiber Sales

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., has appointed Jesse F. Yeates, jr., to the fiber division sales staff. Mr. Yeates was previously associated with Swann Chemical Corporation, Birmingham, Ala., and, more recently, with the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, where he was engaged in market research and planning. In his new post he will be located at Virginia-Carolina's headquarters offices.

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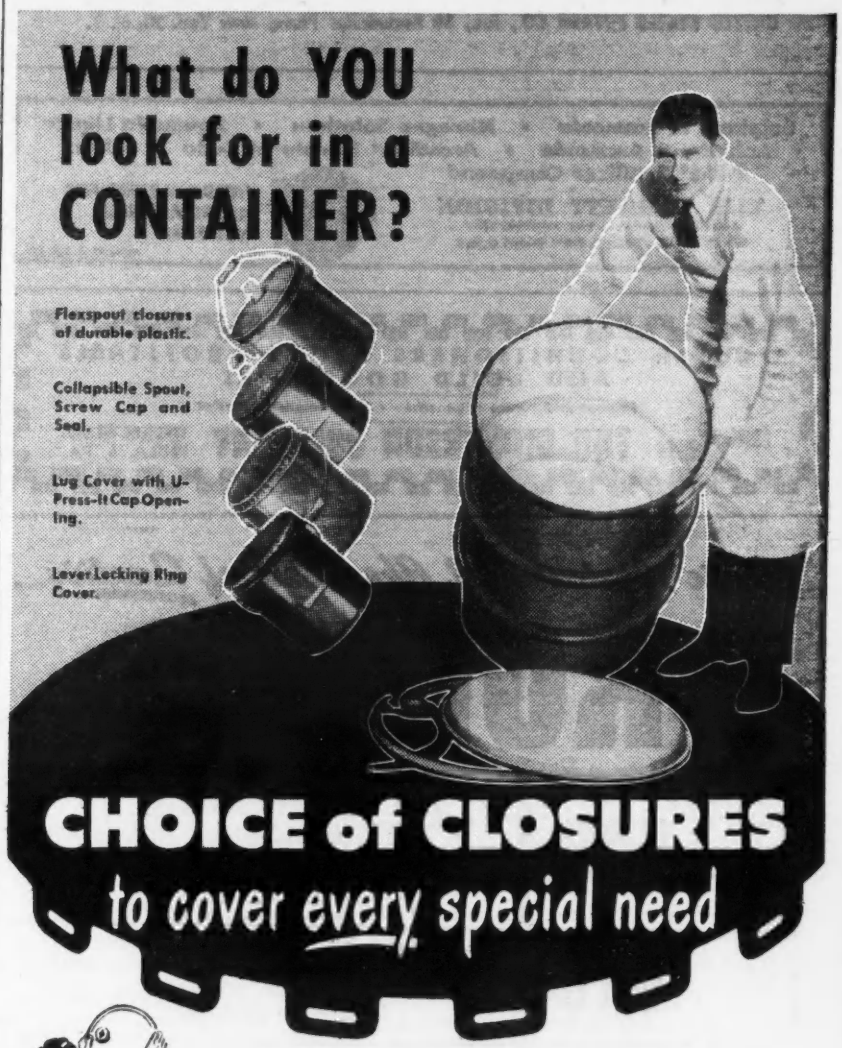
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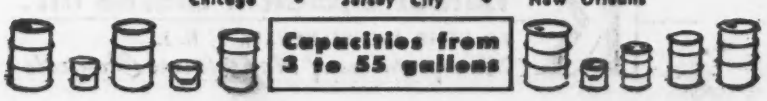

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Short stocks and higher replacement costs have resulted in higher prices for pyrethrum concentrates and flowers. Contracts for DDT have increased in price owing to an abnormally heavy demand, higher producing costs and a definitely short supply occasioned mostly by reduced output resulting from the chlorine stringency. It was stated that higher prices are likely before the year ends. Sabadilla seed activated and ground with lime was also advanced. Colder weather in the West brought out an increased feed demand for both dried blood and tankage and prices moved upward here and in Chicago. Menhaden meal was priced lower under a relatively slow demand.

Recent purchases of superphosphate have tightened the supply position appreciably. Coke-oven ammonium sulphate has been kept in balance while synthetic has continued in short supply. Demand for potash remained active with domestic production heavily sold on contract and substantial sales reported of French, German and Spanish material. Ammonium nitrate was tight and firm and so was cyanamide. Sodium nitrate stocks were sufficient to meet requirements without difficulty.

Production of all types of superphosphate during the first nine months of 1950 totaled 8,042,000 equivalent 18 percent tons, slightly more than in the same period of 1949. Continued high output of concentrated superphosphate places production of this material at 520,000 tons, or almost 30 percent ahead of the January-September, 1949 record.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate — Coke-oven material available for domestic use at former prices. Synthetic definitely scarce and firm. Some producers not in postion for export prior to next June or July.

Castor Pomace—Some material reached the market last week at $37.50 per ton in bags, carlots, works.

Dried Blood—Cold weather in the West brought out a better feed demand and prices advanced to $9 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago.

Tankage—Priced higher under an unproved buying movement. Sales New York at $8.50 per unit of ammonia and $9 at Chicago.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — Domestic contract shipments have been accelerated by the increased demand for superphosphate. While there is no serious shortage of stocks, the high cost of production has contributed strength to the market. Japan is in the market for 120,000 tons of Florida rock for November-February shipment. Exporters are finding freights to Japan a difficult problem at present. There seems to be a definite scarcity of available tonnage.

Superphosphate — Production now heavily under contract with market tight and strong owing to higher producing costs occasioned by higher sulphuric acid prices.

Domestic superphosphate production during September, as compiled jointly by the NFA and the Bureau of the Census, was approximately 40,000 tons higher than that of the same month last year. Totaling 861,000 short tons (all types combined, basis 18 percent APA), the September output consisted of 698,000 tons of normal superphosphate, 4,600 tons of wet base goods and 63,000 tons of 45 percent concentrated super.

Potashes

Demand for muriate is sustained at a high level with contract consumers attempting to increase their monthly commitments regardless of the fact that production is heavily sold for the 1950-1951 season. Transportations facilities have not changed materially and the same spasmodic shortage of boxcars has continued in progress. About 50,000 tons of muriate in bulk coming from the British-American zones of western Germany have been sold around 60c. per unit ex-vessel, Atlantic and Gulf ports. Potassium sulphate originating at the same source has been sold at prices ranging from 87½c. to 90c. per unit bulk, the top price representing the carlot figure and the lower price for 1,000 tons ex-vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports. Some 50,000 tons of Spanish muriate have also been sold and more is offered for March shipment subject to offer. French muriate is commanding attention for shipment over the first quarter of 1951.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

DDT, technical, 2c. per lb.
Dried blood, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
Pyrethrum concentrate liquid, 30 to one, $2.15 per gal.
concentrate liquid, 20 to one, $1.50 per gal.
flowers, fine ground, 0.9 percent, 5c. per lb.
powdered, 1.3 percent, 11½c. per lb.
Sabadilla seed, activated ground, with lime, 5c. per lb.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

Menhaden meal, $2.50 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 18, 1949
83.5	83.5	82.2	81.6	81.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Activity has been on the quiet side with little trading of note. Organic material appears stronger with increases reported for blood meal and fish meals. An adequate supply position is reported for all items. Blood meal, $7 per unit of ammonia at source. Fish meal, $113.75-$117 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $123.95 per ton nominal for 67 percent sardine, f.o.b. San Francisco, $99-$105 per ton for 60 percent tuna meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Pesticides

Aldrin—Production was entirely sold this season with cotton areas prominent in the buying movement. The material used this year was a 60 percent solution. Practically all of the 1951 output is now under contract. It was stated that while some chlorine is used in manufacture the quantity is relatively small compared with BHC or DDT and that no benzol goes into its production. The price is unchanged at $1.06 per pound on the carlot basis and $1.20 for l.c.l. freight allowed. Next month production will start on a technical 95 percent minimum crystaline form which will be priced at $1.72 per pound in carlots and $1.92 in l.c.l. freight allowed.

Chlordane — This insecticide experienced a satisfactory season according to the producer. Demand, while heavy, was leveled off without unusual difficulty, although there was some trouble in securing drum containers. The 30 pound containers now require a deposit of $6 which is returnable. The active season ended around the latter part of August without price change, the current market being held at 65c. per pound in pails or drums in carlots and at 70c. to 75c. for the agricultural grade. Refined in drums is priced at 75c. carlots and at 80c. to 85c. for l.c.l., all prices are f.o.b. the works.

DDT—Definitely short with production sold through next August in some instances. The lowest price level for technical is 36c. in carlots and 37c. per pound in less f.o.b. works. This is an advance of 2c. per pound.

Pyrethrum—Priced higher with stocks short and market position tight. The concentrate liquid 30 to one base, 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc odorless priced at $16.20 per gallon. Flowers fine ground 0.9 percent pyrethrins 47c. per pound, powder 1.3 percent pyrethrins 67½c. per pound. Concentrate 20 percent, dewaxed for aersol bombs remained $11 per gallon, liquid 20 to one basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc, odorless base, $11 per gallon, all prices f.o.b. the works.

Red Squill—Market position steady and moving on the basis of $1.60 per pound from works.

Sabadilla Seed—Unchanged and firm at 70c. per pound. Activated ground with lime priced higher at 45c. per pound.

Warfarin — Firm and unchanged in price for 0.5 percent with stocks available for prompt shipment f.o.b. New York or Chicago.

Sulphur

Market situation definitely tight with demand exceeding production and ways and means being considered to bring about a more balanced position. It was stated that domestic demand is running so close to current production that export sales have been restricted. Maintenance of an unusually heavy demand for agriculture and industry has been a factor in the constant lowering of producers' inventories.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Fertilizer Industry Told

—Continued from page 41

he told of the successful work of that sort with the pasture program in Virginia. The industry, control officials, and farmer must cooperate, he said—and they will, he had found. Talk must lead to definite action, and work must be done. He had found that all sorts of organizations, even those having to do with cemeteries, were cooperative if enlisted and duly credited. Fertilizer men have staged thousands of pasture demonstrations in his state.

Mass participation, or acceptance, is the third stage in Mr. Dunton's plan, and it is the most difficult, but quite possible. Timing is of great importance. All sorts of participation must be got, each group being given a definite part and proper recognition. The story must be told in country stores and on the radio. It can be done.

Development of service forces by distributors was suggested as helpful in the general discussion. Salesmen should be specially trained to give lessons to dealers. Another point made was that the promotion should look upon high analyses as a means to an end, not as the end.

The need for sulphur in certain sections was stressed, and data were given showing the increases in cotton yields brought about by the application of gypsum, in good part as a constituent of ordinary superphosphate. Development of liming as a means of eliminating the use of lime as a filler or conditioner in mixtures was discussed. Reference was made to the usefulness of dolomite in remedying magnesium deficiencies, as well as supplying calcium.

This year's Southern meeting was the first to be held elsewhere than in Atlanta. It set a new high record in attendance, and the consensus was that it was most satisfactory and enjoyable in every respect.

The conventioners were entertained at a jamboree-barbeque by the Mississippi fertilizer trade Monday evening. They had an informal banquet the next evening, followed by a pleasing program of variety entertainment, ranging from muscular vaudeville to operatic arias.

Chile Aids Nitrate Industry

The President of Chile has announced that, as a result of negotiations between the government and the nitrate industry, the obligatory sale of dollars to the government would be reduced for the 1950-51 nitrate year to $20 per ton on an estimated production of 1,600,000 tons. It was also stated that in view of the competition of synthetic nitrogen products and increasing Chilean production costs, further government aid may be forthcoming to the nitrate industry soon.

S. African Fertilizer Unit Planned

Plans are underway for the erection of a nitrogenous-fertilizer plant at Modderfontein, South Africa, according to reports received by the Department of Commerce. The plant, which will cost 3,000,000 pounds sterling, is expected to get into operation by 1953 and will be able to meet South African fertilizer needs.

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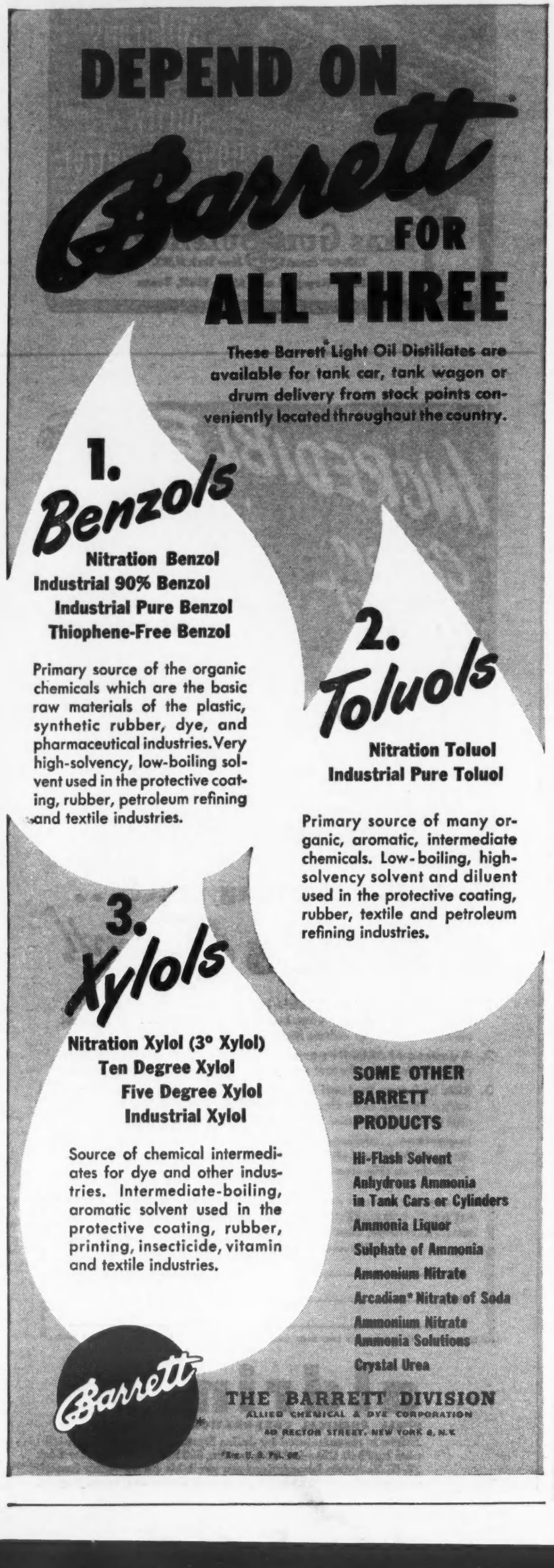
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Coaltar Chemicals

A stronger price trend was noted in the market on imported ADF cresylic acid and on crude naphthalene. Imported acid was quoted 5 cents per gallon higher and naphthalene moved up ¼ cent per pound. Price patterns on domestic production of basic products and intermediates remained unchanged, and this trend of stability was expected to hold for the balance of the year.

The overall naphthalene supply was held to be in still reasonably good balance, but some observers felt that there was a tendency in the market in the direction of tightening of imported material. However, this feeling was not shared in other quarters, where it was felt that even though Europeans were using more of their own naphthalene, that there was still plenty to be bought if the buyer were willing to pay the price. There was, however, a definite disposition on the part of foreign producers to shy away from long term price commitments, and cheap naphthalene was disappearing from the market.

As the synthetic rubber program expanded, more benzol was taken away from use in other items and shunted into styrene production for the synthetic rubber output. This action resulted in more acute shortages of phenol, nylon, and virtually all other benzol derivatives. The chlorine shortage was still severely critical and adversely affected the output of a wide range of coaltar chemical intermediates, including such major items as the chlorinated benzenes, anilin, and phenolic compounds.

Coaltar source aromatic solvents remained unchanged in price, although a 3 cent per gallon advance was initiated in petroleum source toluol and xylol.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the operating rate of the steel industry for the week ended November 18 as 102.7 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 1,980,800 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,986,600 tons the previous week, and 1,058,200 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—With the expanding synthetic rubber program, benzol for purposes other than the manufacture of styrene was becoming increasingly scarce. Some 65,000,000 gallons were expected to go into styrene output this year as against an estimated 48,000,000 last year, and if the war effort continues during 1951 the quantity of benzol shunted into styrene production was expected to become much higher.

The stepped-up styrene production was, of course, going into synthetic rubber, and styrene for the manufacture of polystyrene plastics was being curtailed. Consequently the producers of styrene polymer plastics were as bad off for raw materials as were the producers of phenolic plastics. Some 41,000,000 gallons of benzol was estimated as going into phenol manufacture this year. Additional benzol for the synthetic rubber program via styrene could only be had at the expense of the amounts going into phenol, or the 20,000,000 gallons going into nylon, or the 10,000,000 gallons going into cyclic synthetic detergents. The other smaller benzol consuming items would likewise have to be pared down. All of this added up to continued and more stringent benzol shortages over the coming months.

Prices maintained their former schedules, and there was no revision of current schedules expected for the balance of the year. Consumers were buying all that they could get abroad in order to partially offset the heavy pressure on domestic output.

Coke By-Products

Total estimate of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended November 18 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	965,746
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	33,338,088
Benzol	gals.	3,234,432
Coaltar	gals.	14,816,928
Creosote oil	gals.	595,323
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,024,098
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	23,812
Toluol	gals.	615,167
Xylol	gals.	158,752

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acid, cresylic, imported, 5c. per gal.
Naphthalene, crude, imported, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 18, 1949
123.2	123.2	123.2	110.1	110.1

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Creosote—This item was still in good balance with supply, there being no shortage in the market as a whole. The wood-preserving industry continued to take heavy quantities, requirements for which were met with prompt shipment. Prices were firm at the higher levels established at the beginning of this quarter.

Cresols—There was no change last week from the condition of acute scarcity which in recent weeks has characterized the market for all grades of cresol. Prices remained unchanged and were expected to hold for the balance of the year.

Cresylic Acid—Supplies were critically short, with no relief expected in the immediate future. Prices on domestic material remained unchanged. Imported ADF acid advanced 5c. per gallon during the week, with prices ranging from $1.20 to $1.25 per gallon, depending upon source, seller and quantity. Petroleum cresylics held firmly to the higher price levels established in late October. Low boil acids were under very heavy pressure and high boil acids were scarce.

Naphthalene — Imported crude prices were ¼ cent per pound higher last week, with the current market ranging from 4¼c. to 5c. per pound depending upon the source, seller, and quantity. Material bought on the continent of Europe moved at lower prices than did English source material. While an ECA bulletin surveying surplus European material as of July noted surplus stocks of naphthalene of considerable quantity in some countries, this situation has changed since then in view of the heavy demand. Also the Europeans themselves were consuming more of their own naphthalene. However, the overall supply position was not considered too serious, and the feeling was expressed in some quarters that while there was less naphthalene available from abroad, there were still very substantial quantities to be had under wise and persistent shopping procedures.

There was some divergence of opinion as to the supply and potential supply of naphthalene from abroad. Some large buyers reported difficulty in obtaining material and expressed a bleak point of view with respect to next year's imports. Others were more optimistic, and felt that the material could be had if a buyer were willing to pay the price. It was noted that the more pessimistic points of view were held by those who had held favorable low priced 1950 contracts, and it was reported from abroad that sellers under those contracts felt that they had not made too good a bargain in 1950 and were inclined to not be willing to negotiate long term arrangements so readily again. The price angle was felt as playing a large part in the general feeling of uncertainty for next year with respect to the naphthalene picture from abroad.

Some foreign producers refused to offer material one month, but were willing to sell substantial amounts the next, indicating that their holdout was not so much a matter of stocks as it was of price. Industrywide, however, there was a feeling of a moderate tightening of the overall naphthalene supply which for the balance of this year would not be serious, but which carried with it a potential threat for the coming year.

Phenol—The phenol market grew progressively tighter as more and more benzol was being pulled out of the allotments for phenol and was being shunted into styrene production for the synthetic rubber program. Meanwhile, natural phenol output was still hampered by the effect of a strike since July 1 in the plant of a major tar distiller. Prices were firm and unchanged, current schedules being expected to hold until the year end.

French production of synthetic phenol reached 676 metric tons in June of 1950, but the output in July declined to 600 metric tons. May production was 633 metric tons. The monthly average for the first quarter of 1950 was 565 metric tons,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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compared with the monthly average of 661 metric tons during the entire year of 1949.

Pyridin — Supplies remained critical and moved at the new higher price levels established during the previous week in which less than carlot quantities of 2 degree material were quoted at $1.05 per pound. Denaturing grade pyridin was upped 20c. per gallon at the same time the refined material advanced, and the other grades were adjusted upward in price accordingly.

Solvent Naphtha — Supplies were limited, and only established accounts could be serviced with any degree of promptness in shipment. Spot material was virtually unavailable. Prices were unchanged.

Toluol—One maker advanced petroleum source material by 3 cents per gallon effective November 15, and this was expected to set the price pattern for petroleum source material in the industry. Coaltar source material stayed put at price levels adopted early in the quarter. Supplies of toluol, regardless of the source, were everywhere tight, and there was no indication of any possible relief for the balance of this year.

Xylol—A 3 cent per gallon price advance effective November 15 in some quarters on petroleum source material was expected to become general in the petroleum industry in the near future, but for last week was confined to one maker. Coaltar source material remained unchanged at price levels established early in the quarter, and it was felt that prices might well hold at least for the balance of the year. Regardless of the source, xylol was in short supply with no relief in sight.

Dyes

Prewar production capacity for dyes in Western Germany was about 70,000 metric tons annually. The extensive war damage to plants was said to now have been largely restored, and present capacity was estimated at 60,000 metric tons. It was said that the present trend in German production was toward the output of specialty items which command higher prices and which are met with less competition.

Domestic dyestuff production was maintained at a fair rate, but the effects of the current retail slump in textiles was expected to be reflected in a reduced demand.

Intermediates

Anilin—Supplies of this item have been tight for months because of the benzol shortage and the chlorine shortage. Chlorine was now being produced at full scale production rates after the strike, but the backlog of orders was so great that as yet its effect has not been especially noted in the anilin market. However, as the chlorine picture tended to ease, the benzol shortage became steadily worse as a consequence of the greater amounts of benzol allocated to the synthetic rubber program via styrene. This left anilin in a supply position which was essentially no better than that which prevailed during the third quarter.

Costs, however, were up due to price advances in benzol, chlorine, and scrap iron since the latest price revision in anilin. It was felt that in view of the increased raw material and manufacturing costs that current price schedules would not likely hold for longer than the year end.

Anthraquinone—Prices were unchanged from levels which have prevailed in the market over recent weeks. Demand was strong against limited supplies, but production facilities were in the process of being considerably increased by current makers. The increased demand for and use of anthraquinone derived vat dyes made it necessary to expand existing production facilities for the output of anthraquinone. Present plant construction was expected to be complete by early Spring.

Chlorinated Benzenes—Monochlorobenzene was in critical scarcity as a result of the serious benzol shortage and the continued shortage of chlorine. Chlorine plants in recent weeks have been operating full tilt, but the backlog of demand accumulated during the long strike was such that it would take a long time for chlorine producers to catch up. Some producers of chlorine, who are also producers of chlorinated benzene products, reported that, for lack of chlorine, they had not as yet begun operation of their orthodichlorobenzene and paradichlorobenzene plants, because of the scarcity of chlorine.

Monochlorobenzene was under greatest pressure of demand because of the many chemical products of which it is an intermediate, but, for lack of mono, the ortho and para products were critically short. Prices were unchanged.

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mediate was in good demand against short supplies. Prices were unchanged from the schedules which have prevailed in the market over an extended period. Tankcars were quoted at 31c. per pound, drum carlots at 32c., and less than carlot drum quantities at 33c. per pound.

Ditertiarybutylparacresol—The para material, being in less demand than the meta, was moving under noticeably less pressure. Prices of 91c. per pound in carlots and 95c. in less than carlots were still in effect.

Divinylbenzene—Material in 20 to 25 percent concentrations was quoted in the current market on an f.o.b. works basis at 19c. per pound in tankcars, 20c. in drum carlots, and 21c. in less than carlot drum quantities. The 40 to 50 percent material was quoted on an f.o.b. works schedule, on a 100 percent basis, at $1.20 per pound in tankcars, $1.25 in drum carlots and $1.35 in less than carlot drum quantities. Demand was strong against a short supply position.

Isopropylphenols—Due to the lack of sufficient phenol, metaparaisopropylphenol and orthoisopropylphenol were currently out of production, the maker using the available phenol for output of the more important and larger volume substituted phenols, such as nonylphenol.

Monotertiarybutylmetacresol—Tankcars were quoted at 49c. per pound, while drum carlots and less carlots moved at 50c. and 51c. per pound, respectively. Demand was steady and strong against supplies, which were short but not described as critical.

Nonylphenol—This item continued to move in large volume against heavy pressure of demand, although supplies were tight, reflecting the phenol shortage. Prices in effect listed tankcars at 27½c. per pound, drum carlots at 28½c. and less than carlot drum quantities at 29½c. per pound.

Phthalic Anhydride—The market remained virtually unchanged from the tight supply position which has characterized the market over recent weeks. Producers dependent in significant amount on imported naphthalene were beginning to feel a bit uneasy with respect to the availability of foreign source material for the coming year. However, some observers were inclined to be optimistic in this direction. An added factor was that the strike in the plant of a major tar distiller which has virtually knocked out naphthalene production since July 1 and which may well run to the year end, will probably be back in production early in 1951. The current long-continued deadlock in wage negotiations which idled the plant for the last half of this year might be promptly settled when the price pattern for the steel industry is established.

Resorcinol—Synthetic resin and adhesive manufacture continued to exert heavy pressure of demand on this item. Supplies were tight, but less so than a couple months ago when strikes tied up the plant of a major producer for about a month. Current schedules of prices were unchanged from those which have prevailed over recent months, wherein the synthetic resin grade was quoted at 71c. per pound in drum carlots and 72c. in less than carlot drum quantities. The technical grade, which was somewhat more refined than the resin grade, was still quoted at 74c. per pound in carlot drum quantities and 75c. in less than carlot drum quantities. USP crystalline material was quoted at $2.50 per pound and the powder at $2.70 per pound.

Styrene—The monomer was in an ever stronger demand. The needs of the rubber reserve were such as to cut deeply into the amount of monomer available for plastics and synthetic resin manufacture, and the stepped-up styrene output was taking much needed benzol from a wide range of other benzol derivatives. The situation was so serious that there was scarcely any benzol derivative that was not adversely affected.

Meanwhile the chemical industry and the Rubber Reserve were thinking in terms of styrene replacements that might be used in synthetic rubber and plastics manufacture to relieve the critical supply position. Thinking in this direction was currently centered in the possibility of using a substituted styrene, vinyl toluene, as a partial styrene replacement, but any such operation which would allow toluene to ease the pressure of demand on benzol was fraught with cost and production problems which require considerable study and research.

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German Chemical Industry Bibliography Now on Sale

A new bibliography, one of the most complete ever to be issued relating to captured technology from the German chemical, metallurgical and process industries, has been announced by the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce. The bibliography contains well over 2,000 document references with descriptive titles or abstracts, and includes, in addition to a 6,000-entry subject index, author indexes, and cross-indexes with OTS, British, and U. S. military report numbers.

In addition to presenting general references on postwar conditions in Germany with regard to the chemical, metallurgical and process industries, the report gives published references for five major classifications of the German chemical industry, including dyes and pharmaceuticals; eleven classifications relating to metallurgy, and twenty relating to the process industries.

The publication, *The German Chemical Industry, A Bibliography of the Chemical, Metallurgical and Process Industries*, (PB 101 458) is available from OTS, Washington 25, D. C., at $10 per copy.

MCA Issues Styrene Data

The Manufacturing Chemists Association has issued a chemical safety data sheet (SD-37) on styrene monomer. Designed primarily for use by supervisory personnel and staff members, the data sheet provides information relating to the safe handling and use of the chemical in its manufacture, transportation and storage, as well as laboratory application.

The manual, prepared by the MCA general safety committee, covers important physical and chemical properties of styrene monomer. All data are cross-referenced and documented in relation to warning labels, national fire codes, Bureau of Explosives, American Standards Association, Interstate Commerce Commission regulations, etc. The publication is available at 20 cents per copy from MCA, 246 Woodward building, Washington 5, D. C.

Int'l Nickel Opens N. C. Corrosion Testing Station

Representatives of more than 100 industrial companies and government officials were in attendance at the formal opening on November 15 and 16 of the new Harbor Island addition to the Kure Beach corrosion testing project near Wilmington, N. C., it has been announced by F. L. LaQue, in charge of the corrosion engineering section of The International Nickel Company, New York, under whose direction the project is operated. Presiding at the opening was Dr. Paul D. Merica, executive vice-president of International Nickel.

General Aniline Adds Five

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has added five chemical engineers to the production and engineering staffs of its Grasselli Works Division at Linden, N. J. Dr. Clyde McKinley has been transferred from the company's Central Research Laboratory, Easton, Pa., to take over the duties of chemical engineering assistant to the manager of the special products department and the sulphur colors and textile auxiliaries department. Other additions are Ralph C. Barley, William A. Ellis, Charles A. Barg and John C. Rabetz.

David Rockefeller Named Head of Research Institute

David Rockefeller has been named president of the trustees of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He succeeds his father, John D Rockefeller, jr., in the post. The elder Mr. Rockefeller will continue as a member of the board of directors, on which he has participated since the institute's founding in 1901.

Calco Sales Official Retires

Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has announced the retirement of Arthur H. Sampson, New England manager of the dyestuff department. Mr. Sampson joined the division, then the Calco Chemical Company, in 1917, and in 1923 was appointed New England manager in charge of dyestuff sales.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Petroleum toluol and xylol were on the upswing last week, along with the aliphatics. In one section of the industry toluol and xylol were advanced 3 cents, while the aliphatics went up 1 cent. Other producers were studying the latest trend, but as of week's end had not moved their prices. Petrolatum prices moved up, with the white scoring a ¼ cent rise and the yellow advancing by ⅜s cent.

No appreciable change was noted in supply or demand. Toluol and xylol were still very tight with no signs of any immediate easing. If Spring demand should be heavy, the supply was expected to tighten further. Higher boilers and intermediate aromatic solvents also were in the same tight position they had been in for some time.

Demand for the aliphatics remained good and while supply was reasonably strong, it was not on the long side. LPG's were now beginning to move into the heavy Winter demand. Waxes were without change. Tetraethyl lead went up by 3½ cents per pound with one producer. White mineral oils held to their previous levels.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—In one section of the industry prices were advanced 3c. a gallon on petroleum toluol and xylol during the week, although the move was not general as yet and others were still studying their prices in the light of the advance.

The demand continued high for both toluol and xylol and there appeared to be no hope of it becoming any easier in the immediate future. Although it seemed a long way off, some were thinking about Spring and the thought was that if that season's demand were strong the materials would move into an even tighter spot than they are now. Supply showed no more strength last week than it had for some time back, and for several months now it had been extremely tight.

The market for higher boilers was still as tight as it had been and there were no signs of any easing, nor, for that matter, were there any expected. The demand was still going along at a good clip and was expected to continue that way. There were no changes noted in the price listings. Intermediate aromatic solvents were continuing in the same heavy demand that had been noted recently, while the supply held to the tight side.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The supply was up to the needs of the market, but there was not so much of it around that it could be called abundant. Demand was at good levels, where it had been for some time, and was expected to stay for the foreseeable future at least. The price was 1c. per gallon higher with one producer but others had not moved by week's end.

Lacquer Diluent—The supply was tighter than it had been and there were no immediate signs that there would be any appreciable easing. In one quarter it was said recently that if supply became any tighter it might be necessary to allocate. The demand was at the usual good level that had been noted in the past and appeared likely to stay that way. One producer put the price up 1c. but others were still studying the structure.

Mineral Spirits—Supplywise, this item was about equal to the needs of the market, but it was not so strong that it could stand any great increase in ordering. The demand was still up to the high levels that had been noted in the recent past and gave no signs of falling off. The price was 1c. higher in one segment of the trade but all producers had still not gone up.

Rubber Solvent—The good demand that had characterized this market in the recent past was still evident last week and was expected to go on for at least the immediate future. Supply was at a reasonably good point and could take care of the normal wants of the market without any particular difficulty. One producer advanced its price 1c. per gallon.

Stoddard Solvent—Supplies were at a fairly good point during the past week and were generally sufficient to accommodate the normal needs of the market, although it had been said that a sudden upswing in demand might put considerable pinch on the supply. Demand was at a good point. The price was 1c. higher with one producer last week.

V.M. & P. Naphtha — The ordinary wants of customers could generally be taken care of since the supply was at reasonably good levels at the present time. The demand was at a good point. The price went up 1c. last week with one producer although others were still studying their schedules.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Petrolatum, white, ¼c. per lb.
yellow, ⅜c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

Hexane—Supply was tight last week as it had been in the recent past and was expected to be in the foreseeable future. The demand was being noted at good levels.

LPG's—This item was moving into the Winter market now and the seasonal demand was on the increase along with added needs for utility use. There have been some slight pinches caused by transportation difficulties but these were not of a serious nature.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Prices were still holding at previously established levels during the period under review. Production was up but it still was not high enough to satisfy the heavy demand with ease.

Paraffin—Demand was still holding at good levels during the past week and there were no signs of any falling off in the immediate future. Supply was not at particularly high levels and the picture was not expected to change greatly at this time. Pricewise, the item was without feature.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The Texas Railroad Commission has cut December allowables 160,088 barrels to 2,556,944 barrels daily. This is the third consecutive monthly reduction. Counting production from new wells within the next month, actual total loss will shrink to 75,000 barrels daily by late December.

Petrolatum—The whites advances ¼c. a pound during the past week and the yellows were up by ⅜c. One producer reported that it was practically off the market and could only take care of its old, established customers and domestic customers. It had nothing for export.

Tetraethyl Lead—One producer announced advances of 3½c. per pound for tetraethyl lead anti-knock compounds, effective December 11. The price for motor mix will be 61½c. per pound and for aviation mix 67c. These prices reflect increases in basic lead.

White Mineral Oils—The demand, which had been at a high level during the recent past, continue that way during the week and the signs were that it would go on strong for the foreseeable future at least. The supply was not what could be called abundant, although there was enough available to take care of the ordinary wants of consumers with reasonable promptness. There were no changes reported in the price listings.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Fair demand is reported for solvents and diluents with supplies adequate to meet all inquiry. Listings are unchanged with cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Butane remains in very tight supply with demand increasing steadily from refiners of aviation grade gasolines. Stocks of propane are fair with supplies meeting present demand. Listings are unchanged with butane quoted 6.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles and propane quoted 5.8c. per gallon, same basis.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended November 4 totaled 244,935,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 244,805,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 130,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 212,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 82,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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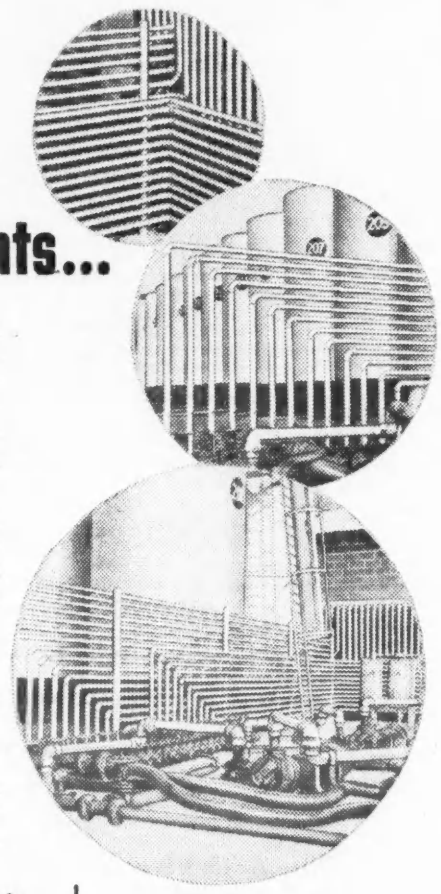

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NPC to Meet Dec. 5; Has 2 New Members

Walter S. Hallanan, chairman of the National Petroleum Council, has called a meeting of the council for December 5 at 10 a.m. in the Secretary of the Interior's conference room, South Interior Building, Washington, D. C. Mr. Hallanan stated that council members will consider problems confronting the Petroleum Administration for Defense along with committee reports on other NPC activities.

At the same time, it was announced by Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman that Jake L. Hamon, president of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, and A. W. Thompson, president of the American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors, have been added to the council. Mr. Hamon replaces Frang M. Porter, former president of the oil and gas association, while Mr. Thompson succeeds Warren S. Churchill, ex-president of the latter association.

American Oil Names Two

American Oil Company, Baltimore, Md., has appointed T. A. Aldrige director of industrial relations and James K. Eagen, jr., general counsel for the concern. The appointments also include similar posts for the company's subsidiaries, the Lord Baltimore Filling Stations, Inc., and the Mexican Petroleum Company of Georgia. Both men will make their headquarters in the home offices of the company. Mr. Aldrige joined American Oil in 1933, while Mr. Eagen has been with the firm since 1937.

U.S. Pipe Line to Build Gulf-Midwest Oil Route

The United States Pipe Line Company has announced plans for the building of a new petroleum products pipe line from the Texas Gulf Coast to inland markets in the midwest. According to a company statement, the line would be the first independently owned and operated "common carrier" of gasoline, distillates and liquefied petroleum gases in the country. Construction is expected to get under way in the near future.

Socony Shifts Killingsworth

Dr. Robert B. Killingsworth, assistant director, technical service department, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been transferred to the headquarters staff of Socony-Vacuum Laboratories, a division of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York. Dr. Killingsworth started with Socony-Vacuum as a chemist in 1937.

Ind. Raw Materials to Move

Industrial Raw Materials Corporation, New York, has announced plans to move in January to larger offices at 575 Madison avenue.

Trade Briefs

American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago, Ill., recently held a three-day meeting of its sales force at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Shawnee, Pa.

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), New York, played host recently to fourteen European chemical research scientists who visited the Esso Research Center of Standard Oil Development Company at Linden, N. J., and Esso Standard Oil Company's Bayway, N. J., refinery.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Effective November 19 antibiotics and sulpha drugs were placed on the positive list for export, with a $100 exemption clause for shipment of material to non-iron curtain countries. Benzoic acid and sodium benzoate, both technical and USP, were reduced 4 cents per pound, except for the technical acid which was reduced only 3 cents per pound. This was an unusual price development, because former schedules had been in effect a long time, and meanwhile, raw material and manufacturing costs had increased repeatedly. By presstime, not all producers had as yet reduced the price schedules, but the move was felt to be the result of competitive influences.

Mercurials were all advanced last week, most of the hard mercurial compounds moving up 20 cents per pound to partially offset the sharp upward price movement in quicksilver over recent weeks. Cocoa butter reflected a stronger commodity market, and advanced 5½ cents per pound. Menthol continued to gain in strength and moved up another 25 cents per pound during the week. Production economies resulted in a 14½ cents per milligram reduction in the price of vitamin B_{12}, which was only one of several such reductions in recent months. Homatropine hydrobromide was quoted $1.25 per ounce lower. The index advanced 1.2 points, becoming 259.6.

Glycerin, alcohol, triacetin, and molasses remained in acute shortage. Butyl alcohol and the ester solvents were all in tight supply. Ketones were short, but not critical. Synthetic camphor was scheduled to advance 5 cents per pound effective December 1. The 94 to 95 percent paraformaldehyde was increased in price in some quarters, carlots and truck loads advancing 2 cents per pound, and smaller quantities undergoing an upward price adjustment, but the advance was not a matter of 2 cents across the board.

Antibiotics—Domestic prices held firm last week on all types. Demand was strong, and material moved promptly from production into distributive channels. The government issued regulations effective November 19 which puts antibiotics on the positive export list. There is a $100 exemption clause in the regulations which permits shipment of material up to the value of $100 without a license to non-iron curtain countries. This action was taken as a precautionary measure on strategic materials.

Benzoic Acid—Despite advancing raw material and manufacturing costs which had gone up substantially since the latest established price on the USP and technical materials, several producers last week reduced the price of the acid by 3c. per pound on the technical grade, and 4c. per pound on the USP grade. Not all producers had by presstime adjusted their schedules, however. This brought the quotations on lots of 100 pounds or more to a range of 40c. to 43c. per pound on technical and 50c. to 54c. per pound on USP. The price reduction was understood to be due strictly to competitive influences. Supplies were tight by virtue of the benzol shortage.

Camphor—Synthetic camphor, effective December 1 will advance 5c. on contracts, as a reflection of mounting raw material and manufacturing costs. Substantial quantities of natural camphor are arriving from Formosa (Taiwan). It is refined material and consisted of some 1,915 cases of which quantity, 1,475 cases were to a single consignee. These lots aggregate quite the largest quantity of natural camphor to reach these shores in a long period of time. The reappearance of Formosan camphor in quantity in this country had no effect on the price position of synthetic material manufactured in the United States but the natural item is able to sell on a basis of price competitive with domestic synthetic.

Castor Oil—Medical castor oil advanced 2c. per pound last week. Beans remained nominal at around $180 per long ton. Imports were very heavy last week.

Arrival of beans at United States ports last week amounted to 179,309 bags equivalent to 26,896,350 pounds, compared with 42,922 bags or 6,438,300 pounds the previous week, and 28,164 bags or 4,224,600 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals of beans since Jaunary - of this year amounted to 1,450,050 bags equivalent to 217,507,500 pounds, compared with 1,518,322 bags or 227,748,300 pounds during the corresponding period of 1949.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Calomel, 20c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 5½c. per lb.
Corrosive sublimate, 20c. per lb.
Menthol, 25c. per lb.
Mercury iodide, red, 20c. per lb.
Yellow, 20c. per lb.
Oxide, red, tech., 20c. per lb.
Yellow, 20c. per lb.
Red precipitate, 20c. per lb.
White precipitate, 30c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acid, benzoic, tech., 3c. per lb.
USP, 4c. per lb.
Homatropine hydrobromide, $1.25 per oz.
Sodium benzoate, tech., 4c. per lb.
USP, 4c. per lb.
Vitamin B_{12}, 14½c. per milligram.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 18, 1949
259.6	258.4	258.0	254.4	255.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cocoa Butter—Sharp advances in prices to be paid for beans brought quick reaction in the market for butter. The latter was advanced by steps and the price last quoted during the past week was 76c. to 78c. per pound.

Codliver Oil—Production of codliver oil in Iceland from January through August was reported as 5,433 metric tons, compared with 6,268 metric tons for the corresponding period of 1949. Exports of codliver oil from Iceland during the first six months of 1949 amounted to 3,162,790 kilograms, valued at 10,893,322 Kronur, compared with this year's very substantial increase in which during the first six months of 1950 exports totaled 9,212,822 kilograms, valued at 29,800,705 Kronur.

In the American market supplies were held to be adequate but not abundant, which accounts for its strong current market position. Prices were unchanged from the recently established higher level of $1.75 to $1.85 per gallon on USP material.

Ester Solvents—This market was characterized in all quarters by shortages, and producers were operating under a backlog of orders whether they made their esters synthetically or by fermentation processes. Ethyl and butyl acetates were particularly hard pressed, although amyl acetate was perhaps in the worse supply position because of the dearth of fusel oil. Fermentation source material was off considerably from regular business volume because of the critical alcohol shortage, and the difference could not be made up from synthetic production because of plant capacity limitations.

Meanwhile, prices held unchanged from schedules which prevailed over recent weeks. Prices were characterized by a rather wide spread between different producers because of their widely varying costs, depending upon the material used in their fermentation operations. Ethyl acetate ranged in tankcars from 14 to 17½ cents per pound, and butyl acetate ranged in tankcars from 17 to 30½ cents per pound.

Gelatin—September production of non-photographic gelatin amounted to 3,718,316 pounds, as compared with an output of 3,112,612 pounds in August and 2,327,157 pounds in September of last year. Stocks at the end of September amounted to 4,646,385 pounds, after total shipments during the month of 3,498,230 pounds.

Glycerin—The supply position of this item was indeed critical, but observers were inclinded to feel that it was no worse than during the previous week. Suppliers were allocating their output on an equitable basis, based on previous purchases, but the even flow of such allocations were being disrupted by DO rated orders which tended to pare down the amounts which each customer had been allcated. Prices were unchanged.

Over this year and last, consumption had been at a quite high rate, and glycerin was being produced and shipped at a faster rate than was realized. Accordingly, when most foreign and outside sources of crude had been sold out, a shortage became evident. Immediately speculators began to purchase crude, and glycerin consumers launched upon a program of scare buying in a vain attempt to cover themselves for the immediate future. Consequently within a matter of weeks, the glycerin market shifted from what had appeared to be a state of balance between supply and demand, to one of acute scarcity.

Amid the scarcity, buyers bid up the price of crude to levels far in excess of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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refined glycerin prices. They bought the crude and either refined it themselves or had it refined for a fee, in order to keep up production on their glycerin containing products.

This left the big refiners, who in addition to refining their own crudes, bought crudes heavily from the outside in order to supply their refined glycerin customers, in a position of no longer being able to buy crude. Refined prices underwent several slight price advances, but refined prices were only reasonably advanced, and stayed well under the crude glycerin price level. Since the big refiners were no longer able to buy crude at prices which would enable them to refine it and sell it as refined glycerin at a profit, they were forced to confine their refining operations simply to the processing of their own crudes.

This left their many small customers who were dependent upon them for refined glycerin, in a very bad way. A hugh percentage of the glycerin formerly available to them, was no longer to be had. This situation still exists in the market, but there is less of an uproar about it because glycerin consumers are more or less resigned to it. The present market shortage, however, is very real and it is not in any significant sense due to speculation and hoarding, but is due to an actual shortage of material, in the face of an unprecedented heavy sustained demand. Consequently, it was the feeling of most observers that the shortage was likely to be a continuing thing, and the pressure of demand for other polyhydric alcohols which could be used in whole or in part as a replacement for glycerin in certain end uses, was definitely growing heavier.

Meanwhile, the synthetic detergent business volume had grown in recent years by spectacular amounts. This cut seriously into soap demand and production, and consequently cut down on the amount of natural glycerin output. Synthetic glycerin was being produced successfully in full scale plant operations, but the total synthetic output in relation to the overall glycerin production was hardly more than a few percent, and in view of plant investment costs was not likely to be greatly expanded in the immediate future.

Accordingly, producers of other polyhydric alcohols which in many end uses can serve as a partial, if not a whole, replacement for glycerin were proceeding to expand their production capacity very substantially. This was particularly true in pentaerythritol and in sorbitol which are two of the more widely used polyhydrics. One large producer of sorbitol was planning to double their present capacity output. A major producer of pentaerythritol announced plans to expend some $1,175,000 in plant expansion covering power producing and new pentaerythritol production units.

Homatropine Hydrobromide — Competition continued current in this market and prices have been reduced to the basis of $13.75 to $13.85 per ounce. The entire minor alkaloid group was under substantial price-competition pressure under a demand certainly no larger than might be called normal for the materials.

Menthol—The market continued to rise in price and late last week was still displaying substantial strength on the basis of $11.50 to $11.75 per pound. While much of the trading during the rise has been between dealers, consumers' interest has steadily increased and their takings last week were influential on the development of higher quotations. In all probability, consumer requirements will be well met from the rather substantial quantities of material due to arrive here this month. Some see about 800 cases reaching these shores. However, it is nothing like an oversupply of menthol and can be readily absorbed into consumer stocks. The primary market situation continued to forecast a probable extension of the recent rises in replacement prices.

Menthol exports from Brazil during the first half of 1950 amounted to 58 metric tons (22,098,000 cruzeiros) or a decrease of 111 metric tons by weight and 27,626,000 cruzeiros by value as compared with the similar period of 1949 (1 metric ton equals 2,025 pounds; 1 cruzeiro equals $0.054 U. S. currency).

Mercurials—The several advances in

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quicksilver prices have been at last reflected in the schedule of quotations on hard mercurials. The advances were 20c. per pound on calomel, corrosive sublimate, and red oxide. White precipitate was upped 30c. New quotations were as follows: Calomel, $2.02 per pound; corrosive sublimate, $1.73; red precipitate, $2.39; white precipitate, $2.30. Mercury iodides were likewise advanced 20c. per pound.

Methanol—There was no change in price schedules, but the market was suffering from severe shortages of supply in virtually all quarters. Demand continued at peak levels, and showed no signs of easing for the balance of the year.

Milk Powder—Supplies on the commercial market were not too plentiful. The market remained steady, and supporting CCC purchases were described as light. During the period of November 2 to 8, inclusive, CCC purchases amounted to 332,590 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder and 45,000 pounds of roller process material at parity prices. This brought total government purchases so far this year to 255,890,278 pounds of spray process material and 94,322,710 pounds of roller process material, for a total of 350,212,988 pounds of skimmed milk powder. During the corresponding period of last year the government purchased 387,367,183 pounds.

Paraformaldehyde—Some producers of 94 to 95 percent powdered paraformaldehyde advanced prices last week by various amounts depending upon the quantity. Not all producers had done so by press time. Accordingly the range of price quotations between different producers on a delivered basis at New York, became:—Carlots, 16c. to 18c. per pound; 10,000 pounds to carlots, 17½c. to 18¾c. per pound; 1,000 to 9,999-pound lots, 18½c. to 19½c. per pound, and less than 1,000-pound quantities in drums of 250 pounds or more, 20½c. to 22c. per pound. Other paraformaldehyde grades were unchanged.

Sodium Benzoate — Competitive influences were understood to account for the reduction in price of this item by 4c. per pound on both technical and USP grades by several producers last week. Previous price schedules had long been in effect, and since their establishment raw materials had advanced in price very substantially, both sodium and phthalic anhydride having gone up, and benzol and chlorine were higher. By virtue of the short supply of raw materials the spot supply position of this item was not considered good in most quarters. By press time not all producers had as yet advanced their price schedules.

Sulpha Drugs—All sulpha drugs were put on the positive list for export effective November 19. The regulations contain an exemption clause which permits the shipment of material up to the value of $100 to non-iron curtain countries.

Demand was reported as well sustained, and prices were unchanged from the higher price levels established in the market on October 1.

Vitamin B_{12} — Economies effected in larger volume and more efficient production processes were said to be responsible for the further additional price reduction in this item by 14½c. per milligram. Under the new schedule this vitamin B material was quoted at 45c. per milligram.

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SKF Has New High Blood Pressure Drug

A new attack on the problem of high blood pressure was described November 13 to the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, meeting in Boston, Mass.

Three papers read before the society reported pre-clinical work on an effective, orally-active "adrenergic blocking agent," or a drug which blocks the rise of the blood pressure caused by the injection or extra secretion of adrenalin. Known as N-benzyl-B-chlorethylamine.

Research on this drug and other members of its family was described by three members of the staff of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia. Those reporting were Dr. Edwin J. Fellows, director of biological sciences, Richard A. McLean, and Edward Macko.

Economics Lab Elects E. B. Osborn President

Economics Laboratory, St. Paul, Minn., has elected E. B. Osborn president to succeed M. J. Osborn, president since its inception twenty-eight years ago, who continues, however, as chairman of the board. The new president joined the firm twenty-two years ago and served in the accounting department, as sales serviceman, salesman, sales manager, plant manager and general manager. The concern has plants located in Lyndhurst, N. J.; Chicago, Ill., and Santa Clara, Calif.

Henley Appointed Agent For Two German Firms

Henley & Co., New York, has been appointed sole U. S. representative for C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim, French Zone Germany, and Sueddeutsche Kalkstickstoff-Werke, U. S. Zone Germany. The Boehringer concern is a producer of pharmaceuticals, while Sueddeutsche Kalkstickstoff-Werke is a maker of heavy industrial chemicals.

Naval Research Laboratory Issues Propylene Oxide Data

The Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C., has published a report entitled "Chemical Studies on Fungicides—Part V, Synthesis of Propylene Oxides." Called NRL report 3520, the publication traces the literature on methods of preparation, the reaction and properties of the products.

Trade Briefs

University of Texas, Austin, has added Lewis Debes and George F. McKenna to the research staff of its Pharmaceutical Foundation.

Schenley Laboratories, Inc., New York, has added six new detail representatives to its staff, two in the east, two in the midwest and two in the west.

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'Testosteron' Trademark Bid Checked With Peruvian Govt.

In response to a protest filed by the Department of Commerce regarding the purported application to register "Testosteron" in Peru, the following reply from the U. S. Embassy at Lima has been made public:—

"I am now in receipt of a communication from the American Embassy, No. 380, dated October 10, 1950, stating that the embassy has received an acknowledgment from the Jefe del Departmento de la Propiedad Industrial of the Ministerio de Fomento y Obras Publicas of its letter requesting that his department deny the application to register 'Testosteron' as a trademark, and that the registration of the word 'Testosteron' will not be permitted."

Kremers-Urban Appoints Kameraad Research Head

Kremers-Urban Company, Milwaukee, Wisc., has appointed Dr. Adrian Kameraad, formerly of the Northwestern University Medical School faculty, director of research. Prior to his Northwestern connection, Dr. Kameraad was on the faculties of Dartmouth Medical School and Louisiana State University School of Medicine.

Vick Promotes Watson

William C. Watson has been made assistant comptroller by the board of directors of Vick Chemical Company, New York. In his new position Mr. Watson will act as chief-of-staff to comptroller Arthur L. Boschen and will also serve as assistant for the comptroller's division in the company's training program for executives. He has been with the Vick organization for five years, serving first as chief accountant for the Vick International Division. He was transferred to the comptroller's staff a year ago.

Pfizer Adds 2 to Staff

Charles Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Gerlad D. Laubach and Edward B. Cantey to its research and development staff. Mr. Laubach has just completed graduate work in organic chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, while Mr. Cantey has completed similar studies in chemical engineering at MIT.

Evans Research Adds Three

Evans Research & Development Corporation, New York, has added three new members to its staff. Samuel B. Williams, formerly of National Dairy Laboratories, has joined Evans as a research chemist. E. Mitchell Baker and Margaret K. Baxter have been appointed research assistants by the concern.

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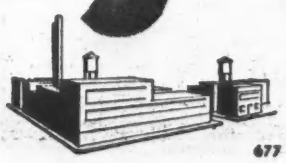

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DEVOLD VITAMIN A & D FEEDING OILS

VITAMINE BRAND OILS (*Fortified Cod Liver Oils*)

PEDER DEVOLD WHEAT GERM OIL

VITAMIN A & D CONCENTRATES

CAROTENE CRYSTALS

DEVOLD DRY D3 (A Feed Supplement)

IMPORT EXPORT

PEDER DEVOLD OIL COMPANY

REPRESENTED BY CHAS. L. HUISKING & CO., INC.

151-155 VARICK ST., NEW YORK 13 • Telephone: ALgonquin 5-2900

Cable Address: VITAMINE, NEW YORK

Associated in Norway with PEDER DEVOLD OIL CO., LTD., Aalesund

SANTONIN N.F. VIII

Meeting Requirements of International Pharmacopoeias

(Temporarily our stocks are exhausted)

ALKALOIDS of AMERICAN MANUFACTURE

SANTONINE COMPANY OF AMERICA

DIVISION OF CHAS. HUISKING & CO., INC.

155 VARICK STREET, NEW YORK 13, N. Y. Cable Address SANTONICUS, N. Y.

Imports at United States Ports

New York

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE—5 dms, Hercules Powder Co, Rotterdam
AGAR—143 cs, International Commodities Co, Shimidzu
7 cs, Chase National Bank, Kobe
ACID, ACETIC, GLACIAL—6 carboys, Paispearl Products, Bergen
ALBUMIN—30 dms, I M Sonin, Rotterdam
ALCOHOL CETYL—20 cks, Liverpool
ALKATHENE GRANULES—2,600 bgs, Liverpool
ALOIN, USP—59 dms, Norwich Pharm Co, Aruba
ALTHEA ROOT—85 bgs, S B Penick, Alicante
5 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Venice
ALUMINUM SULPHIDE—1 dm, City Chemical Corp, London
AMBER OIL—2 dms, Honduras Products Corp, Cristobal
AMMONIUM ALUM—50 bgs, Charles Tennant & Sons, Liverpool
BICARBONATE—223 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BIFLUORIDE—40 cks, H S Dorf, Liverpool
CARBONATE—446 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CHLORIDE—1,120 bgs, Liverpool
1,338 bgs, Liverpool
ANILIN COLORS—15 cyl, Sandoz Chemical Works, Genoa
5 dms, Francolor Inc, Havre
19 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
81 dms, General Dyestuffs Corp, Rotterdam
33 dms, Hensel Bruckmann, Rotterdam
4 cks, Alltransport Inc, Rotterdam
4 dms, Rotterdam
10 dms, Liverpool
6 kegs, Liverpool
51 cyl, Sandoz Chemical Works, Genoa
ANISE SEED—133 bgs, Chase National Bank, Istanbul
71 bgs, Marine Midland Trust, Istanbul
71 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Istanbul
71 bgs, Grace National Bank, Istanbul
264 bgs, Lep Transport Co, Hamburg
200 bgs, Alicante
OIL—10 dms, Heyton Corp, Hong Kong
ANTHRAQUINONE POWDER—60 cks, Liverpool
ANTIMONY REGULUS—107 cs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Marseilles
614 cs, Philipp Bros, Rijcka
ARABIC GUM—150 bgs, Orbis Products, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
151 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
596 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
ARCOLS—300 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Lisbon
ARSENIC—20 dms, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, London
40 bbls, Overseas Metal & Ore, Gothenburg
25 bbls, Gothenburg
ASPHALT—146 dms, Barber Oil Co, Port of Spain
ATROPINE SULPHATE—6 cs, Charles L Huisking, Melbourne
BABASSU OIL—240 tons, E F Drew, Sao Luiz Do Maranaho
200 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Sao Luiz Do Maranaho
240 tons, E F Drew, Sao Luiz Do Maranaho
BALSAM—4 cms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Cristobal
BAY OIL—1 dm, Florasynth Labs, Roseau
BEESWAX—308 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Lisbon
20 bgs, Geck Trading Corp, Ciudad Trujillo
177 bls, J G Galvao, Pointe Noire
100 bgs, Samuel Zeitlins Sons, Santos
25 bgs, E V Ruiz, Havana
BENZOCAINE—1 bbl, Arthur Harris, Beirut
BONE—631 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
425 bgs, International Packers Commercial, Montevideo
CADMIUM—21 cs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Yokohama
OXIDE—1 dm, Argus Chemical Lab, Antwerp
CAMPHOR—1,475 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
200 cs, Irving Trust Co, Keelung
240 cs, Max Van Pels, Keelung
40 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, Keelung
OIL—47 dms, Orbis Products, Keelung
20 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
48 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
15 dms, George Lueders, Keelung
CANARYSEED—500 bgs, Istanbul
CARAWAY OIL—1 ck, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
1 dm, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
SEED—300 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—11 dms, Ocean Photo Supply Co, Hamburg
CARNAUBA WAX—444 bgs, Wessel Duval, Fortaleza
502 bgs, W R Grace, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Innis Speiden, Fortaleza
313 bgs, Brown Bros, Parnaiba
250 bgs, Chemical Bank, Parnaiba
200 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Parnaiba
383 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Parnaiba
846 bgs, Parnaiba
35 bgs, H H Bauer, Rio de Janeiro
70 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Parnahyba
301 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Parnahyba
78 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Parnahyba
CASEIN—600 bgs, Gorlyn Plastic Corp, Melbourne
500 bgs, M Snedeker Co, Montevideo
400 bgs, Borden Co, Auckland
1,200 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Auckland
CASSIA—100 bls, K H Landes, Hong Kong
200 bls, A G Dunn, Hong Kong
200 bls, M J Golombeck, Hong Kong
190 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Hong Kong
500 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hong Kong
200 bls, Wessel Duval, Hong Kong
400 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hong Kong
368 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Hong Kong
100 bls, Joensson & Cross, Hong Kong
200 bls, Belex Co, Hong Kong
7 bls, J E Merz, Tandjong Priok
CASTORBEANS—47,937 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
6,830 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bombay
36,723 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Bombay
10,836 bgs, Bombay
7,967 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bombay
16,291 bgs, Ralli Bros, Bombay
836 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Parnahyba
5,201 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
4,074 bgs, Ralli Bros, Bombay
6,415 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
6,666 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bedi Bunder
5,388 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bahia
2,340 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Cabedello
395 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Jacmel
304 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Port Au Prince
5,080 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Pernambuco
5,080 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Pernambuco
1,692 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Parnahyba
859 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Fortaleza
4,573 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Fortaleza
1,808 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Camocin
1,524 bgs, Chase National Bank, Parnaiba
OIL—251 dms, W R Grace, Bombay
200 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Pernambuco
323 tons, Pernambuco
214 tons, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
CELERY SEED—175 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
66 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
160 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Bombay
CELLULOSE ETHER—50 bgs, Gaston Johnston, Gothenburg
CERIUM CHLORIDE—66 dms, Metallo Chemical Co, Santos
CHARCOAL—1,277 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Co, Colombo
CHEMICALS—115 cs, Rotterdam
10 dms, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
7 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, London
1 cs, S B Penick, Southampton
5 cs, Southampton
1,000 bbls, Philipp Bros, Rotterdam
114 cks, D W Hickey, Rotterdam
AROMATIC—1 cs, Roure-Dupont, Havre
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
1 cs, Tanexco Inc, Genoa
CHILLIES—84 bgs, Vilco Inc, Lagos
CHROMIC ACID—100 dms, Bluefries Inc, Antwerp
125 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—29 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CITRONELLA OIL—50 dms, Heyton Corp, Keelung
72 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
10 dms, Malanol Corp, Keelung
55 dms, George Uhe, Keelung
25 dms, R J Prentiss, Keelung
20 dms, Felton Chem Co, Keelung
10 dms, Givaudan Delawanna, Keelung
10 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Hong Kong
10 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Hong Kong
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
CLAY—420 bgs, English China Clay Sales, Avonmouth
168 bgs, Orbis Products Co, Avonmouth
COALTAR ACID—15 dms, Merck & Co, Hull
COLORS—8 dms, Rotterdam
20 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
6 dms, Z Saloric Co, Rotterdam
DISTILLATE—222 dms, Chase National Bank, Avonmouth
53 dms, Merck & Co, Hull
DYE—3 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours, Havana
COCOA EXPELLER CAKE—714 bgs, General Cocoa Co, Bahia
COCONUT OIL—791 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Manila
499 tons, E F Drew, Manila
95 tons, Western Vegetable Oil, Manila
185 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
190 tons, Bank of California, Zamboanga
COD OIL—100 dms, Reilly-Whiteman, St Johns
109 dms, Whitmoyer Labs, St Johns
100 cks, Atlas Refinery Inc, St Johns
200 dms, Bowring & Co, St Johns
20 cks, Bowring & Co, St Johns
100 dms, Martin Dennis Co, St Johns
200 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
100 dms, Ottol Oil Co, St Johns
21 bbls, Middleton & Co, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—825 dms, T B Smith Co, Reykjavik
281 dms, Nopco Chem Co, Reykjavik
150 dms, American Shipping Co, Reykjavik
110 dms, Whitmoyer Labs, Halifax
270 dms, C L Huisking, Oslo
115 dms, Arista Oil Products, Oslo
COLORS—10 bbls, Organic Products Co, Antwerp
COPAL GUM—81 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Manila
600 bgs, Chase National Bank, Matadi
100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Matadi
COPAIBA BALSAM—55 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Belem Para
COPPER CYANIDE—178 dms, Liverpool
SULPHATE—500 bgs, Liverpool
ZINC CYANIDE—51 cks, Arnida Products Co, Hamburg
COPRA—950 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Catanavan
600 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Legaspi
CORIANDER OIL—5 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
SEED—270 bgs, R T French, Casablanca
COTTON LINTERS—48 bls, Williamson Northrup, Santos
45 bls, New England Waste Co, Recife
32 bls, New England Waste Co, Fortaleza
CREAM OF TARTAR—500 kgs, Genoa
106 bbls, P H Petry, Tarragona
CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Liverpool
449 dms, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—422 bgs, Khorramshahr
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Singapore
50 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Singapore
350 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Singapore
35 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
50 cs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Rotterdam
DILLSEED—172 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
DRUGS—250 cs, S B Penick & Co, Izmir
DYESTUFFS—1 cyl, Sandoz Chemical Works, Genoa
833 bgs, Liverpool
7 dms, Liverpool
78 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
11 cks, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
6 dms, Antwerp
EARTH, BROWN—45 bgs, C J Osborne, Avonmouth
COLORS—50 bgs, Leghorn
RED—1,120 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Avonmouth
1,120 bgs, C J Osborne, Avonmouth
EGG ALBUMEN—112 cs, Bowes Co, Taku Bar
YOLK—168 cs, International Commodities Corp, Taku Bar
112 cs, V Barzarsky, Taku Bar
ERGOT—7 bgs, F W Berk, Southampton
ESSENTIALS OILS—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Marseille
1 dm, Chaleqer & Co, Marseille
5 dms, Roure-Dupont, Marseille
7 cs, Roure-Dupont, Marseille
7 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Marseille
3 dms, Felton Chem Co, Marseille
1 dm, Antoine Chiris, Marseille
2 cs, Antoine Chiris, Marseille
5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Hong Kong
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Hong Kong
5 dms, L A Champon, Barcelona
44 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cannes
10 cks, P Robertet, Marseille
7 cs, P Robertet, Marseille
24 pks, Camilli Albert & Lalove, Marseille
3 cks, Naugatuck Aromatics, Marseille
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Alexandria
66 dms, Valencia
13 cs, Felton Chemical Co, Havre
ETHYLENEGLYCOL—35 dms, Rosenthal Bercow, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS OIL—10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Melbourne
8 dms, Malaga
FERRO MANGANESE—125 dms, Marseille
TUNGSTEN—100 cs, National City Bank, Yokohama
FERTILIZER—2,000 bgs, Bluefries Inc, Gothenburg
108 bls, Allalemdjian Fur Co, Melbourne
NITROGENOUS—500 bgs, American Home Products, Genoa
1,333 bgs, Maywood Chemical Co, Takoradi
FISH BERRIES—20 bgs, Inland Alkaloid Co, Cochin
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Transocean Commerce, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—578,384 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
101,778 bbls, Royal Peroleum Corp, Curacao
103,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
286,704 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
80,442 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
103,951 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Caripito
71,369 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum, Curacao
2,856 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
99,313 bbls, New England Petroleum Co, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
FULLERS EARTH—250 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, London
400 bgs, L A Salomon, Avonmouth
GELATIN—110 dms, Antwerp
GINGER ROOT—105 bgs, Astrin Bros, London
GERANIUM OIL—2 cs, George Lueders, Alexandria
GLUE—100 bgs, Antwerp
SKIN—200 bgs, United Hat Fur Cutting Co, Hull
STOCK—200 bls, H J Baker, Buenos Aires
86 pks, General American & Dominion Export Co, Reykjavik
390 pks, Coldwater Seafood Co, Reykjavik
GLYCERIN—20 dms, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
200 dms, C J Shellings, Bombay
25 dms, Ramon P Casado, Havana
75 dms, Chase National Bank, Casablanca
58 dms, J H Vavminger, Rotterdam
40 dms, Rotterdam
SOAPLYE—180 tons, Procter & Gamble, Manila
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—224 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
14,929 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
9,437 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall
HENNA LEAVES—7 bls, J L Hopkins, Port Sudan
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Cartagena
3 bgs, S B Penick, Cristobal
7 bgs, Limon
IRON OXIDE—834 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
834 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color, Malaga
425 bgs, Charles B Chrystal, Malaga
800 bgs, C K Williams, Malaga
100 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Malaga
75 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Malaga
200 bgs, Segal Color Co, London
RED—280 bgs, J Lee Smith, Hull
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL—1 cs, American Express Co, Liverpool
ISOVALERIC ACID — 15 demijohns, R W Greef, Rotterdam
JUNIPER BERRIES—100 bls, S B Penick, Leghorn
KARAYA GUM—133 bgs, Orbis Products Co, Bombay
199 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Bombay
491 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
194 bgs, W M Allison, Bombay
476 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
72 bgs, National City Bank, Bombay
207 bgs, S B Penick, Bombay
KAURI GUM—137 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals Co, Auckland
51 bgs, S Winterbourne, Auckland
LABDANUM GUM—11 cs, New York Trust Co, Bilbao
6 cs, Credit Suisse, Bilbao
LANOLIN—226 bgs, Liverpool
LAUREL LEAVES—91 bls, Izmir
100 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Lisbon
138 bls, W M Allison, Izmir
LIME JUICE—5 cs, J P W Von Laer, Roseau
OIL—29 cs, Polaks Frutal Works, Roseau
LITHOPONE—2,000 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, Elberts & Co, Genoa
200 bgs, Levant & Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Orbis Products, Antwerp
LIVERMEAL—1,123 bgs, Muramar Inc, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, H J Baker, Auckland
LOCUST BEAN GUM—42 bbls, Innis Speiden, Antwerp
700 bgs, Stein Hall, Antwerp
600 bgs, Genoa
600 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Barcelona
MACE—12 cs, Rotterdam
42 cs, John Holt, Grenada
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
MANGANESE ORE—10 bgs, Rohner Gehrig, Salonika
MARJORAM LEAVES—110 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
MEDICINAL HERBS—35 bls, Peek & Velsor, Antwerp
10 bls, National City Bank, Antwerp
50 bgs, Catania
20 bls, J L Hopkins, Antwerp
20 bls, Meer Corp, Antwerp
18 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Antwerp
2 bgs, Ahmed Abou Chadi, Alexandria
OILS—4 dms, Malaga
PLANTS—5 cs, C E Farley, Antwerp
ROOTS—363 bls, S B Penick & Co, Venice
50 bls, National City Bank, Antwerp
MELAMINE—8 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
MENTHOL—25 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Taku Bar
MENUKELIVER OIL—3 dms, Chase National Bank, Yokohama
MERCURY PHENATE—12 dms, London
META-ANIMOPHENOL—3 dms, Wilson Export & Import Corp, Rotterdam
METACRESOTINIC ACID—18 kegs, Liverpool
MICA—108 cs, Micacraft Products, Santos
15 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Materials, Rio de Janeiro
270 cs, Siegfried Cussell, Buenos Aires
20 cs, Otto Gerdau, Calcutta
20 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
15 cs, Brazilian Minerals & Timbers, Calcutta
9 cs, Minerals & Insulation Co, Calcutta
20 cs, Habers Export Agencies, Calcutta
631 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta
60 cs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Calcutta
380 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Calcutta
175 cs, Associated Commodity Co, Calcutta
200 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Calcutta
320 cs, James F Garneau, Calcutta
14 cs, Hal Delphin, Calcutta
91 cs, Eugene Munsell, Calcutta
15 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Calcutta
139 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Buenos Aires
28 cs, Minerals & Insulation Co, London
100 cs, Sigbert Loeb, London
5 cs, Eugene Munsell, London
13 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Rio de Janeiro
MOLASSES—500 bbls, Mangles Herold Co, Bridgetown
MUCILIN WAX—1 cs, American Express Co, Liverpool
MURUMURU OIL—282 dms, Hasselman Seaman De Ryss, Belem Para
MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, London
400 bgs, Bari
300 bgs, Charles Gulden, Bari
MYROBALANS—1,608 bgs, River Plate Import & Export, Mormungo
2,748 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mormungo
7,275 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
4,265 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
1,392 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—989 bgs, American Union Transport, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Antwerp
500 bgs, Antwerp
400 bgs, Liverpool
619 bgs, M J Corbett, Manchester
494 bgs, Tar Residuals, Hull
NAPHTHENIC ACID—37,800 gal, Stanco Inc, Aruba
NEATSFOOT OIL—54 dms, Ovimpec Inc, Buenos Aires
NICOTINAMIDE—1 dm, American Roland Co, Lisbon
NITRIC ACID—1 cs, Chapal Donner, Antwerp
NUTMEGS—14 bgs, Charles T Wilson, Rotterdam
250 bgs, K H Landes, Grenada
150 bgs, A G Dunn, Grenada
150 bgs, John Holt, St George
300 bgs, K H Landes, St George
OLIVE OIL—7 dms, Commercial Bank of Greece, Piraeus
66 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Malaga
28 dms, National City Bank, Malaga
578 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Malaga
559 dms, Credit Suisse, Malaga
215 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga
1,191 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Malaga
64 dms, Chase National Bank, Malaga
4 dms, Fidelity Union Trust, Malaga
9 dms, Malaga
206 dms, Irving Trust Co, Malaga
129 dms, J Henry Schroder, Malaga
20 dms, National City Bank, Genoa
287 dms, Hellenic Bank & Trust, Tarragona
112 dms, J Henry Schroder, Tarragona
39 dms, National Safety Bank, Tarragona
17 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Tarragona
48 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Valencia
32 dms, Credit Suisse, Valencia
OPIUM—55 chests, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Bombay
ORTHOTOLUIDINE—15 dms, M W Hardy, Gothenburg
OSSEINE—440 bgs, Atlantic Gelatin Co, Rotterdam
OX BLUE CONCENTRATE—6 dms, Chase National Bank, Liverpool
GALL—2 cks, Wilson Labs, La Plata
8 cks, Van Gelder Fanto, La Plata
3 dms, Brazilian Minerals & Timber Corp, Rotterdam
16 cs, Judson Sheldon, London
PALMAROSA OIL—1 dm, Volkart Bros, Bombay
2 pots, Givaudan-Delawanna, Bombay
PAPAIN—4 cs, Charles L Huisking, Colombo
38 cs, S B Penick, Colombo
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—2 cs, Givaudan Delawanna, Penang
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
400 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
1,978 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
PELLITORY ROOT—20 bgs, S B Penick, Casablanca
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam
112 bgs, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
90 bgs, R T French, Cochin
160 bgs, Mincing Trading, Cochin
90 bgs, Polak Trading, Cochin
80 bgs, R Daniel, Cochin
28 bgs, Ensenat & Co, Bombay
320 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bombay
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Alleppey
240 bgs, Mincing Trading, Alleppey
80 bgs, A C Israel, Alleppey
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Alleppey
80 bgs, M N Hapekak, Cochin
80 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
160 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Bombay
PETITGRAIN OIL—17 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, ASPHALT—50,967 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
CRUDE—202,017 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Cartagena
120,397 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Puerto La Cruz
105,196 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Caripito
104,739 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
70,473 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico
120,122 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Puerto La Cruz
123,701 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Puerto La Cruz
PHARMACEUTICALS—10 cs, Havre
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
20 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—42 cs, American Lucoflex, Havre
POPPYSEED—134 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Istanbul
311 bgs, Istanbul
400 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Joel Bieler, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Wagner Bros, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—58 dms, Bluefries Inc, Antwerp
BICHROMATE—7 dms, M W Hardy, London
CHROME ALUM—125 cs, Penson & Co, Gothenburg
CYANIDE—178 dms, Liverpool
100 dms, C Hardy, Rouen
GUAIACOLSULFONATE—2 dms, American Roland Corp, Lisbon
HYDROXIDE—23 dms, Arnida Products Co, Hamburg
PERMANGANESE—55 dms, Arnida Products Co, Hamburg
100 dms, W F Eissing, Hamburg
SALTS—89 dms, Liverpool
35 kegs, A Gusmer, London
METABISULPHITE—10 kegs, Hunt Chemical Works, London
PSYLLIUM SEED—506 bgs., Parke Davis, Bombay
656 bgs, S B Penick, Bombay
PYRITE—1 dm, Dorr Co, Brisbane
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,610 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—100 flasks, Ferro Metal & Chem Corp, Cadiz
QUININE—15 cs, Sterone Corp, Antwerp
SULPHATE—40 cs, H A Gogarty, Kobe
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
SAGE LEAVES—536 bls, W M Allison, Izmir
400 bls, World Commerce Corp, Rijeka
SAVORY LEAVES—75 bgs, M J Golombeck, Alicante
SCHEELITE ORE—908 bgs, National City Bank, Natal
SENNA LEAVES—30 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Tuticorin
SESAME SEED—366 bgs, R J Spitz, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—71 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Keelung
SEEDLAC—650 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
73 bgs, Carleton & Moffat, Calcutta
200 bgs, William Zinsser, Calcutta
150 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
100 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
303 bgs, Bangkok
SHARKLIVER OIL—10 dms, Crawford Co, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—41 dms, F H Paul & Stein, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, William Zinsser, Calcutta
350 bgs, Colony Import & Export, Calcutta
291 bgs, William Diehl, Calcutta
28 bgs, Han Tobeason, Calcutta
700 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
500 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
50 bgs, A Kramer, Calcutta
300 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colonial Commerce Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
200 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
20 bgs, F H Paul & Stein, Hamburg
7 cs, F H Paul & Stein, Hamburg
41 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SIENNA EARTH—100 bgs, Grace National Bank, Leghorn
SODA ASH—200 bgs, H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
3,000 bgs, W D Neuberg, Antwerp
1,590 bgs, International Selling Corp, Antwerp
760 bgs, J M Baird, Rouen

SODA ASH—1,980 bgs, Trieste
200 bgs, Lightwork Products, Antwerp
2,824 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
3,000 bgs, Public National Bank, Rotterdam
5,000 bgs, Procter & Gamble, Rotterdam
6,900 bgs, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Bank of Athens, Antwerp
1,160 bgs, International Selling Corp, Antwerp
358 bgs, Manufactures Chemical Co, Gothenburg
5,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rijeka
4,250 bgs, Cosmopolitan Shipping Co, Havre
229 tons, International Selling Corp, Antwerp
SODA, CAUSTIC—1,073 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
158 cks, Cosmos Shipping Co, Bordeaux

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BICHROMATE—73 dms, Bluefries Inc, Antwerp
179 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Antwerp
BICARBONATE—833 bgs, Liverpool
CYANIDE—700 dms, Nenley & Co, Rotterdam
1,100 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
100 dms, D Hauser, Rotterdam
MONOGLUTAMATE—40 pks, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama
NITRITE—3 dms, Coleman & Bell, London
198 dms, Rotterdam
SULPHATE—6,000 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
SULPHITE ANHYDROUS—20 dms, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
SQUILLS—122 bgs, Palermo
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—73 bls, Peek & Velsor, Venice
STYRAX GUM—174 cs, Istanbul
59 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Istanbul
62 cs, Bank of Manhattan, Istanbul
TALC—110 cs, Leghorn
10,000 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANTALITE—10 dms, Chase National Bank, Yokohama
TANTALUM POWDER—4 cs, Irving Trust Co, Yokohama
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Rio de Janeiro
834 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Parnaiba
500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Parnaiba
417 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Parnaiba
3,334 bgs, Geismar & Co, Parnaiba
75 bgs, Schouela Bros, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,500 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Bangkok
TAR, AROMATIC—15 dms, Cabot Carbon Co, Liverpool
TARTARIC ACID—400 kegs, Genoa
THYME LEAVES—140 bgs, M J Golombeck, Alicante
15 bgs, S B Penick, Marseille
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—100 cks, Antwerp
25 cs, Manhattan Tanning Corp, Genoa
260 bgs, Manhattan Tanning Corp, Genoa
1,000 bgs, Genoa
100 dms, Bluefries Inc, Rotterdam
OXIDE—200 dms, Valentine & Co, Dunkirk
TRAGACANTH GUM—60 cs, Tragacanth Import Co, Beirut
78 cs, V Simidian, Beirut
70 cs, D S Bahari, Beirut
124 bgs, Bank of New York, Khorramshahr
285 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE — 500 bgs, Chemical Bank, Venice
TRIMETHYLXANTIN—30 cks, Antwerp
TUCUM KERNELS—2,990 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Parnahyba
18,485 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Parnaiba
TUNG OIL—300 tons, North American Continental Co, Buenos Aires
500 dms, Vongher Low China Co, Taku Bar
TUNGSTEN ORE—1,065 kegs, Wah Chang Corp, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—1,084 bgs, A V Berner, Hull
18 dms, European Chemical Co, Liverpool
UREA—1,000 bgs, L D Peters & Sons, Rotterdam
1,420 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Gothenburg
VALONIA CUPS—8,160 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Izmir
3,225 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—30 cs, Tradesmen National Bank, Hamburg
1 cs, Felton Chemical Co, Havre
22 cs, Alltransport Inc, Halifax
47 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Marseilles
46 cs, Zinc & Triest, Marseilles
VARNISH—2 cs, Bluefries Inc, Rotterdam
BASE—46 dms, Farnow Varnish Works, Cristobal
VEGETABLE RESIN—109 cs, Astoria Pan American, Belem Para
111 cs, L A Dreyfus Co, Belem Para
WAX—100 cs, Central Hanover Bank, Kobe
WHITING—7,200 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, Pleuss Staufer, Antwerp
600 bgs, H J Baker Bros, Liverpool
2,600 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
1,200 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Hull
WOLFRAM ORE—200 bgs, Metallurg Inc, Hong Kong
297 bgs, Overseas Metal & Ore, Bangkok
119 bgs, Bangkok
WOOL FAT—5 cs, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
GREASE DERIVATIVE—10 cs, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
11 cs, Vitamerican Oil Co, Rotterdam
11 cs, Nopco Chemical Co, Rotterdam
YLANG YLANG OIL—216 kilos, Ungerer Co, Marseilles
1 dm, vanAmeringen-Haebler, Havre
ZINC CHLORIDE—80 dms, Riches-Nelson Inc, Antwerp
OXIDE—100 bbls, Assoc Metals & Minerals, Bilbao
3,000 bgs, Bank of London, Liverpool
ZIRCONIUM HYDROXIDE PASTE—32 cks, F W Berk, Liverpool

Baltimore

ALCOHOL—12 dms, American Alcohol Corp, Havre
8 cs, American Alcohol Corp, Havre
BABASSU OIL—180 tons, Lever Bros, Sao Luiz Do Maranhao
60 tons, J Eaverson, Sao Luiz Do Maranhao
BONE—2,338 bgs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, La Plata
CANARYSEED—277 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Co, Casablanca
CELERYSEED—345 bgs, W G Scarlett, Bombay
FISHMEAL—588 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Casablanca
GLYCERIN—371 dms, Calcutta
MYROBALANS—727 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—1,250 bgs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—370 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—658 bgs, W G Scarlett, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,938 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
11,135 bgs, River Plate Import & Export, Buenos Aires

Boston

BONE—1,207 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
2,818 bgs, Casablanca
PHOSPHATE—3,306 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
CASEIN—500 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Buenos Aires
COTTON LINTERS—162 bls, Green Textile Assoc, Santos
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, Tar Residuals, Manchester
GELATIN—200 bls, Rotterdam
GLUE—200 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Liverpool
BONE—700 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Co, Antwerp
170 bgs, Rotterdam
HIDE—280 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Hamburg
STOCK—92 bls, John Gorvers, Buenos Aires
16 bls, Holbert & Myette, Liverpool
105 bls, Atlantic Gelatin Div, Liverpool
86 bgs, Atlantic Gelatin Div, Liverpool
37 bls, J Gorvers, Rotterdam
IRISH MOSS—51 bls, Algin Corp, Dublin
LIVERMEAL—333 bgs, International Packers Commercial, Wellington

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NAPHTHALENE—2,500 bgs, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Monsanto Chem Co, Antwerp
OSSEIN—1,000 bgs, Franco Belgian Trading Corp, Antwerp
600 bgs, Atlantic Gelatin Co, Antwerp
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—69 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—20 bgs, F H Paul & Stein, Hamburg
WAX—22 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
SODA ASH—500 bgs, T D Downing, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Ein Chem Corp, Antwerp
SOD OIL, YELLOW—30 dms, Murphy Littlejohn Oil Co, Liverpool
SODIUM BICARBONATE—150 bgs, I M Sobin, Rotterdam
PERBORATE—50 bbls, I M Sobin, Rotterdam
PRUSSIATE, YELLOW—80 cks, Charles Page, Antwerp
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,105 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
417 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Parnaiba
TARTARIC ACID—90 bgs, Merchants National Bank, Rotterdam
105 bgs, W C Durfee, Rotterdam
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—88 bgs, Industrial Chemical & Dyestuff Co, Trieste
UREA—2,250 bgs, Antwerp
WHITING—500 bgs, Philipp Bros, Antwerp
3,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

Claymont

BAUXITE ORE—1,939 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Co, Paramaribo
343 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Co, Port of Spain

Corpus Christi

PEATMOSS—300 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen

Houston

BONE FLOUR—2,205 bgs, Glennon Drayage Co, Rotterdam

Mobile

PEATMOSS—2,500 bls, Transsphere Trading Co, Bremen
SODIUM PRUSSIATE—2,000 bgs, N B Cunningham, Rotterdam

Newport News

KYANITE ORE—500 tons, Cavalier Shipping Co, Calcutta

Norfolk

FERTILIZER—2,361 bgs, Weaver Tankage Corp, London
1,146 bgs, J C Jett, Manchester
741 bgs, J C Jett Co, Avonmouth
FULLERS EARTH—1,400 bgs, L A Salomon, Avonmouth
HORNMEAL—469 bgs, J C Jett, Rotterdam
714 bgs, Wessel Duval, Antwerp
MICA—16 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, London
101 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta
SCRAP—230 bgs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta
SODA ASH—300 bgs, I M Sobin, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,980 bgs, River Plate Import & Export, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—500 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Corp, Glasgow
BAUXITE ORE—343 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Port of Spain
BONE, CRUSHED—56,620 kilos, Baugh & Sons, Buenos Aires
CANDLES—85 cs, Israel Middle East Corp, Haifa
CELESTITE—915 tons, E I Du Pont de Nemours, Avonmouth
CHEMICALS—190 dms, Bergstrom Trading Co, Gothenburg
CHROME ORE—2,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Masinloc
CLAY, BALL—50 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co, Avonmouth
600 tons, Moore & Munger, Avonmouth
650 tons, United Clay Mines, Avonmouth
CHINA—972 bgs, Moore & Munger, Avonmouth
POWDERED—3,000 bgs, United Clay Mines, Avonmouth
COCOA PRESSCAKE—1,299 bls, Ernest Adler, Salvador
CRESYLIC ACID—161 dms, Glasgow
FERRO MANGANESE—440,923 kilos, Continental Ore Co, Yokohama
GLYCERIN—76 dms, Antwerp
104 dms, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
49 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Dublin
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,094 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LEAD—28,627 ingots, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
LOGWOOD, STRAIGHT—255,850 kilos, American Dyewood Co, Miragoane
MURIATE OF POTASH—1,632,740 kilos, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—239,040 bbls, Sinclair Refining Co, Tuxpam
82,305 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
110,801 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Pamatacual
114,708 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Las Piedras
117,139 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
121,276 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
196,648 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
106,704 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
113,596 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Puerto La Cruz
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—526 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Buenos Aires
1,193 bgs, River Plate Import & Export, Buenos Aires
2,194 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Colony Import & Export, Calcutta
WATTLE BARK—1,054 bgs, John Holt & Co, Mossel Bay

Quincy

COCONUT OIL—617 tons, Procter & Gamble, Cebu

San Francisco

AGAR—2 cs, James A Parsons, Kobe
ANTIMONY—60 bbls, Federated Metals, Antwerp
ARSENIC—83 bbls, J H Baxter & Co, Gothenburg
BONE, CRUSHED—642 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—454 dms, Frank P Dow, Antwerp
CARNAUBA WAX—96 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—909 bgs, Crawford & Co, Buenos Aires
240 bgs, New York Trust, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—350 bls, Cunningham & Co, Hong Kong
100 bls, Bank of New York, Hong Kong
200 bls, W L McClintock & Co, Hong Kong
200 bls, H M Newhall, Hong Kong
CHILLIES—160 bgs, Kobe
EXTRACT, POWDERED—13 bgs, H J Bovtin, Gothenburg
FISHLIVER OIL—20 dms, Chase National Bank, Yokohama
50 dms, Yokohama
GALLNUTS—336 bgs, Arnhold & Co, Tsingtao
GARLIC—100 crts, Yokohama
NAPHTHALENE—50 bgs, E S Browning & Co, Antwerp
NUTMEGS—300 bgs, Wheeler & Miller, Willemstad
ORE CONCENTRATE—53 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Buenaventura
PEPPER, BLACK—720 bgs, Singapore
48 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
168 bgs, B C Ireland Inc, Tandjong Priok
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
WHITE—8 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
44 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—564 bgs, River Plate Import & Export, Buenos Aires
SOYBEAN FLOUR—50 cs, Yokohama
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok
ZINC CHLORIDE—25 dms, L H Butcher Co, Antwerp

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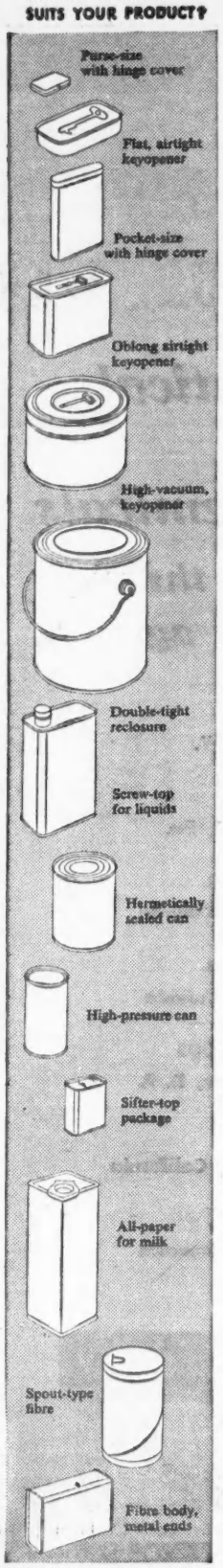

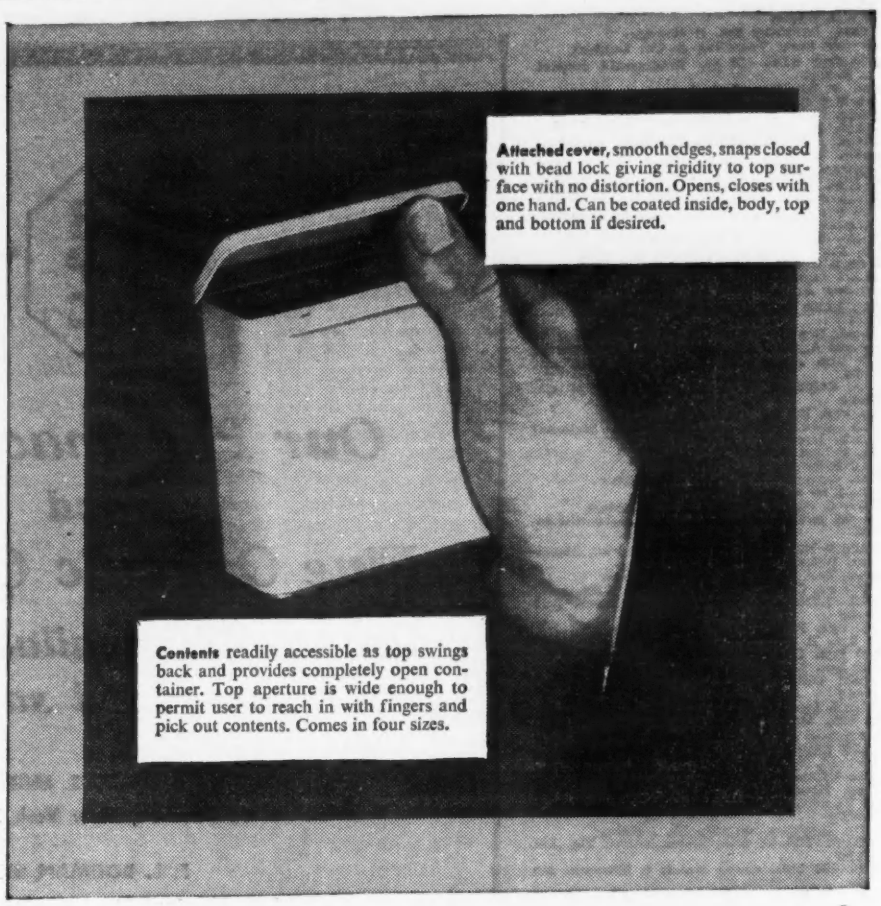
Attached cover, smooth edges, snaps closed with bead lock giving rigidity to top surface with no distortion. Opens, closes with one hand. Can be coated inside, body, top and bottom if desired.
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Croll-Reynolds Builds Steam Jet Vacuum Unit for Pfizer

The largest steam jet refrigeration unit ever built for making pharmaceuticals, a 900-ton-capacity installation, was completed recently by Croll-Reynolds Company, New York, at the Groton, Conn., plant of Chas. Pfizer & Co., to aid that company's process for manufacturing antibiotic drugs of higher quality.

The steam jet vacuum unit gives refrigeration service comparable to the use of 900 tons of natural ice a day. The manufacturer says that the equipment is more than four times larger than the average size refrigeration machine used in industry. Most industrial refrigeration units are for capacities of 100 tons or less. The new machine allows precise temperature control and is used to regulate the temperature of fermentation in the manufacture of antibiotics.

Obituaries

William L. Schultz

William L. Schultz, president of Shulton, Inc., New York, died November 13 in East Orange, N. J. He was seventy-four years of age.

Mr. Schultz organized the Lightfoot Schultz Company, New York, in 1910. He sold the company in 1933 to the American Safety Razor Company. The following year Mr. Schultz formed Shulton, Inc., which, at present, has its main plant at Clifton, N. J., and subsidiary plants in Canada, Mexico and Cuba.

Dr. Leland B. Snoddy

Dr. Leland B. Snoddy, a faculty member of the School of Physics at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, for the past seventeen years, died November 12 in that city. He was fifty-two.

Dr. Snoddy was professor of physics at Lynchburg College from 1925 to 1928. He held the Edison Research Fellowship from 1929 to 1930, and was a research physicist for the General Electric Company until 1931, when he joined the physics faculty of the University of Virginia. From 1940 to 1946 he directed research and development in support of the United States military forces.

Billy B. Van

Billy B. Van, toilet goods manufacturer and noted stage comedian, died November 16 in Newport, N. H. He was seventy-two years old.

Mr. Van, who achieved fame as a comedian in the early 1900's and as late as 1949 appeared in a Broadway stage production, was operator of the Billy B. Van Sales Company, Newport, manufacturer of candy, toilet goods and perfumed soaps.

Professor Lyman C. Burnett, whose research on oats helped develop several new strains, died November 11 in Ames, Iowa. He was sixty-nine years old. A research professor of agronomy at Iowa State College since 1905, Professor Burnett was to have been retired next July 1.

Charles G. Durfee, engineering vice-president of the Pyrene Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J., died November 13 in Los Angeles, Calif. His age was fifty-one. Mr. Durfee also was president of Chemical Concentrates, Philadelphia.

Robert E. Rogers, assistant treasurer-secretary of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., until his retirement two years ago, died November 10 in that city. He was seventy-eight years of age. Mr. Rogers had been associated with Spencer Kellogg for forty-eight years.

Ernest J. Sweetland, who in 1907 founded the Sweetland Filter Company and from 1928 to 1938 served as board chairman of the Oliver United Filter Corporation, successor to the Sweetland concern, died November 15 in San Francisco, Calif. He was seventy years of age.

Kenneth K. C. Tomlinson, manager of the San Francisco division of the American Meter Company, was found dead November 14 in his room at the Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. He was fifty-eight years old.

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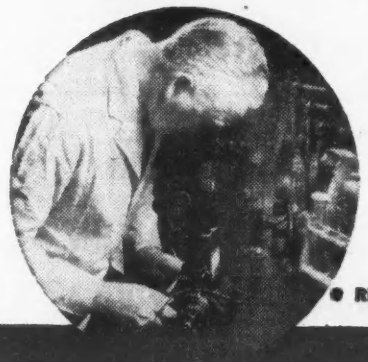

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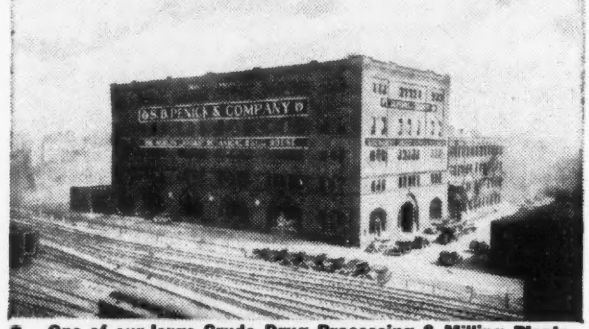

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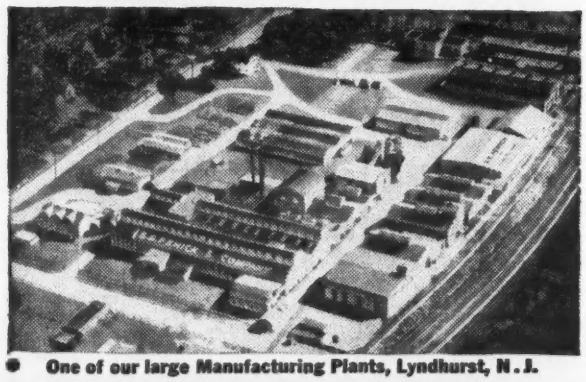

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Medicinal botanicals displayed substantial price stability last week. Condimental items were somewhat unsettled as prices tended toward fluctuation as a reflection of the lack of well maintained buyer interest. The market index remained at 218.3.

Demand for medicinal items was not what it should have been at the current season of the year. The over-extention of Indian Summer temperatures has apparently held back the normal demand for late Fall and Winter drugs. Buyers took little beyond their actual needs last week and said needs created a rather spotty market.

Lack of normal, seasonal market activity was without adverse effect on the price structure of most medicinal drugs. On the contrary, practically all of such materials displayed basic strength that tied in directly with what it cost to obtain the current supply of such merchandise. Replacement prices paid at home and abroad were upward in trend at the most sensitive time of the buying season. So far as domestic items were concerned, it was hard to get them at any price. With respect to foreign goods, importers displayed a cautious policy once the Far East war turned in favor of the United Nations, thanks to the United States army and marines, plus the few Britishers now seeing action.

Balsams were strong items and all but fir balsam sold at advances. Ginger root was still under new crop influences and further price declines, probably temporary in character, would not surprise. White pine and cherry barks sold lightly from a stock probably sufficient for 1950-51 needs. Belladonna root for replacement cost more abroad than did the leaves. Clove spice was featured by contracts being sold back to shippers. Caraway seed was a rising market at all points. Laurel, thyme, marjoram and sage came in for a seasonal rise in needs. Galangal root continued to arrive in force from the Hong Kong market. Ipecac was very firm at the origin. Senega held little interest for buyers but prices failed to relax. Buchu seem more competitive.

Balsams

Copaiba—Further price advances were evidence of the considerably stronger position in all markets. Local quotations went to $1 to $1.30 per pound but only one dealer named the minimum figure in the range.

Peru — Quotations moved up to the basis of $1.20 to $1.30 per pound in response to good demand and a higher cost to replace the currently not substantial stocks still unsold in local quarters.

Tolu—Higher and stronger prices at the origin were backed only by limited quantities of merchandise actually in hand for shipment. Spot quotations rose to the basis of $4.25 to $4.30 per pound and some quarters were unable to offer any spot goods.

Barks

Cinchona — Exports from the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urandi during the first half of 1950 amounted to 748 metric tons, valued at twenty-nine million Congo francs. This compared with 241 metric tons, valued at nine million Congo francs, exported during the corresponding period in 1949.

White Pine—Though not likely to be in surplus supply this year the most recent revision of primary market estimates of stocks in hand still suggest that it is possible to meet the demand likely to exist this year. The mild Fall months have averted the normal development of consuming requirements.

Wild Cherry—Prices at all points were on the firm side. While the collection was not of superior size this year considerable merchandise has been carried over from a year ago and unless demand, when it does develop, prove to be much above normal, dealers and collectors expect to supply needs as they develop, although prices are more likely to rise than to fall.

Beans

Vanilla—The market was still on the sluggish side and it seemed probable that extract manufacturers remained aloof from trading in large quantities in expectation that replacement prices will be lower later on. Business during the past week was well within jobbing limits but it was done on the basis of prices that were mainly steady in all quarters. They are apt so to remain until such time as the trend abroad is definitely established.

Berries

Hawthorn—Foreign shippers on the European continent offered this material at which appeared to be extremely low prices, c & f New York. English material, however, has not been weak.

Juniper — Supply seemed to be fairly tight in most directions, mainly because so much arriving merchandise has been withheld from this market by order of the Food and Drug Administration. Good quality berries were worth at least 15c. to 17c. per pound for spot goods.

Flowers

Arnica—Purchase in Europe of flowers certain to be released by the Food and Drug Administration on arrival here is no easier than it has been for several months. The most recent detention involved two lots for a total of 145 bales. That alone would have been sufficient to hold spot prices very steady.

Chamomile—Shipment of substandard goods, plus the failure of some dealers to purchase anything abroad over a period of months, combine to keep the spot supply fairly tight and to make for very firm prices regardless of the absence of sustained demand.

Saffron—Though no higher, spot stocks were at least firmer on the basis of $22 to $25 per pound, asked according to seller, quantity, and quality of Spanish flowers in trade. Mexican goods were maintained at the late rise to $1.10 to $1.20.

Gums

Arabic—Although the market was not very active, it retained its recent ac-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Copaiba balsam, 15c. per lb.
Peru balsam, 5c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 25c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, 1¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, shortstick, afloat, 1c. per lb.
China, Canton, Kwangsi, broken, ½c. per lb.
Yunnan, Honan, scraped, 1c. per lb.
broken, 1c. per lb.
unscraped, 1c. per lb.
broken, 1c. per lb.
Saigon, medium, 2c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, ½c. per lb.
English yellow, 1c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 3, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, 1½c. per lb.
Cardamom, bleached, bold, fancy, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, Saigon, broken, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 3c. per lb.
red, Carolina longs, 4c. per lb.
Turkish, 3c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Portuguese, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 18, 1949
218.3	218.3	213.3	193.6	187.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended November 10

New York

Arnica flowers, 145 bales: filthy.
Cardamom, 245 cases: filthy.
Cassia, 147 bales: filthy.
Cassia oil, 15 drums: not USP.
Chillies, 84 bags: filthy.
Coriander seed, 1,000 bags: filthy.
Digitalis, 113 bags: not USP.
Egg yolk, dried, 224 cases: decomposed.
Licorice root, 225 bales: filthy.
Mace, 160 cases: filthy.
Nutmegs, 122 bags: moldy and wormy.
Orris root, 363 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 6,104 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Pimento, 74 bags: filthy.
Sage, 53 bales, 200 bags: filthy.
Sesame seed, 8 bags: filthy.

Boston

Insulin, 5 boxes; not from certified batch.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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cession of strength in quarters of normal supply. Whenever prices have been shaded of late, they have been reported originating in quarters needing cash for an article the sale of which is incidental to that in other Near East products.

Camphor—Large quantities of natural camphor have arrived from Formosa, the latest total being 1,915 cases of which 1,475 was to a single consignee. Despite this, domestic synthetic production has been increased by the reactivation of production units that had been closed down. Demand for technical synthetic was said to have been especially active. Since the Korean war began, danger of Formosa being shut off has caused camphor prices to rise at the origin until the current spot quotations appear to be even with the schedule on synthetic material.

Effective December 1, prices on USP tablet, granular, and powdered synthetic camphor will be 5c. higher as follows:—Granular, powdered, ton lots, 55c. per pound; 1,000 pound lots, 56c.; smaller lots 57c.; tablets, ton lots, 83c.; 1,000 pound lots, 83c.; smaller lots 84c.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna — Prices quoted currently on spot goods were not much higher than some foreign shippers have been recently asking for goods to be shipped from Antwerp. And a curious fact last week was that the shipment price for leaves was lower than on root.

Catnip—Wherever this item is collected—in New England, in the middlewest, or in the Blue Ridge or Great Smoky mountains—the report is the same: —1950 collection was the poorest (smallest) in a series of subnormal production years. Pet shop proprietors will have far less to sell and then only at high prices. Pussy cats are apt to have sobriety forced upon them!

Henbane—A fairly wide spread exists between replacement cost and the spot quotations but the market here or abroad appeared to be steady to firm last week, though demand was light.

Laurel—Turkish material was a fraction lower at 11½c. to 12c. per pound. Portuguese and Yugoslavian leaves were steady.

Peppermint — The shipment price on merchandise described as French was far above spot quotation levels and recent offerings failed to find ready purchasers of goods to come forward. The domestic collection was short this year and more dependence on foreign merchandise is likely during the months ahead.

Senna—TV senna in whatever market was a strong item regardless of quality. Shipment quotations were retained strongly at the late advance and spot quotations failed to yield any of the ground they recently achieved under several advances.

Miscellaneous

Ergot — The market was still under small supply and prices were as strong, if not actually stronger. Some quite remarkable prices have been received from Portuguese sources. For example, one merchant proposed prices per kilo at dollar levels that would work out around $9 per pound. Needless to say, the shipper found no buyers here. The spot quotation of $5.50 per pound was a purely nominal affair since those holding spot goods reserved them for regular customers who are supplied at prices less than would have to be paid under a condition of unrestricted purchase in the open market.

Irish Moss—France made a very poor crop this year. Storms prevented normal collection and there is a market here for far more moss than France can supply. Strange thought it may seem, Irish moss is again being shipped from Ireland. There are buying orders in the market that have yet to be consumated.

Roots

Colombo — East African root for replacement was offered to this market at a price level very close to the prevailing spot quotations. The market appeared to be strengthening some.

Dandelion — Advices from Antwerp showed a rise in the shipping price on Belgian root. It was still much lower than spot prices.

Elecampane — Spot and replacement prices were not separated by many cents per pound last week and the spot values were declared to be getting firmer in most quarters.

Galangal — Shipments in substantial quantities still reach here from Hong Kong. The most recent arrival was 200 balcs. Practically all the needs of stock food producers are being met at prices surprisingly low, considering the Far East situation.

Helonias — So little was collected this year that prices at no time underwent normal recession. Short supply during the

next twelve months is inevitable even though demand should contract.

Ipecac—Reports suggested that primary market shippers hold price views not encouraging to those who have expected to buy to greater advantage and who, for that reason, have been aloof from the import market. Fair stocks of some qualities were in hand on spot but their replacement posed the possibility of higher prices in the future.

Mandrake—One of the largest consumers reported last week that manufacturing requirements for the coming year have been covered in his case and that he still is receiving offerings of unsold root from primary market operators at prices little different from those prevailing during the past month or six weeks. The price to manufacturing consumers is around 35c. per pound.

Senega—Activity was mainly absent on spot nor did reports from the primary market indicate the presence of normal interest. Stocks now unsold seemed to be firmly held regardless of a lack in immediate demand and many months will pass before another crop may bring an easing of prices.

Valerian—The spread between spot and current replacement prices appeared to be rather wider than normal but most holders here were not disposed to shade much from the current market at 35c. per pound.

Seeds

Anise—The entire group was about steady in price. A newcomer on this market was some Spanish seed that was offered at 16½c. per pound, afloat.

Caraway—Shipment quotations were up considerably, a fact that put spot quotations to the basis of 17c. to 17½c. per pound. Some replacement cables were around 18c.

Cardamom — Fancy, quality, bold, bleached material was down slightly at $3.75 to $3.80 per pound. Medium bold was $3.40 to $3.45.

Celery — Shipment prices from France were very close to the spot quotation of 35c. to 36c. Indian seed on spot was off a fraction at 24½c. to 25c.

Cumin — Iranian seed was raised ½c. per pound and sold irregularly and occasionally at 24½c. to 25c. per pound. Syrian remained at 24c. to 25c. as a quote but might be higher on firm orders.

Fenugreek — Moroccan seed for import was but a small fraction under the spot market at 6½c. to 7c. per pound. Syrian was 6¾c. to 7¼c.

Mustard—New crop Montana yellow at the source was 15c. to 15½c. per pound. Danish yellow on spot was 15½c. to 16c., being up a fraction. English yellow was a full cent higher at 15c. to 15½c.

Sesame — Hulled seed from Nicaragua sold on spot at the higher price of 23c. per pound for some qualities and at 27c. for top merchandise. About 25,900 acres were planted in Nicargua this season, an increase of 25 percent over the 1949-1950 season. Between 6,000 and 7,000 short tons is the estimated crop. Harvest starts in December. Exports in 1949 at 19,000 tons were an all-time high. About 16 percent came to the United States and 71 percent went to Europe.

Spices

Allspice—The period of inflated prices passed. The market became 17½c. to 18c. per pound last week when stocks were renewed.

Cassia—Batavia short stick was higher at 16c. to 16½c. per pound. Extra select Canton rolls when broken were up to 12½c. per pound, spot, and 12c. for goods afloat. Honan, Yunnan rolls were advanced to the following levels: Scraped, 17c. to 17½c. per pound; scraped, broken, 16½c.; unscraped, 15½c.; unscraped, broken, 15½c. All medium Saigon spice was down to 38c. to 39c. Broken Saigon was shaded to 30c. to 31c. for spots and 28c. to 29c. afloat merchandise.

Clove—Zanzibar for shipment was 29½c. per pound, while on spot the spice was quoted 25c. to 25½c. Madagascar spice was slightly lower on spot, being quoted 25½c. to 26c. One shipper in Zanzibar bought back a contract at a substantial price to the New York importer who had the goods unsold.

Ginger—African root was down to 38c. to 39c. per pound. Jamaica No. 3 on spot was 61c. to 62c. against January-March shipment proposed at 47c. to 48c. No. 1 and No. 2 were nominal.

Pepper—At midweek, spot black pepper was around $1.45 per pound, and there was not much local activity in the item. December shipment was $1.32. New crop harvesting is approaching in the Far East and proves something of a curb on the market. Small shipments in October and November suggest that current reserves will be required between now and the arrival of new crop merchandise.

Quotations late on Friday were as follows:—Spot, $1.45 per pound; November delivery, $1.44; December delivery, $1.42, December shipment, $1.43; January-March shipment, $1.30.

Los Angeles Botanical Market

Los Angeles, Nov. 15.—Prices per pound, spot, f.o.b. Los Angeles:—Anise, Chinese, bags, 19c. Cassia, China, Honan, rolls, scraped, 15½c.; broken, 14½c.; Yunnan, rolls, scraped, 15½c.; unscraped, 14½c.; Saigon, broken, 28c. Celery seed, French, 36c.; Indian, 29c. Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, 38c.; No. 2, 36c.; No. 000, 49c. Marjoram, French, 48c. Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, 11c. Nutmeg, East India, 58c.; West India, 49c. Pepper, black, $1.45; white, $2.65. Poppy seed, Dutch, 19c. Sage, Dalmatian, $1.30. Savory, French, 18c. Sesame seed, Chinese, white, 18c. Sweet Basil, bls., 95c. Thyme, French, bags., 16½c.

ACS Philadelphia Section Plans Meeting-in-Miniature

The Philadelphia section of the American Chemical Society is preparing for its fourth meeting-in-miniature, to be held on January 18, 1951. Research papers to be presented on this occasion are invited. Each paper will be allotted fifteen to twenty minutes. The full-day program will include at least six sections—analytical, biological, industrial, organic, petroleum and physical chemistry.

Contributors to any of these sections should send a 200-word informative abstract to Dr. William P. Ratchford, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia 18, Pa., by November 20, 1950. These abstracts will be published and will be available at the meeting and my mail.

Callison Names Shaw Director of Research

I. P. Callison & Sons, Seattle, Wash., has appointed Gail L. Shaw director of research and development. Mr. Shaw will make his headquarters at the company's laboratory and plant at Chehalis, Wash.

Callison's new director of research and development comes to the company after seven years with the Eli Lilly Company, Indianapolis, Ind., where he was in charge of organic development and the associated pilot plant. Mr. Shaw was previously employed by the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation at Buffalo, N. Y., as process safety engineer in chemical engineering development.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Once again price fluctuations in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market were more generally in an upward direction. Despite the fact that trading has become less frantic than it was several weeks ago, replacement costs and shortages of many of the more important oils have caused dealers to advance spot quotations. Last week brought increases in the prices of nine oils, including eucalyptus, nutmeg, peppermint, cedarleaf and cananga oils. Resulting from the high cost of basic materials, such aromatic chemicals as eucalyptol, linalool and linalyl acetate moved quite a bit higher in price. The unexpected release of material held by shippers at the origin brought a sharp drop in the price of Messina lemon oil in some direction. Reductions in the prices of clove and pennyroyal oils were based mainly on market competition. The total effect of the various changes was an increase of 0.4 point in the price index which was 185.9.

Domestic oils continued to exhibit much strength, distillers and growers claiming production to have become exceedingly expensive. In some instances production was far lower than was desirable and has resulted in shippers holding their material for higher returns. Thus, cedarleaf and cedarwood oils were seen to be growing steadily stronger and the same was true of peppermint and spearmint oils. Sassafras oil has also become quite firm and the expected increase in the cost of the imported artificial oil will probably help to maintain the strong position.

The surprising aboutface taken in the Italian lemon oil situation was felt by observers to be merely a bid for greater buying interest. Domestic lemon oil remained short and high in price and both Floridian and Californian orange oils were similarly strong, the former being rather scarce on the spot market.

Chinese oils, particularly anise and cassia, have felt the effect of the political turmoil now rife in that part of the world and dealers have received indications of renewed firmness. Replacements have risen sharply but had not yet affected the spot market last week.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Birchtar oil, crude, 15c. per lb.
rectified, 15c. per lb.
Cananga oil, native, 15c. per lb.
Cedarleaf oil, 25c. per lb.
Eucalyptol, 10c. per lb.
Eucalyptus oil, 70-80%, 5c. per lb.
80-90%, 5c. per lb.
Linalool, ex bois de rose, 35c. per lb.
Linalyl acetate, 90-92%, 50c. per lb.
96-98%, 60c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, East Indian, 10c. per lb.
West Indian, 15c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 30c. per lb.
redistilled, 40c. per lb.
Petitgrain oil, 5c. per lb.
Sage oil, Dalmatian, $2 per lb.
Tansy oil, 80c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Clove oil, 5c. per lb.
Lemon oil, Messina, 35c. per lb.
Pennyroyal oil, 35c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 18, 1949
185.9	185.5	197.8	102.8	104.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—As was expected, following the turn of events in the Far East, this material has begun to tighten noticeably. Replacements have already risen again and the spot market will probably begin to reflect the change in the near future. According to observers, prices based on the most recent replacements will probably move up to at least $1.45 per pound.

Birchtar—An item of small interest, this oil was offered in a limited way at slightly higher prices. The crude article was priced at $1.65 a pound and the rectified at $4.75 during the past week.

Bois de Rose—This material grew steadily more expensive for replacement and observers were inclined to feel that the advance was merely a sympathetic reaction to the generally rising costs of other floral oils. One dealer, being well-placed, continued to offer the material at $4 per pound, but all other quotations were at least 10c. per pound higher, and as high as $4.35.

Camphor—Stocks have become quite short. There seemed to be very little white oil available on the spot market and the sassafrassy variety was rather limited, as well. The former continued to be quoted at 22c. to 60c. a pound, but these quotations were largely nominal. The latter oil was priced at the wide range of 24c. to 69c. per pound.

Cananga — Small quantities being shipped from the source have helped to create a firm spot position for this oil. The native oil moved higher by 15c. a pound to sell at $4.65 to $5.25. Rectified oil continued at $5.60 to $6.50 a pound. There was a steady call for both types.

Cassia—In a position similar to that of anise oil, this Chinese article was seen to be tightening at the origin. According to word received by dealers, replacement costs were up about 15c. per pound. Last week, spot material remained unchanged at $4.50 to $5 per pound, but the near future might be expected to bring renewed firmness.

Cedarleaf — Less than the normal amount of distillation operations has brought a firmer tone to this market. Spot prices were strong, ranging from $3 to as high as $3.25 per pound.

Cedarwood — There were signs of further advances in the price of this material. The recent increase placed the material at 45c. to 60c. per pound, depending upon handler and quantity. However, last week saw few offers below 50c. per pound in drum lots. Production has been less than desired and dealers predicted greater tightness in store.

Celeryseed—This item went along without feature. Supplies were not large, but were evidently ample for the limited needs. Prices continued unchanged, ranging from $16.50 to $18 per pound.

Cinnamon—Bark oil remained an item of small trading, being priced at the high level of $30 to $60 per pound. Leaf oil was somewhat more available and seemed to be of far more interest to consumers. According to handlers, the material originating in the Seychelles Islands brought good inquiry, but Ceylon oil was also sold in fairly good quantity. Leaf oil prices ranged from $1.30 to $1.55 per pound.

Citronella—Although high replacement costs have helped to maintain the rather firm prices of Ceylon oil at $1.52 to $1.90 per pound, supplies were found to be adequate and there was an active interest on the part of consumers. Java-type oil, particularly that of Formosan origin, continued to be quite stable in price, ranging from $1.90 to $2.55 per pound. Replacements have been arriving in good quantity and handlers reported large trading activity. True Java oil remained scarce and the small quantities available on the spot market were held at high prices.

Clove—In spite of the fact that stocks were short a competitive market resulted in a slight lowering of the minimum quotation to $2 per pound. Throughout the market, however, prices ranged up to $2.45 a pound.

Copaiba — This perfume material has become about twice as expensive as it was a year ago. Market prices stood at or near $2.50 per pound. There was the usual amount of interest on the part of consumers but supplies were rather short.

Coriander—There continued to be great difficulty in obtaining replacements from abroad and all signs pointed toward a prolongation of the situation. The material available on the spot market was held at prices ranging from $26 to $28.50 per pound. Far more material could be used than was on hand.

Cubeb — Although berries were not found to be scarce, the high rate of rejection because of quality has caused shippers to advance prices in order that they might realize sufficient returns on the small amounts accepted. Thus, oil prices have become quite firm at generally higher prices.

Eucalyptus—A difficult situation has arisen in this market with prices having gone higher than they have been for the past two years. The 70-80 percent item was advanced to prices ranging from 85c. to 90c. per pound and the 80-90 percent material was up to 95c. to $1.10 per pound. Distillation has been delayed by a number of factors, according to distillers, including a shortage of electrical power and of labor. This has resulted in a tight spot position and an increase in the cost of replacement.

Fennel—This article remained quiet at prices ranging from $2.30 to $3.25 per pound. It was apparently in adequate supply to meet the small needs of consumers.

Geranium—Spot prices continued at the easier levels arrived at the previous week. Both Algerian and Bourbon oils could be bought at $25 to $30 per pound. One observer stated that while new crop

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

prices at the source were slightly easier, supplies, both at the origin and on spot were not plentiful. It was also reported that primary offers at lower prices were sometimes withdrawn when actual purchases were about to be consummated.

Juniper — Berry oil has grown quite scarce and shipments from Holland have been higher in price. There was small dealing in the material at prices ranging from $2.75 to $4 a pound. The twice rectified oil was similarly firm at $3.75 to $7 a pound.

Lavandin—In some directions this oil has moved sharply higher. It was being offered at prices as high as $3.95 per pound. It was interesting to note that this price was about three times that of a year ago. Just how much higher shippers can go was hard to say. However, they have seemed able to command these exorbitant prices thus far.

Lemon — An easing of the shipping prices in Italy has resulted in a sharp decline of the spot price. Quotations were made as low as $3.15 per pound. However, top quality material remained as high as $8. With the active buying season over until Spring, observers believed the drop to be an effort to stimulate interest. California oil remained high and quite tight. Prices held firm at $4 to $4.25, depending upon producer.

Lemongrass—This market continued to be firm and unchanged at the rather high level reached several months ago. Material was being shipped to the market but at high cost. Spot prices ranged from $2.65 to $3.25 per pound.

Mandarin—A generally steady situation prevailed in this market. The imported Italian oil was priced at $5.25 to $8 per pound and seemed to present no problem of supply. The Florida oil was similarly stable at $1.90 to $1.95 a pound and dealers reported only small interest in buying.

Nutmeg—Both East Indian and West Indian oil were advanced in price. The former was offered between $3.85 and $4 a pound, while the latter could be purchased at $3.65 to $3.85. Supplies were not too good for either variety and expectations were for a continuation of the firm position of both.

Orange — All varieties remained firm and stocks were not sufficient to make for a favorable market. California oil remained at $1.25 to $1.75 a pound and Messina oil at $3.50 to $5.50, according to brand. Florida oil was virtually unobtainable for replacement and new crop material was not expected until late December or January. Prices for material of that origin were steady at $1.15 to $1.50 a pound.

Palmarosa—Although the range of spot prices remained unchanged at $7.85 to $9.50 per pound, there were signs of further strengthening, according to the trade. The item has become higher as to replacement costs and was not too plentiful.

Pennyroyal—Somewhat more favorable prices were offered for this oil last week. In some quarters it could be had for as low as $5.15 per pound. Elsewhere it was sold as high as $5.75. Although these prices showed a decline of 35c. per pound, the oil was still far more expensive than it was six months ago.

Peppermint — Prices climbed higher again and natural oil was offered most generally from $6.50 to $7.25 a pound. However, one dealer, being well placed, offered the article for the low price of $6.20 a pound. Redistilled oil was proportionately higher at $7 to $7.65 a pound. According to observers, all indications were toward still higher prices in the near future.

Petitgrain—There was some firming of the market position of this oil. It was 5c. per pound higher last week at $3.05 to $4 per pound. According to dealers replacements have not been arriving in sufficient quantities to make for a comfortable situation and shippers have continued to ask higher prices for their material.

Sage—The ever-dwindling stocks of Dalmatian oil continued to become higher in price as dealers showed reluctance to sell their remaining material. Prices were at the exorbitant level of $13 to $14 a pound last week. According to word received by dealers from the origin, Yugoslavia expected to ship new material in February. However, there could be no certainty as to the quantity or price at that time. Spanish oil remained steady at $1 to $2.10 a pound and presented no supply problem.

Sassafras—This market presented a rather stronger tone than previously. Domestic natural oil was offered at firm prices ranging from $2.10 to $2.25 per pound. The imported artificial oil has been gaining strength and was expected to become quite a bit higher in price and scarcer when the new 25 percent duty is put into effect in December. Spot prices ranged from 65c. to 95c. per pound.

Snakeroot — This has become a rather scarce item. With the root high in price

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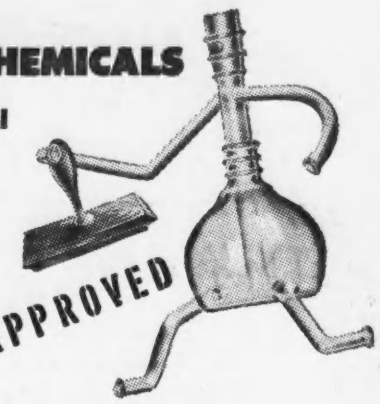

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and hard to get, distillers have been forced to ask higher prices for replacements. The price range widened by a considerable amount. It stood at $19.25 to $35.50 per pound.

Spearmint—A very strong tone was displayed by this article. It remained unchanged in price at $4.50 to $5.50 per pound but was not too freely offered and was being held for higher returns in the country.

Tansy—Somewhat higher in price than it had been for several months, this item was offered by only a few handlers at $8.60 to $9 per pound. Of small application, the limited quantities were sufficient to meet all requirements.

Thyme—In a market that was generally firm and strong, this article remained one of the rare items of ease. Throughout the period when other oils were feeling the effects of a trend of inflation, this material remained steady. It could be had at the same prices last week. The red oil was offered at $1.60 to $2.85 a pound and the white at $1.80 to $3.10. Supplies were fairly good and demand was mild.

Vetiver — Remaining very short as to supply, this material was held at very stable prices. Bourbon oil was available in limited quantities at $25 to $30 per pound and the Haitian variety was priced at $21 to $26 a pound. Virtually no Java oil was to be had and the prices of $22 to $26 per pound were largely nominal.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eucalyptol — Reflecting the constantly rising cost of eucalyptus oil and the scarcity of stocks of the oil, this item moved higher for the second time in a month. It was priced at $1.75 to $2.05 per pound, some 10c. higher than the previous quotation.

Hydroxycitronellal—There was a slight narrowing of the price range of this article last week based on competition. Quotations ranged from $8.50 to $8.60 per pound. The basic oils necessary for the preparation of the chemical remained high in price and rather tight.

Linalool—Following the sharp advance in the cost of bois de rose oil, the market price of this product was necessarily increased. In some quarters, prices have not yet been advanced, but were expected to move up shortly. The range of quotations was 35c. per pound higher at $5.80 to $6.15.

Linalyl Acetate — Producers having revised quotations in accordance with the advanced cost of bois de rose oil, both 90-92 percent and 96-98 percent material moved higher in most instances. The former material was priced at $6 to $6.15 per pound and the latter at $6.95 to $7.25 per pound, in drum quantities.

Phenylethyl Alcohol—In some quarters this item was found to be suffering a temporary shortage because of the scarcity of basic chemicals. Prices, however, were steady and unchanged at $1.40 to $1.60 per pound.

Safrol—While spot prices continued at the level reached several weeks ago, ranging from 90c. to $1.10 per pound, producers were of the opinion that the advanced cost of the basic oils will eventually force a further increase.

Terpineol—With pine oil prices soaring and the material in an extremely tight position, this derivative has shown very firm tendencies. Prices were quite stable for the prime grade, ranging from 39c. to 50c. per pound, depending upon producer and quantity.

Vanillin—A former producer of the eugenol derivative revealed plans for the resumption of the manufacture of the article. However, advanced cost of production has made it probable that the market price for the chemical will be quite a bit higher than the current quotations of $4 to $4.05 per pound. No indication has yet been given as to the time production will commence.

Bjorksten Appoints Sayre, Andersen, Appel to Staff

Bjorksten Research Laboratories, Inc., Madison, Wis., has appointed Kenneth L. Sayre, Gordon W. Andersen and Edward G. Appel to its staff. Mr. Sayre, who will carry on experimental and development work on electrochemical projects for Bjorksten, was previously with the Standard Ultramarine Company, Huntington, W. Va.

Mr. Andersen, who will work on mechanical aspects of chemical problems, is a 1950 graduate of the University of Wisconsin College of Engineering. Mr. Appel, who will engage in the application of metallographic technics in plastics research in his new post, comes to Bjorksten from the Girdler Corporation and its affiliate, Tube Turns, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

Italy Has Penicillin Plant

Societa Industrie Chimiche Farmaceu tiche (LEO) has opened a penicillin manufacturing plant in Rome, Italy. The unit, which is reputed to be the largest penicillin plant in Europe, is expected to produce sufficient material to cover both domestic needs and some export business. Italy has been importing approximately $400,000 worth of penicillin monthly.

Trade Briefs

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, has awarded a $3,600 research grant to the Pharmaceutical Foundation of the University of Texas.

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, is offering through its veterinary division "Pentobrocanal," a specially prepared and stabilized pentobarbital solution for veterinarians.

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Acetic acid, 32,500 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (111 E. 16, N. Y., N. Y.) invitation 7639, December 6.

Barium hydroxide, 8,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (111 E. 16, N. Y., N. Y.) invitation 7646, December 7.

Calcium carbide, 120,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7610, December 4.

Calcium chloride, flake, 225,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7618, November 29.

Chemicals, including acetone, albumin, alcohol, etc., Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation E-685, November 27.

Chlorine, liquid, bulk, 30,000 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation B-715, November 29.

Compressed gases, oxygen and acetylene, Army Engineers Corps (P. O. B. 60, Vicksburg, Miss.) invitation CIVENG-78, December 6; nitrogen, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation Z-52,559, November 27.

Cornmeal, 82,600 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 1091, December 4.

Desiccant, medium absorption, 88,332 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7625, November 28.

Detergent, dishwashing, 12,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-11345, November 30.

Diethylene glycol, 3,000 pounds, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 2518, November 21.

Disinfectant, cresol, pine odor, 1,008 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-11296, November 27.

Distilled water, in five-gallon glass carboys, 30,000 gallons, Philadelphia Naval Shipyard (Philadelphia 12, attention Purchase Section) invitation 8-2, December 1.

Duplicating liquid, 1,840 gallons, Federal Supply Service (New York 13) invitation NY-&-BO-W-24958, November 27.

Ethyl alcohol, 2,200 gallons, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-30, November 27.

Fire extinguisher charges, 2,200, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 94918/3, December 6.

Glycerin, 3,850 pounds, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 2518, November 21.

Hydrofluoric acid, 8,975 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (111 E 16, N. Y., N. Y.) invitation 7640, December 5.

Insecticide, 1,175 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-10686, November 24.

Insulating compound, 4,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 51-282, November 30.

Lampblack, dry, 30,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-52,704, December 12.

Laundry bluing, 72 gallons, and 288 three-ounce bottles, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-11321, November 27.

Lubricating jelly, 28,800 four-ounce tubes, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-30, November 27.

Mica, extender pigment, 90,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-52,646, December 8.

Naphthalene, balls, 400 pounds, and flakes, 700 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 94916/3, December 5.

Nitric acid, technical, 61 percent, 2,628 unspecified units, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 51-283, November 30.

Paint & allied products: enamel, paint, varnish, various, U. S. Air Force (Stewart Base, Newburgh, N. Y.) invitation 24, November 27; paint, approx. 440 gallons, same (Davis-Monthan Base, Tucson, Ariz.) invitation 27, November 30; varnish, shellac, 1,300 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-52,645, December 8; enamel, synthetic, semi-gloss, 650 gallons, and gloss, 8,050 gallons, invitation B-52,547, November 28; enamel, 16,400 gallons, invitation B-52,682, December 8; paint, exterior, 20,000 gallons, invitation B-52,744, November 24; paint, cold water, 900 pounds, concrete and masonry, 1,560 gallons, rubber base, 768 gallons, varnish base, 828 gallons, iron-oxide, 156 gallons, resin base emulsion, 1,462 gallons, and enamel, various, 1,505 gallons, Federal Supply Service (New York 13) invitation NY-W-24929, November 21; roof-coating, 20,000 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation C-683, November 24.

Picfol, 2,600 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 94920-3, December 6.

Preservative compound, fire, water, mildew and weather resistant, 900 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-52547, November 28.

Propylene glycol, 2,500 pounds, New York State Division of Standards and Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 2518, November 21.

Soap, laundry, chip, 80,000 pounds, cake, 48,000 pounds, and scouring powder, 3,600 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 94915/3, December 5; laundry, 400 pounds, and toilet, 1,790 gallons, same, Kansas City, Mo.) invitation KC-11904, November 28; scouring powder, 16,320 pounds, toilet, milled, 20 pounds, and white floating, 250 pounds, same (New York 13) invitation NY-W-24980, November 24; liquid, six drums, low titer, flake, 2,000 pounds, powdered, 2,000 pounds, toilet, white, 240 cases, floating, 130 cases, laundry powder, 10,500 pounds, same (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-11295, November 27.

Soda, caustic, 7,920 containers, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 94917/3, December 4; laundry, 3,600 pounds, same (P.O.B. 5127, Cleveland 1) invitation CL-1327-51, November 22.

Sodium bicarbonate, 10,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 94917/3, December 4.

Sodium carbonate, 30,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 94917/3, December 4.

Sodium thiosulphate, 390,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 94919/3, December 6.

Solvent, non-flammable, to clean waxed floor, 800 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7638, December 6.

Starch, laundry, 27,500 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 94912/3, December 5.

Trisodium phosphate, 700 containers, Federal Supply Service (303 Federal Annex, Atlanta, Ga.) invitation 832, November 23.

Turpentine, 1,705 gallons, Federal Supply Service (New York 13) invitation NY-2721, date undecided.

Wax, paste, floor, 11,200 pounds, Federal Supply Service (New York 13) invitation NY-2723, date undecided, water emulsion, 264,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-52,627, December 6; floor, liquid, 1,750 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-11258, November 27.

Searle Promotes Bowes

G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago, Ill., has elected Kenyon D. Bowes secretary of the company. Mr. Bowes was appointed assistant treasurer of the company several months ago. He previously served for eighteen years as senior accountant for Arthur Anderson & Co., working in that firm's Chicago and Detroit offices.

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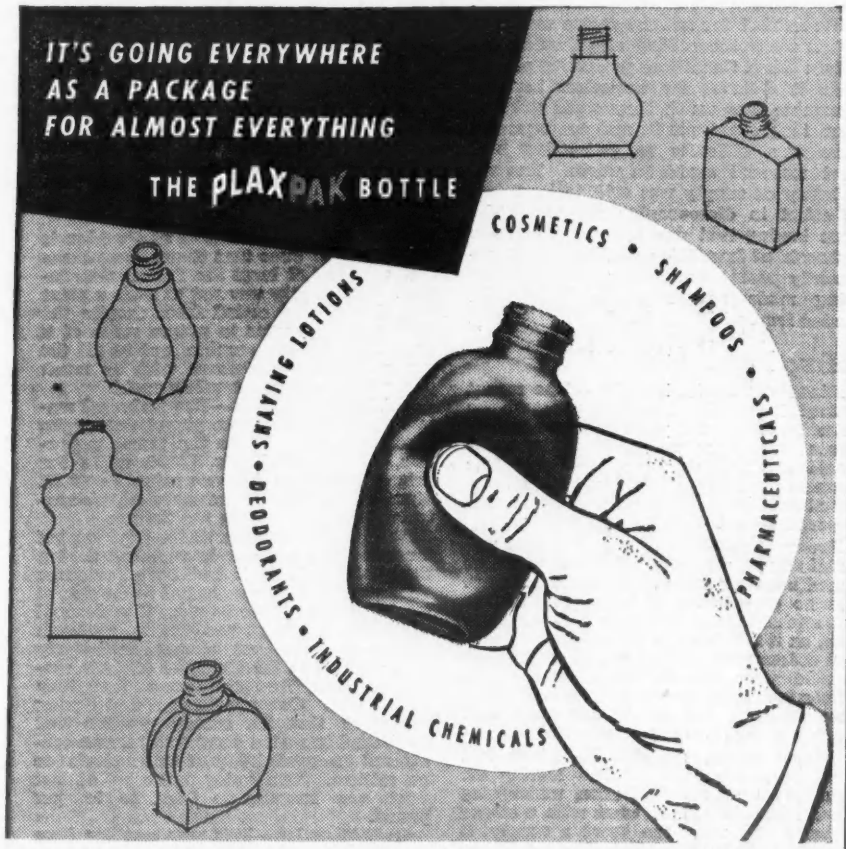
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Protective Coatings Materials

Rises were noted in the price of red and yellow mercury oxides during the past week and expectations were that there would be increases noted in the demand. Shellac, after holding on price while in a firm market, also went up during the period. The orange grades climbed 1 cent, but the others remained at previous levels. Imported casein, for which demand has been picking up in the last few weeks, continued its upward tendency and during the past week advanced another ½ cent per pound. Cadmium lithopones were also up. Red was 25c. higher, orange 10c. to 25c. higher, and yellow 10c. stronger.

The cutback in aluminum had no immediate effect on the price listings on the paste, powder or soaps. Eventually, it was thought, there might be some effect on the availability, however. Iron brown and metallic brown oxide were in a strong position pricewise. The demand was going along at high levels but there was some weakness noted in the supply. Brown sienna was unchanged pricewise. The wants of consumers continued high, although supply was not what could be called easy.

Lead and zinc metals were in a strong market, although they held to previous price levels, and in the absence of changes there were no revisions reported in the price of the pigments.

The demand was holding at high levels for Indian red, Persian Gulf red oxide, Venetian red and vermilion red. None of these items was in what could be called an easy supply position, although the demand for them was holding up to a strong point. The anatase ceramic, chalk resistant and regular grades of titanium dioxide were higher in some quarters, but as of last week the increase in prices was not universal. The same condition prevailed for the non-chalking. The market for synthetic resins held strong. Raw materials prices were either up or going up and this was reflected in a firm price structure for the resins. There had been some talk of easing of demand, but this was minor and spotty. It was apparent in material for trade sales mostly. Wants for industrial purposes showed no particular easing.

The market for natural resins was such that it made the setting of prices an uncertain thing. Conditions prevailing abroad made it difficult for importers here to determine how much they could get and when they could get it, and consequently there was difficulty in estimating how much material would be worth. The uncertainty of supply was said to have had its effect in discouraging demand. The scare buying that was apparent after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea had apparently passed and those sales that were being made now represented material needed for business at hand.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imported, acid-precip., ½c. per lb.
Methylcellulose, special, viscosity, 10c. per lb.
standard viscosity, 5c. per lb.
Orange, cadmium lithopone, 10c. to 25c. per lb.
Red, cadmium lithopone, 25c. per lb.
Red, mercury oxide, 20c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, B, D, E, 25c. per 100 lbs.
G, H, I, K, M, N, 5c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 15c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 20c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, G, H, I, K, M, 5c. per 100 lbs.
N, 19c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 3c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, Lemon No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Lemon No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Superfine, 1c. per lb.
TN, 1c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, Savannah, 1c. per gal.
Yellow, cadmium lithopone, 10c. per lb.
Yellow, mercury oxide, 20c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Rosin, gum, New York, F, 5c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 18, 1949
211.7	211.7	206.6	196.4	201.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—The recent cutback in aluminum had no effect on the price listings of the paste and powder. It was a little early to see how the order would affect supply for civilian use. The demand for the materials had been holding at good levels and was already on self-imposed allocation in some quarters.

Brown, Iron—The demand for this material was at a strong point last week, as it had been for some time previous. There was no expectation of any let-up in the call at this time. Supply was on the tight side, as it had been some some time back, and orders placed ahead of the actual time needed were considered a wise move. Prices had been undergoing some fluctuation recently, but as of last week had stabilized for the time at 12c. to 13c.

Brown Oxide, Metallic—This item last week was listed at .3075c. During the past few weeks it had been undergoing some fluctuation, and, what with a strong demand and none too great a supply, it was not certain that the prices were now at stable levels for any great length of time. The wants of consumers were continuing at a high level, and producers were sometimes hard pressed to fill all the orders required at the desired time.

Brown, Sap—The demand continued good during the period under review for both the crystals and the powdered, and there were no expectations of any immediate falling off in the needs of consumers. The demand had been running along at good levels during the recent past. The supply was not what could be called long, with producers doing their best to try to fill orders as promptly as possible.

Brown, Sienna—Both burnt and raw were holding to their previously established price levels during the period, and there were no concrete indications that there were any changes about to take place in the immediate future. The demand, which had been running along at good levels during the recent past, was still at that point during the week, and there were no signs that it would be any different in the immediate future. The supply was not at a particularly strong point, although suppliers were making all efforts to meet the requirements of the users. The burnt, in carloads, was going at 4¼c. to 15¼c. and in less carloads at 4½c. to 15½c. The price of the raw ranged from 4½c. to 13c. in carload lots and from 4¾c. to 13¼c. in less than carload amounts.

Lead Pigments—The market for the metal was without change during the past week and the pigments were unaffected on price. The demand, which had been good for some time past, continued that way during the period under review.

Orange, Cadmium Lithopone—Rises in price of 10c. on the low side and 25c. on the high side were noted last week.

Red, Cadmium Lithopone—This material showed rises in price of 25c. a pound on the various shades last week.

Red, Indian—A price of 12½c. prevailed during the past week, as the material found itself in a stronger market than had been noted a few months back. The demand was coming in at good levels and the signs were that it would continue that way for at least the foreseeable future. The supply was not at such a point that it could be called free, despite the efforts of producers to put as much of it on the market as possible and to fill the wants of their customers with as much promptness as they possibly could.

Red Mercury Oxide—The technical material advanced 20c. per pound during the past week. This made the price, in barrels, 10,000-pound lots, $2.20, while the price for smaller lots was raised to $2.22. More activity in the turnover of this material was expected in the future.

Red, Oxide, Persian Gulf—The market for this item was steady and firm during the past week, as it had been for some time past and was expected to be for at least the foreseeable future. The demand was being noted at good levels, although producers were not always sufficiently well stocked to fill the need of their customers with the promptness that they would like. One producer stated during the week that his supply position had weakened to such a point that he now considered the availability of this material to be critical. The going price as of last week was running to 6¾c. to 7c. per pound.

Red, Venetian—This was another item that had been undergoing some fluctuation in price during the recent past. Listings last week were:—15%, .0350c. to .0375c. per pound; 20%, 4c. per pound; 25%, .0450c. per pound; 30%, .0475c. per pound; 35%, 5c. per pound; 40%, .0525c. per pound. The demand was still coming in at strong levels and the signs were that it would continue that way for at least the foreseeable future. The supply position was not what could be called strong, although producers were doing all they could to ship as much of the mate-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

rial as they could to their customers with as much promptness as was consistent with the conditions prevailing in the market at this time.

Red, Vermilion—The market for this product was characterized by a good demand during the past week, as it had been for some time past and was expected to be for at least the immediate future. The supply was not up to as high levels as producers would like to see it although they were making every effort to ship as promptly as possible.

Titanium Dioxide—The anatase ceramic, the chalk resistant and the regular were higher in some quarters last week, but the strengthening of price was not universal. Therefore the low-of-the-range figures remained where they had been, although the high-of-the-range listings showed advances for less carload lots and new figures, where formerly there had been none, for carload lots. Where they occurred the higher prices were up 2c. over those that had prevailed in the past. The current listings were:—19½c. to 21½c. in carloads and 20c. to 22½c. in less than carloads.

The non-chalking grade was also higher in some quarters, but this, too, was not universal. Where there were higher prices they were 2c. over those that prevailed in the past. The low-of-the-range figure for carloads remained at 21½c., and there was a new high-of-the-range figure of 23½c. The low-of-the-range figure in less than carloads also held at its previous listing of 22c., but the high-of-the-range figure was up to 24½c. Demand for all these materials was running at strong levels, while the supply was on the tight side.

Rutile natural granular and milled materials were reported to be in "terrific" demand. A major producer said that last year he sold approximately 5,000 tons, while so far in 1950 he had sold 8,000 tons and expected that that figure would rise to 12,000 this year if there were no further difficulties in the steel industry. At the moment, supply was ample and there were no immediate worries about it in the industry.

Yellow, Cadmium Lithopone—An increase of 10c. per pound was reported during the week.

Yellow Mercury Oxide—Pricewise, this material was in a strong market last week and advanced by 20c. per pound. In barrels, of 1,000-pound lots, the price became $2.13, while in smaller lots the price went up to $2.15 per pound. The general demand for the material was expected to increase from now on.

Zinc Pigments—The demand last week continued at the high levels that had been noted in the recent past and there were no signs that it would be otherwise in the immediate future, at least. The price of the metal held firm and unchanged during the period and therefore there were no revisions noted in the listings of the pigments.

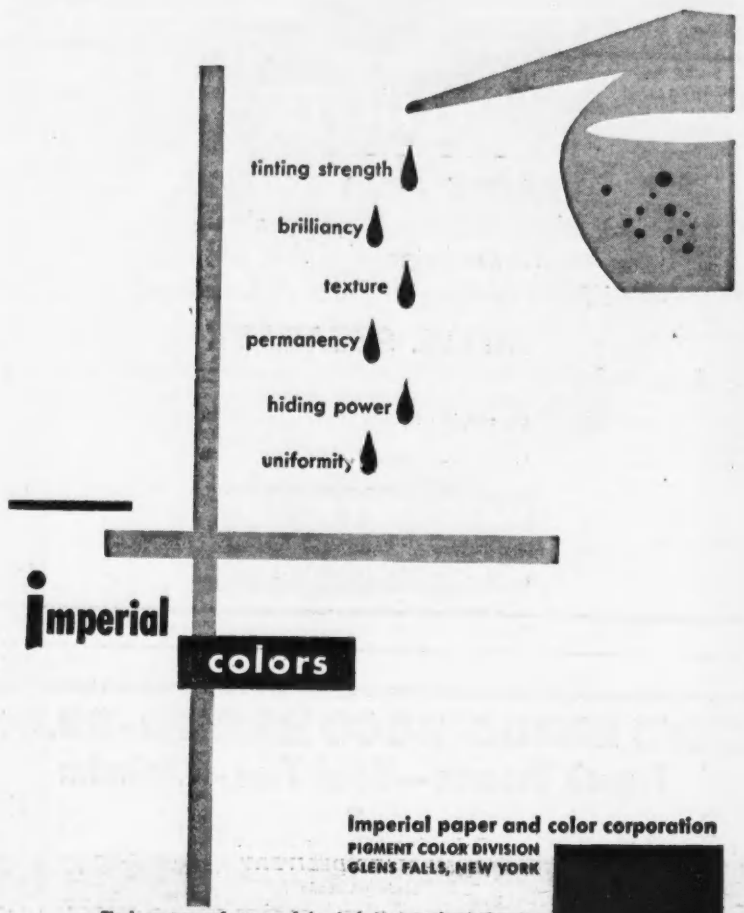
The National Production authority during the week placed quantity ceilings on DO orders as they effect zinc, zinc dust and zinc pigments.

Synthetic Resins

With the prices of practically all raw materials that go into synthetic resins either up or in a very strong position, the market for the resins last week remained firm on price with the tendency upward, if anything. Demand was still continuing at very strong levels and was expected to go on that way. The placement of government orders for considerable amounts of material was adding to the weight of the demand picture. In the recent past it had been reported by some producers that here and there were signs that the demand was beginning to show some indications of easing. This was only slight and was not considered to be anything more than the possible beginning of a minor trend. One producer last week, who was still laboring under a heavy general demand, said it had noted some signs of easing here and there but attributed this to an easing in some parts of the country for trade sales. The general volume of demand for industrial purposes was said to be still holding strong. The supply for most items was still in a very tight position and with the demand high there was no considerable lightening expected in the immediate future. Most producers had instituted allocating systems and these had brought considerable order to what, after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, had been a chaotic market.

Natural Resins

Sellers found prices fluctuating considerably during the week, largely as a



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result of uncertain conditions at the source of supply, and therefore it was a difficult thing to set prices on the market here. In fact, one supplier stated that he felt all listed quotations should be called nominal because of the lack of stability in the Far East. Demand was not running at high levels on this market, and some thought the reason for this was the uncertain supply, which was causing a waning of consumer interest in some materials. There was no clean-cut picture in the foreign market and that was the principal cause of the difficulty here. Some products were scarce abroad and some localities were unreliable on shipment, with a resulting confusion here. The replacement picture abroad ran from good anywhere down to fair, spotty and thin. After the outbreak of hostilities in Korea the demand jumped as many consumers bought out of fear that they would not be able to find material in the future. After a time the scare buying eased off and they took only what they needed for business in hand and the market became closer to normal, but now with the uncertainty of suppy, the trade was having trouble with a fluctuating price structure.

Shellac—Bleached grades held to their own on price during the past week but the oranges were up by 1c. This brought about the following schedule:—Lemon No. 1, 50c. to 51c. per pound; Lemon No. 2, 48c. to 49c. per pound; Superfine, 46c. to 47c. per pound, and TN, 44c. to 45c. per pound. The stronger market came about as demand continued at steady levels, which surprised some, for at this time of year there is customarily a slight letup in the wants of consumers. The supply, both here and on the India market, was reported to be sufficiently high to take care of the ordinary wants of consumers.

Miscellaneous Materials

Aluminum Soaps—The cutback in aluminum is expected to have some effect on the availability of the soaps in the future, although as of last week there were still no signs that the materials had been affected. Prices were still holding at their previously noted levels. Demand was running to a pretty good point and the shipping of material was said to be a little behind schedule.

Casein—Argentine material increased ½c. a pound in price during the past week, although there were no changes reported in the listings of the domestic. The imported moved up to 34¾c. to 35c. It was said that the market for Argentine was strong and looked as though it was going to become stronger. The market recently became active and producers in the Argentine were not anxious to submit offers. The mills here, apparently sensing that prices were not going to decline, had returned to the market with sizable orders. European countries were also said to be anxious to purchase material. Demand for domestic was also higher during the week, after having been in a so-so position for several weeks. The increase in the activity of the Argentine market was thought to be at least partly responsible for this. The opinion was advanced that the stronger tendency was a healthy sign because this is the flush season in the Argentine and ordinarily at this time, with an abundance of material available there, interest in purchasing wanes in this country.

Methylcellulose—Increased costs of pulp last week were responsible for higher listings in this material. The special viscosity was up 10c. per pound, while the standard viscosity climbed 5c.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended November 11 averaged $30.03 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This is $1.05 above the previous week's average of $28.98 per barrel and is a rise of 80 percent over the prices prevailing during the week of June 17 when the prices first turned upward.

The twenty-one reporting plants received 21,558 barrels of gum during the week for an average of 1.027 barrels per plant, compared with 1,102 barrels a week earlier. The contents per barrel, averaged 9.49 gallons of turpentine and 297.7 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded 12 percent WW, 13 percent WG, 32 percent N, 23 percent M and 20 percent K and below.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended November 17 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

Price per 100 lbs.

	Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. whse. Friday	l.c.l., ex whse. Friday
B	$4.10	$4.10	$4.10	$4.10	$4.10	$9.00	$9.75
D	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	9.00	9.75
E	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	9.00	9.75
F	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	9.00	9.75
G	8.00	8.00	7.91	7.91	7.91	9.10	9.85
H	8.00	8.00	7.91	7.91	7.91	9.10	9.85
I	8.00	8.00	7.91	7.91	7.91	9.10	9.85
K	8.00	8.00	7.91	7.91	7.91	9.10	9.85
M	8.00	8.00	7.91	7.91	7.91	9.10	9.85
N	8.00	8.00	8.05	8.05	8.05	9.10	9.10
WG	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	9.30	10.05
WW	8.37	8.37	8.37	8.37	8.37	9.60	10.15
X	8.37	8.37	8.37	8.37	8.37	9.60	10.15

Drums

Sales	189	...	100	...	...
Receipts	1,077	1,240	1,430	845	1,951
Shipments	...	399	402	704	...
Stocks	28,751	29,592	30,620	30,761	32,712

Gum Turpentine

New York, Friday, tankcars, f.o.b. . . gal. (7 lbs.). 1.02
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse . . . gal. (7 lbs.). 1.10

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal.	.88	.88	.90	.90	.90
Sales, bbls.	210	...	40	...	...
Receipts, bbls	240	262	175	160	127
Shipments, bbls	1	68	135	...	4
Stocks, bbls	12,504	12,696	12,738	12,898	13,021

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L.A. Paint Technicians Discuss Synthetic Latices

The Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club at its November 8 meeting hear H. R. Theis, manager of the chemical division of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. Mr. Theis, who spoke on "Synthetic Latices and their Application to the Protective Coatings Industry," compared natural rubber and synthetic polymers. He presented practical formulations based on the high styrene type known as "Pliolite S-5," which is solvent thinned, and the lower styrene type known as "Chemigum," which is vater thinned.

PEI Sets '51 Forum Site

The Porcelain Enamel Institute will hold its 1951 forum October 10 to 12 at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Described as "intensive courses in practical porcelain enameling technics," the forums, of which next year's is the thirteenth, bring together supervisory personnel of the industry's shops, technical experts, research men, and representatives of suppliers of equipment and material.

Caton Retires from Glidden

Harry W. Caton, general credit manager of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced his retirement from the concern after thirty-one years of service. Mr. Caton, who joined Glidden as credit manager for its Forest City Paint Division in 1919, has been general credit manager since 1922.

British Firm Constructing Pigments Research Center

Imperial Smelting Corporation, United Kingdom, has been a project at a cost of 100,000 pounds sterling for industrial research on pigments at Avonmouth, Bristol, according to reports received by the Department of Commerce. Part of the center will be devoted to research on fluorine and its compounds.

Holt Has New Mixer

Holt Manufacturing Company, Oakland, Calif., has developed a new mixer which is said to be effective in mixing either wet or dry ingredients because of its thoroughness and speed. Called the "Holt Whirlwind Mixer," the apparatus is characterized by fast and thorough blending and mixing action and is also noted for its light weight and sturdy construction. The machine shakes and mixes at the same time, and is adjustable for handling metal or glass containers, from a quarter-pint to a full gallon.

Perkins Glue Adds Two

Perkins Glue Company, Lansdale, Pa., has added Virl Marshall and Hick Williams to its sales force. Mr. Marshall has been named representative in the Grand Rapids territory, which includes most of Michigan and the upper portions of Ohio and Indiana. Mr. Williams has been appointed representative in the newly-created territory covering Alabama, Georgia and Florida. At the same time, the company stated that Fred Atkinson, former Grand Rapids representative, has been transferred to High Point, N. C., for duties to be announced later in conjunction with the opening of Perkins new plant there.

Bamberger Corp. Moves

A. Bamberger Corporation has moved its plant and offices to larger quarters at 703 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The new plant has 150,000 square feet of space, and will be shared with American Molding Powder & Chemical Corporation, a Bamberger associate company, when the former concern effects its transfer in the near future. American Molding will also occupy offices at the Bedford avenue address.

Trade Briefs

Celanese Corporation of America's Newark, N. J., plant has been granted the distinguished service to safety award by the National Safety Council.

Alfred E. Emms, plant superintendent for Acheson Colloids Corporation, has retired after forty-seven years with the company.

LaClede Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., received an award at a recent dinner meeting in the Statler hotel sponsored by the State Insurance Fund and honoring Buffalo firms for their safety records during the past year.

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How Does It Lower Costs? The already low cost of BAKELITE BCU-22 is reduced still further by its current delivery price of 1¼¢ less per pound in tank cars than in car loads of drums.
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BAKELITE TRADE MARK BCU-22 UREA RESIN

Rohn & Haas Has New Urea Formaldehyde Resin

Resinous Products Division, Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has developed a new urea formaldehyde resin which is claimed to provide the high viscosity and wide range of compatibilities required for many industrial baking enamels along with excellent gloss and fast curing speed. Called "Uformite F-210," the new product is suggested for use in enamels for washing machines, refrigerators, kitchen cabinets, and hospital and surgical equipment.

Compatible with many types of alkyd resins, "Uformite F-210" is said to retain a relatively high viscosity when diluted and to have a tolerance for large quantities of mineral thinner. In a typical baking enamel of the alkyd type, it exhibits high resistance to water. It is also claimed to produce excellent adhesion in one-coat enamels, even when large concentrations of non-oxidizing alkyds are present. The resin can be used with conventional aromatic and aliphatic solvents such as toluol, xylol and mineral spirits. It also has a very high tolerance for butyl alcohol, ketones and esters.

Acme Refined Shellac Unit Nearing Completion

Acme Shellac Products Company, Newark, N. J., has announced that new facilities for the exclusive production of refined shellac are nearing completion. According to Harry Lipman, the new equipment designed especially for this installation will make present methods of refining shellac outmoded. In addition, Acme claims that the addition will give the concern the largest production capacity for refined and regular bone dry shellac in the industry.

Kellogg Issues Dispersions Data

The chemical manufacturing division of M. W. Kellogg Company, Jersey City, N. J., has issued a new technical bulletin (No. 4-10-50) containing information on the properties and methods of applying "Kel-F" trifluorochloroethylene thermoplastic. The company has also revised technical bulletins No. 2 and No. 3, which include data on the modification of "Kel-F" properties resulting from heat treatment and molding technics, respectively.

Miss. Naval Stores Plant Using USDA Processes

Newton Company has begun operations at its pine gum cleaning and distilling plant at Wiggins, Miss., using processes developed by the Department of Agriculture at a field station of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry at Olustee, Fla.

The processes, which, according to E. L. Patton, head of the naval stores station, puts 90 percent of the gum rosin today in the three to four top grades, include an improved procedure for cleaning crude pine gum to produce clean rosin, and the use of steam distillation to obtain bright turpentine of high quality and low acidity. Robert Newton, president of the company operating the Mississippi plant, stated that the concern has been employing USDA methods at the firm's Lake City, Fla., unit for several years.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall Plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period November 10-16 were the following:—

To Belgium-Luxembourg — $1,000,000 for chemicals from the United States.

To French North Africa—$600,000 for soybeans from the United States.

To Ireland—$1,440,000 for grain sorghums from the United States.

To Sweden—$500,000 for tinplate from the United States.

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AGENTS AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Witco Has New Plastics Stabilizer and Lubricant

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has developed a new high lead content primary heat stabilizer and internal lubricant for polyvinyl chloride resins and copolymers. Called "Witco Lead Stearate No. 50," the new stabilizer is said to fulfill the heat protective requirements of most vinyl compounds in which lead salts are suitable.

The company has issued a new technical service report (S-4), entitled "Witco Lead Stearates—Stabilizers and Lubricants for Polyvinyl Chloride Plastics." The publication gives pertinent technical data on both the new product and "Witco Lead Stearate No. 30," a general purpose lubricant and stabilizer.

Thompson-Hayward Building New Kansas City Facilities

The Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has started construction on two new buildings having a total area of 33,000 square feet at 29th and Southwest boulevard in that city. The new buildings will be used to provide both production and storage facilities to serve the midwestern market. The new Kansas City facilities, plus substantial additions now being made to existing plant equipment in that city, will more than triple the company's productive capacity at Kansas City. In New Orleans, Thompson-Hayward is in the process of installing an agricultural insecticide manufacturing plant.

Indian Paint Output Rising

The Indian paint industry's output has increased from 24,740 tons in 1938 to 30,929 tons in 1949, according to a report by that government's embassy in this country. The present installed capacity for standard paints and enamels is estimated at 60,000 tons annually. The industry, comprising 150 factories, manufactures distempers, stiff paints, ready-mixed paints, varnishes and bituminous compositions. Synthetic resins, nitrocellulose and lacquers are now being produced and the output of zinc oxide has been stepped up to 2,000 tons per year. A plant for the production of lead oxide suitable for battery manufacture is being set up and one for aluminum paints and powder is nearly complete.

OTS Releases Report On Mica and Substitutes

Mica and mica substitutes are the principal subjects of an industry-military round-table discussion transcript released by the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce. Subjects covered include solid state synthetic mica; World War II mica research; miniature capacitors; cellulose esters; glass and vitreous enamel insulating materials; dimensionally stable ceramics; the use of block talic; integrated mica, and new uses for mica.

Copies of PB 101 142, *Mica and Mica Substitutes—attendance and Transcript of Proceedings*, are available from OTS at 50 cents per copy.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Set Xmas Party Dec. 8

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its annual Christmas party December 8 at 6:30 p.m. at the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park avenue, New York. A full program of entertainment is planned and prizes will be awarded.

Paint & Varnish Exchange To Hear Hutchinson Tues.

The Paint & Varnish Exchange Club will hold its next meeting November 21 at 7:30 p.m., at the Taft hotel, New York. Guest speaker will be I. W. Hutchinson, of Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Mich., who will discuss "Silicone Resins in the Protective Coatings Industry."

Burgess Pigment Adds Los Angeles Warehouse

Burgess Pigment Company, Paterson, N. J., has announced that the California Warehouse, 1248 Wholesale street, Los Angeles 21, Calif., is now carrying stocks of Burgess products. These stocks are available through Merit Western Company, Los Angeles. The new warehousing facilities are in addition to those maintained by Burgess at Trenton, N. J.; Akron, Ohio, and Providence, R. I.

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Barada & Page, Inc., Dallas and Houston, Texas

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Uses and Applications of Chemicals

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Phenylcyclohexane

Adhesives—Suggested as high-boiling solvent and plasticizer in adhesive compositions.

Ceramic—Suggested as high-boiling solvent and plasticizer in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Cosmetic—Suggested as high-boiling solvent and plasticizer in nail enamels and lacquers.

Electrical—Suggested as high-boiling solvent and plasticizer in insulating compositions used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Suggested as high-boiling solvent in plasticizer in coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Suggested as high-boiling solvent and plasticizer in compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Suggested as high-boiling solvent and plasticizer in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Suggested as high-boiling solvent and plasticizer in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Suggested as high-boiling solvent and plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes.

Paper—Suggested as high-boiling solvent and plasticizer in compositions used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Rubber—Suggested as high-boiling solvent and plasticizer in coating compositions used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Suggested as high-boiling solvent and plasticizer in coating compositions used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Suggested as high-boiling solvent and plasticizer in compositions used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Suggested as high-boiling solvent and plasticizer in liquid compositions used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork, plastic compositions used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

Polyoxyethylenesorbitan Monolaurate

Cosmetic—Emulsifying agent in making cosmetic preparations.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Emulsifying agent in making oil-in-water and fat preparations.

Food—Emulsifying agent in processing fats and flavors in bakery products, flavor oils, ice cream, vitamin-carrying agents in milk and other food products.

Wetting improver for powdered food products for use in water dispersions, confection coatings, salad dressings, and the like.

Wetting agent in washing raw foodstuffs.

Miscellaneous—Emulsifying agent in preparing industrial masking (perfume) agents.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Emulsifying and dispersing agent in making water-thinned paints.

Pharmaceutical—Reputed useful as emulsifying agent for flavor oils, hormones and the like, vitamin-bearing oils and the like, various other products.

Textile—Antistatic agent in carding and spinning operations.

Lubricant and softener in spinning operations.

Polyproyleneglycols

Chemical—Suggested as intermediates in making esters and diesters.

Miscellaneous—Suggested for use as high-boiling solvents, lubricants, humectants, plasticizers, dispersants in various processes.

Sodium Amylchlorophenolate

Chemical—Starting point (US 2248491) in making plasticizers for lacquers and varnishes, or other compositions containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or cellulose ethers by reacting with naphthoxy, phenoxy, and xenoxy halogen-alkanes.

Sulphosalicylic Acid

Analysis—Reagent in determining iron in light metals (employs a colorimetric procedure which cuts down much of the usual time loss and is claimed to give reproducible values in the presence of almost all the possible alloy elements and impurities).

Tributyl Phosphate

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, "Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.")

Miscellaneous — Antifoaming agent in various products and processes.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Antifoaming agent in synthetic latex paints.

Improver of brushability and leveling of synthetic latex paints.

Zirconium Naphthenate

Ceramic—Ingredient of pottery glazes and enamels.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Antichalking agent in enamels and paints.

Drug Protest Planned

—Continued from page 3

chased scrap, as well as various shapes, forgings, rods, sheets, etc.

Inventory Requirements

Aluminum used for maintenance, repair and operating supplies is permitted at 100 percent of the base period. The order imposes stricter inventory provisions by requiring that inventories of aluminum may not exceed a sixty day supply of a practicable minimum working inventory, whichever is less.

The order also contains provisions covering records, reports and violations. Considerations will be given to possible adjustments where enforcement would bring about undue or exceptional hardship or would not be in the interest of national defense or in the public interest, NPA officials said.

Total supply of aluminum available on a current annual basis in the United States is a little over 1,000,000 tons, NPA officials said. Non-military consumption of aluminum in the United States has been at a rate equal to entire supply, it was pointed out.

Tin Stocks Regulations

NPA also modified its reporting requirements covering tin stocks to enable a closer check to be maintained over supplies of the metal in the hands of industrial consumers. The new order, NPA M-8, will make available on a continuing basis information having to do with consumption of pig tin and identification of its usage.

The monthly report form, NPA F-7, established under the regulation, is a revision of the previous voluntary report form, IC-412. The reporting requirements have been changed so that any person who had 1,000 pounds or more of pig tin in his possession or under his control on the first day of the month must file a report. Formerly the minimum inventory requirement for reporting was 2,000 pounds. The report must be made on or before November 20 and on or before the twentieth day of each succeeding month.

Definition of Pig Tin

The definition of pig tin has also been changed. Pig tin is now defined as metal containing 95 percent or more by weight of the element tin, in shapes currently in the trade, including anodes, small bars and ingots but excluding the products specifically listed in section IV (consumption) of the form. This means that tin powder and tin pipe will not be shown as pig tin, as before, but will appear only as items of consumption. The change in the percentage from 98 to 95 percent has been made in order to include the lower grades of tin.

A new item has been added in Section I of the revised reporting form, where companies are asked to show, as a separate figure, their direct imports of tin other than pig. Distributors of pig tin are also asked to show the use to which their customers intend to put the tin shipped to them. This will enable NPA to determine the end use of tin consumed by companies which do not report on NPA-F7.

Inventory Controls Interpretation

NPA also issued three interpretations of its inventory control regulation. The interpretations cover methods of adjusting orders, the extent of the imported materials exemption, and deliveries of goods through intermediate distributors.

Argentina Gets Loan To Liquidate Debts

The Export Import Bank announced November 13 a loan of $125,000,000 to a group of Argentine banks to be used in liquidation by Argentina of all past due commercial dollar obligations. These are those presently unpaid obligations which were due May 15, 1950.

The bank stated that so-called financial arrearages, such as remittances of earnings, dividends, royalties and the like, are not to be paid out of the fund as arrearages of this kind are to be settled under other arrangements of the Central Bank of Argentina. A special commission of the participating Argentine banks has been established in Washington to handle the claims and all statements of claims should be filed with this commission.

Categories of Obligation

The outstanding commercial dollar obligations eligible for liquidation from the proceeds of the credit and of any additional funds furnished by the Argentine commercial banks or the central bank fall into three general categories:—

2. Those due exporters in the United States States arising from transactions under commercial bank letters of credit issued by these banks at the instance of their branches or correspondents in Argentina.

2. These due exporters in the United States of goods to Argentina which are evidenced by bills for collection placed by the exporters with their commercial banks in the United States for collection.

2. Those due exporters in the United States of goods to Argentina which are evidenced by open account or other arrangements between the exporter and importer without any intervention of a commercial bank in the United States. These transaction include bills for collection forwarded directly by exporters to commercial banks in Argentina.

In order to afford time for processing of the many claims, statements of claim with respect to the three types of debts should be filed in triplicate not later than December 18, 1950, with representatives of the Argentine banks in Washington, D. C., addressed to the Special Commission of the Banco Central de la Republica Argentina, 1600 New Hampshire avenue, Washington 9, D. C., and must contain the following particulars:—Letter of credit transactions, bills for collection, and debts on open account.

Certification Required

No special form of statement of claim is prescribed for any of the three categories of debts. Each statement, however, must contain a certification by the individual or institution filing the statement to the effect that, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the facts set forth in the statement are true and that the amounts set forth are due and unpaid.

Soap Sales Reported 32% Higher for Third Quarter

Soap sales for the third quarter of 1950 were 32 percent ahead of sales for the second quarter of this year. Synthetic detergent sales also registered a 16 percent increase over second quarter sales, according to reports received by the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, Inc., from ninety-six member companies, representing a major portion of the industry's volume.

Total sales of soaps and synthetic detergents reported, for the nine months' period to September 30, were 2,636,833,000 pounds as compared with 2,479,126,000 for the same period in 1949, an increase in 1950 of 6.4 percent. Of this total volume sold in 1950, soap amounted to 1,819,126,000 pounds and synthetic detergents 817,707,000 pounds.

Not included in the above figure, liquid soap sales during the third quarter of 1950 totaled 732,000 gallons, 7 percent above the second quarter this year and 11 percent above the third quarter, 1949. For the nine months' period, 1950, total sales of liquid soap amounted to 4,180,000 gallons.

Germany Gets ECA Funds To Purchase Phosphate Rock

The Economic Cooperation Administration has allotted $500,000 to Germany for the purchase of Florida pebble phosphate rock, it was disclosed November 14. The authorization number is 09-2351-00-3523. There was no date given as to when bids for supplying the rock would be invited.

According to a cable from Frankfurt, the Ministry of Economy at Bonn, Germany, would receive requests from German importers by November 25 for authorizations to import the rock.

In addition to the phosphate rock authorizations, ECA has also made authorizations of $300,000 for the purchase of tin and tin base alloys, $100,000 for unrefined natural essential oils, and $820,000 for the following metals:—$130,000 for gold, $130,000 for cadmium, $100,000 for cobalt, $80,000 for manganese, $50,000 for cerium mixed metal, and $10,000 for tellurium.

S.C. Johnson Dedicates New Lab at Racine, Wis.

S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., dedicated a new wax research and development laboratory November 17 in Racine, Wis. Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, the fifteen-story building has hanging walls of brick and horizontal glass tubing, all supported by a hollow steel-reinforced concrete core. Johnson will carry on basic research, develop new products and control the quality of wax products in the new lower laboratory.

Weitzner Named Agent

Nicholas H. Weitzner, New York, has been appointed exclusive sales agent for the ultramarine division of the Bleu d'Outremer et Couleurs, Mont St. Amand, Belgium. The Weitner has for many years handled the line of Belgium chalk whiting produced by the Ciments Portland Artificial Belges.

industrial CHEMICAL SALES
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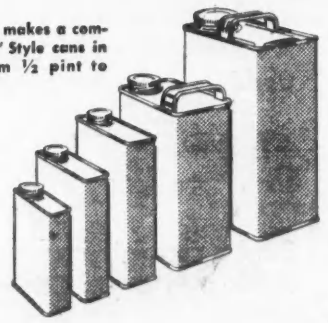

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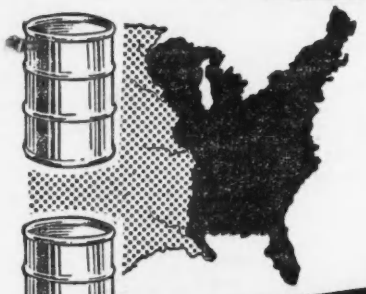

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National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association

62nd Annual Meeting, San Francisco, Nov. 15-18

Federation Discusses Plant Problems

Problems in the production plant occupied the last day's session, November 11, of the convention of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs in Chicago. The first group considered had to do with raw materials and encompassed inventory control, testing, handling and storage.

N. T. Phelps, of the Philadelphia club, was moderator for that discussion and he had half a dozen fellow club members on his panel.

The scheme of inventory control presented by the panel comprised weekly production cards showing, by batches, the amounts of various materials that would be needed. Records are kept by the mixing, grinding, thinning, and filling departments, and checked off as the steps are finished. A balance sheet is calculated and given to the purchasing department. It shows needs and sources. Orders are based on current consumption needs, minimums being calculated with due regard for shipping time and other factors of availability.

Cards for each group of materials are checked progressively. Physical inventories are taken semiannually, and data are adjusted once a year.

Batch time records are kept in some of the operations. Code numbers are widely used to identify materials and the lot numbers of suppliers are included as an extra check.

Sampling and Testing

It was the opinion of the panel that plant testing of materials is necessary; that the tests of suppliers are not adequate. Sampling for testing was regarded as a variable operation, the number of samples depending on the size of the lot of material to be tested. It was the general feeling that a lot of material did not often have uniformity. Sampling by a regular staff under laboratory supervision was regarded as more satisfactory than sampling by the receiving department upon arrival. Samples of liquids in tank-cars should be taken at different depths.

The discussion brought out that tests are best when adapted to the needs of the finished product and should cover the same areas as product tests. It was suggested that suppliers should be given full data on the consumer's specifications. The usual practice, it was said, is not to return materials which fall short in the tests if the production process can be adjusted to compensate for the difference. The opinion was that the cost of materials tests plus that of finished product should not exceed 10 percent of the total cost of the product.

Handling and Storing

Large companies, the panel reported, keep bagged goods on pallets or skids. Smaller ones often hand-truck the stuff and pile it. Some plants spot check drum weights of liquids; some do not. Some tank them from cars; some transfer them to drums. An upright, above-ground tank, with heating coils, was favored. It was said that a 3-inch pipeline gave ten times the flow of a 2-inch line.

Conveyors were discussed, the favor leaning to the replacing of steel apparatus with aluminum, because of the greater ease of moving the latter. Handling, it was said, is largely a matter of floor area and number of floors. It is also influenced by the desirability of using older material first without too much digging and shifting. Some plants store materials for convenience in using; others centralize stocks, largely for reasons of space.

Pallets got a deal of attention. It was the feeling that the best way to determine the economy of palleting is to get the advice of the equipment manufacturer. The cost of pallets was said to be a factor: not

—Continued on page 92

The political and economical effects of growing world tension and the impact of the expanding military program of the United States on the country's economic life were analyzed by government speakers and industry leaders at the sixty-

Joseph F. Battley

second annual convention of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, held in San Francisco November 15 to 18.

Pointing to an indicated sales volume greater than ever in the industry's history, Joseph F. Battley, president of the association, was cautiously optimistic about the future but warned of coming material shortages, civilian cutbacks, priorities, allocations and price and wage stabilization.

The convention program was broken down into a general session on the opening day; trade sales and industrial finishes sessions on the second; "National Security Day" on November 17, and a raw materials symposium at the closing session.

Mr. Battley reminded the association that it first met in San Francisco in 1939 and added that "again we appear to be at the beginning of a cycle." Where it leads is unknown, he said, but it is certain that the same situations and the same problems are present and will remain present until a lasting peace is achieved.

Doubts at Start of 1950

"We started 1950 with misgivings," Mr. Battley declared. "Some economists predicted recession; there was fear of overproduction and unemployment. But, as American businessmen have a habit of doing, the clouds of doubt were swept away by intrepid men who saw only an opportunity to expand old and to create new markets.

"This is what we have done and, in so doing, we rolled up new sales records month after month. We set the highest sales record in the history of the industry. The sales for the first nine months of 1950 exceeded the corresponding period of 1949 by over $100,000,000. I am certain that the year's sales will be well over any previous record year."

Mr. Battley stated that increased acceptance of the industry's products was not due to "scare buying" or the emergency. He pointed out that May sales topped $100,000,000—the first time since June, 1948—and that June, July, August and September sales also set new records.

Raw Materials Shortage

"Our unprecedented volume has resulted in shortages of some raw materials," Mr. Battley declared. "Shortage is a general term; it is not the correct word. It is simply a situation where the expansion of the industry caused an insatiable and unlooked for demand that found a raw material market in the unusual position of not being able to supply all our needs.

"The present emergency, as in 1939, created a need for expanded services from your association. We feel that the industry and the association have identical meanings. The association provides a means for servicing all members, speaking and acting for a united industry and

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PHILADELPHIA — Lees & Dilworth, Inc.
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making possible accomplishments which would otherwise be impossible for any individual company regardless of its size.

Emergency Service Bureau

"A typical example of association action is our newly established emergency service bureau. It is composed of staff members who contact and cooperate with all branches of the government and the armed forces. Due to their diligence you have been kept fully abreast of all actions and regulations, advised in advance of proposed actions.

"You have received special bulletins and you will continue to receive them as important information is disclosed to us. The activities of your national association have been conducted under the policy, directives and guidance of the executive committee. These activities were developed after thorough discussion by our regularly constituted committees. All committee reports are printed and in your hands except those which are presented at this convention.

Scientific Research Work

"The growth of our industry is dependent upon and has developed through scientific research. Naturally the scientific section is one of the more important divisions of our association. Work continues on fire-retardant paints, paint as a vapor barrier, fume control and testing methods. The study of dispersion will be continued, evidence already indicates that these studies will be a valuable contribution to our industry from a standpoint of better and economical production. On many occasions the work of the scientific section and its authoritative findings have curbed legislation detrimental to the interests of our industry.

The study by the scientific section on causes of paint peeling has been edited and put on a slide film. There have been numerous scientific circulars and indices issued this past year. One of importance to most of you now was the old number 731 government specification, now completely revised to include all new and amended specifications and issued under its new number, 743.

"Our work in technical education with colleges and universities will bring into our industry well-trained men and women who see in the paint industry an attractive and worth-while means of livelihood, as well as a means of putting their talents to good use. It is worthy of note that, with our cooperation, a class in furniture finishing has been started at North Carolina State College. Your scientific section prepared the textbook. It is the first of many such courses to be started.

Industrial Finishes Division

"The 'Blue Print in Action' program of of the industrial finishes division has made splendid progress. The four subcommittees functioning under the steering committee have worked with local association committees and have completed and submitted thirteen papers on various subjects under this outstanding program.

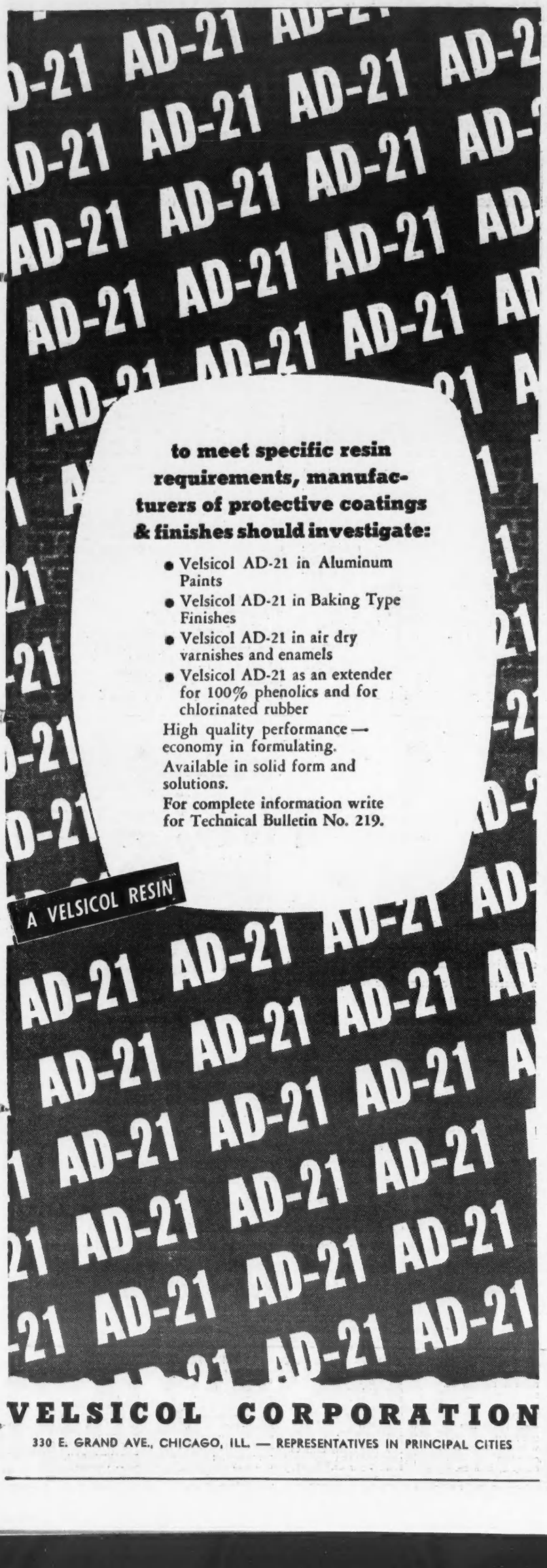
"The trade sales division has continued its regular activities in the maintenance of relations with salesman, distributors, dealers and painting contractors. The promotion of sales of the industry products to and by these groups and the paint power educational program are highly successful.

"One of our most active divisions during the past year has been the legal department. The addition of Mitchell Shipman and Daniel Boland to our staff has meant more strength and increased service. A vital function of the legal department is concerned with federal and state legislation. Its activities in this regard are closely coordinated by your excellent legislative committee. The cooperation which has been evidenced by this committee and the association legal staff has been outstanding and their joint efforts have been highly successful.

Air Pollution Problem

"Air pollution and various attempts and proposed methods to combat the problem were of concern during the last year and indicate that it is a growing problem for our industry. It is obvious that the legislative problems to be faced in 1951 will be difficult, we will need the help of the legislative committees of the local associations to achieve a coordinated and industry approach to such problems.

"Another of our effective units is the National Clean Up-Paint Up-Fix Up Bureau which has developed into one of the greates civic enterprises in the nation. You will be interested to know that shortly before I left Washington for San Francisco I was advised that the Soap Association is cooperating with our association in the clean-up program and allotting $70,000 for use in a program that will be worked out and coordinated by us and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then presented to our committee for action.

"Transportation costs are important factors in our industry. The traffic committee, by its vigilance, has not only kept our members fully advised but has saved them many dollars and thereby reduced costs. Working quietly but efficiently in both interstate and intrastate matters, its members have continuously proven it to be one of our most effective activities.

Advertising Program

"It was here in San Francisco in 1939 that the convention passed a resolution to resume the national advertising program, which had been discontinued in 1928. This new program has now been in operation for the last two years and its results have proven the wisdom of the members who met here. Every phase and every member of our industry has been benefited by this great cooperative advertising program. Certainly, much credit for increased sales must be given to the advertising, publicity and promotions which have told consumers about quality paints and sold color by suggesting uses.

"A year ago we added a new statistical section. The service has already won acclaim and use of the information will help all members of the industry. It furnishes varied and complete information to our members. The oldest activity within the association is the Trade Mark Bureau. The 1950 Trade Mark Directory has been issued. It is a complete and valuable business aid. The bureau maintains a record of all of our industry's trade marks registered. This service offers both protection and guidance in selecting new trade marks.

Exchange of Ideas

"The wholesale-distributing division functions as a clearing house for the exchange of ideas and information of interest to paint wholesalers and distributors. It conducts a monthly survey on sales, inventories and accounts receivable which is published in coatings and is indicative of nationwide trends.

"The public relations program has constantly expanded and improved our relations with trade and industrial groups. Every division of the national association affects our public relations within our own industry, with the government, with other industries, with groups and with associations, and with the public in general. We have met many calls for news, articles, and releases on our industry. We embrace every opportunity to build good will for our products—this is the essence of good public relations.

"The current membership committee report as of October 1, 1950, shows a total loss of 123 members during the past fiscal year. Twenty-two of these were subsidiary companies listed previously as separate members. Forty of the remaining 101 separate memberships were dropped for non-payment of dues running to four quarters or more."

Hardships and Sacrifices Seen

Mr. Battley pointed out that the present policy of the government appears to be one of expanding facilities for the production of steel, aluminum, chemicals and other basic products. The requirements for this expansion and for the immediate military procurement, he said, will impose hardships and require sacrifices.

"You may be assured," he added," that your association will take all action necessary and possible to achieve the least disturbance to your present situation. Our activities in this regard make it mandatory that we receive the full help and cooperation of all members."

Predicting that 1951 will be another record year for industry sales, Mr. Battley concluded by emphasizing that there is no intention in government to damage industry or to cut back civilian production to the vanishing point. Instead, he added, it is planned to have both military and civilian needs go forth together with the least possible effect upon each other.

Paint Specifications Modification Studied

Willis S. MacLeod, director of the standards division of the federal supply service, General Services Administration, told the meeting his agency is currently working with the military, the National Security Resources Board and NPA to determine the steps which should be taken to modify federal specifications to conserve resources.

"The standards division" he said, "has reviewed the emergency alternate specifications issued in World War II and are preparing a list of critical-short supply materials with the indicated interchangeability and substituability of less critical materials. Consideration is also being given with NSRB to issuing conservation pamphlets similar to those prepared by the conservation division of the War Production Board. Steps to conserve critical rubber have already been taken permitting the voluntary substitution of synthetic by the supplier.

Pinch Being Felt

"In the field of raw materials for paints, varnishes and lacquers, where the pinch is already being felt, we must become active in introducing in our specifications substitutions which will ease the situation. We should tackle this problem before the shortages retard our defense and essential civilian operations. To this end, Gen. Battley has agreed to establish an industry working committee to develop the immediate steps which should be taken. It is my hope that we can get this operation underway very soon and I know that he is making a special effort to organize the industry committee work with our federal specifications technical committee on this problem.

"You know the tremendously important part of your Association and industry played in solving the paint supply problem of World War II. This effort not only maintained a reasonable wartime supply of good paints but aided materially in developing many of the greatly superior alkyds and synthetics we now have. Now is the time for you to capitalize on these gains and initiate active conservation of our plant materials resources so as to maintain that level of supply necessary to the essential civilian area. I have no doubt that your industry is more than equal to this task."

Concannon Discusses Establishment of NPA

Charles C. Concannon of the chemicals division of the National Production Authority discussed the activities of that agency and declared that a quick review of NPA regulations and orders will show that the paint, varnish and lacquer industry has not yet been seriously affected.

"Regulation 1," he said, "lists six chemicals which in some measure are used by your industry. These items are caustic soda, soda ash, chlorine, glycerine, benzene and alcohol. Under the headings of metals and minerals were listed aluminum powder, flake and paste and, although manganese salts used in the manufacture of driers were included, cobalt salts were specifically excluded when used in paints, varnishes, lacquers, inks and similar products."

Mr. Concannon said the six chemicals cited are more or less in critical short supply but it is obviously not a complete listing of all the scarce items. Whether the number of chemicals under inventory control will be added to is a decision that has not yet been made, he said, but it is clear that there is a sizable group of chemicals as candidates for inclusion in such a listing.

"The $64 question is," Mr. Concannon said, "what are the military requirements? "Current requirements are, of course, established and well understood within the hard and fast outlines of the appropriations which already have been voted by the present congress. However, the president has recently indicated the need for our furnishing additional assistance to our Atlantic Pact partners in the fight against aggression.

"He has projected new defense goals which more than double the present effort and point to our being prepared to maintain a very strong defense program for many years to come. At the moment, Seeretary Marshall is developing for the

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consideration of the congress the scope and detail of this next expansion of the defense effort in both its domestic and foreign phases.

"As one of the nineteen agencies of government now engaged in the various responsibilities for developing the national defense program, NPA will depend upon this new blueprint for assessing the total impact upon both the defense and civilian economies—for determining the time-table for diverting a steady flow of raw materials and productive capacity from civilian goods to military equipment, and for the accelerated expansion of our economic and industrial capacity.

Aim to Increase Production

"During War Production Board days, the emphasis was of necessity on the distribution of goods rather than on expansion of capacity and the production of new supplies. History may repeat itself to some extent but those in charge of the present program are determined to give vigorous support and special impetus to increasing production of goods and services.

"A step in this direction is the certificate of necessity. It was heartening news to businessmen last week when Mr. Symington announced that forms were ready for firms seeking tax benefits for plant expansions made in the interests of defense. The applications, seeking to amortize new facilities over a period of five years, are filed with the National Security Resources Board, and then turned over to various agencies for recommendations.

"A facilities clearance staff will be responsible for NPA processing of certificates of necessity and for carrying out any responsibilities which may fall upon NPA in connection with direct loans for industry expansion. The chemical division has received and is presently processing several such certificates.

Advice to Small Business

Turning to the office of small business in NPA, which will keep small businessmen informed of opportunities to do defense work, Mr. Concannon advised such firms to keep in touch with field offices of the Department of Commerce instead of making a trip to Washington to confer with NPA officials. In all cases, he said, the field offices are able to answer specific questions regarding programs as they are put into effect.

"The establishment of additional industry advisory committees is under way," Mr. Concannon said, "and we are being assisted in this program by your president, General Battley. In order that these many committees may be truly representative we are being guided by the trade associations involved, and are giving due consideration to geographic requirements and particularly to the inclusion in the membership of these committees representatives of small business.

"The committees of particular interest to you cover paints, pigments, resins, and to some extent carbon black and printing ink. The first to meet with us will be the pigments industry advisory committee, and I hope that this can be scheduled the early part of December. The carbon black advisory committee will be called to Washington soon. The others will meet as the need arises.

Role of Industry Committees

"The principal reasons for using these committees is to discuss with NPA the supply-demand position, and to recommend appropriate action. The particular point of interest in the pigment field is titanium dioxide. And it would seem provident for the paint industry to give serious consideration to the possibility of utilizing materials which may not be critically short and to otherwise be prepared to surmount whatever scarcities may develop in the raw materials field. The difficulty of changing formulation is not to be minimized, but it is well to be ahead of eventualities of this sort."

Mr. Concannon concluded by discussing construction controls and building limitation, a subject of deep concern to the paint industry.

Charles C. Concannon

"As I understand it," he said, "NPA has no intent with respect to possible future construction limitation orders to halt projects under way at the time of the order. The builder with a project in hand will be free to finish the project that he has begun, but NPA cannot give him assurance as to whether or not the materials will be available.

"As to the over-all effect on the paint industry of building restriction you can gauge that better than I. But with the increase in industrial output and the impact of other variables, I guess that the paint, varnish and lacquer industry will not suffer unreasonably from these construction limitation orders."

Manpower Problems Of Industry Studied

Manpower problems in relation to present defense activities were studied by Arthur W. Motely, assistant director of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor. He discussed two basic points:—The potential possibilities of a firm's present work force, and the potential additional work force that is available in the area in which a plant is located.

"The productive strength of our country lies not alone in the numbers of our workers, and these numbers are limited," he said, "but also in the quality and quantity of their work. It is necessary that we develop and use fully the potential of every worker, and a good place to begin is right in every employer's plant.

"The better solution of the problem of expanding a skilled labor force starts with an extensive and intensive analysis of the skills of the labor force presently employed. The potential possibilities of some semi-skilled workers may be used by upgrading presently employed workers or, where this has been done to the maximum extent and further expansion is necessary, by breaking down the requirements of the job, so that it can be performed by workers with lesser skills. These procedures make it possible to augment the work force with new employees from the ranks of semi-skilled and inexperienced workers.

Manpower Development Program

"This is only one action that can be taken to exploit the potential possibilities of an existing work force. Another course of action is what I term a man-power development program. Such a program would be composed of various activities that would develop the potentialities of the work force. The first step in this connection would be an analysis of the training resources available within and outside of the organization. Such an analysis should not be confined to what is normally considered on-the-job training, but should include reviewing and bringing work records up to date and perhaps reinterviewing presently employed workers to determine their ability to perform more complex jobs within the plant.

"Such workers know the plant's methods and have a general knowledge of its products. A challenging opportunity to learn and get ahead will sometimes bring out their hidden potentialities. In addition to training production workers, a manpower development program should be concerned with the development of supervisors, and with the evaluation and improvement of middle management as well.

"The local public employment offices can be very helpful to employers faced

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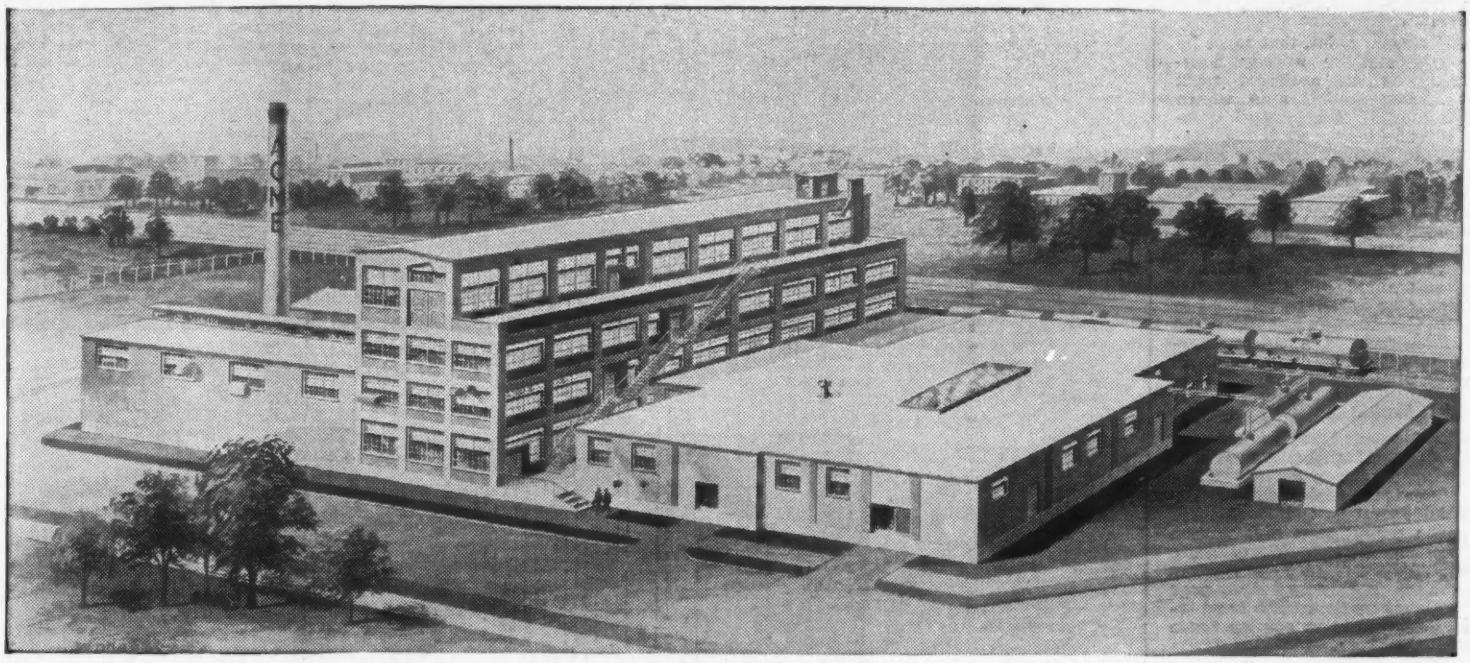

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with the need of making greater use of the potential possibilities of their present workers. They can make available materials which the public employment service has been developing over the past ten years. There is the method for analyzing the content of specific jobs as a basis upon which to determine training needs. Another item that may be helpful is known as job families. These are made up of groups of related jobs. The relationships of these jobs are such that workers able to perform on one, may, with a minimum of training, be readily able to produce on another.

"Industries wisely spend a great deal of money in research work in inproving their product and reducing costs of operation. These actions are necessary in order that their companies may remain competitive. It is equally important, when developing a manpower program needed during this period, to direct a great deal of attention and effort toward increasing the potential possibilities of presently employed workers, reducing cost of turnover and thus the costs of new hiring.

Use of Semi-Skilled Workers

"A very important part of the manpower program is the selection of new workers. As a result of the manpower program which I have just discussed, the new workers required may, in large part, be drawn from the ranks of the semi-skilled and unskilled. This means that aptitudes and undeveloped abilities of these new workers are as important as the limited experience they may have. The development and use of tests for specific entry or starting jobs will help in the selection of potentially qualified workers for a long-term manpower program."

"The second simple point, that must be of primary consideration in any manpower planning, is the available work force in the labor market area where the facility is located. The general opinion is that because means of transportation, such as auto transportation, is available to most workers, the American worker is becoming more migrantly inclined. This may have been true in 1940, when unemployment was high, but is not equally true today. We have had four years of prosperity since the close of war, following a period of full employment during the war. Our American worker has taken root in the community where he lives; many have purchased and are paying for homes, assuming an interest in the community where he lives."

Young Workers Available

"The schools in every labor market area are annually graduating young men and young women. This group represents desirable additions to any labor force. Another potential group in the local labor market are the young men and women who quit school each year. We estimate that approximately 2,000,000 youngsters leave or graduate from school each year and enter the labor market. The local industries get first chance to employ these desirable young workers.

In addition to the young men, there are workers in the so-called older age group, with good work experience, who are available. I mean, not only workers over forty or forty-five whom some employers do not hire readily, but also skilled workers over sixty-five who may have been pensioned, but who are physically and mentally alert and who would be glad to come back to work. Personnel policies which prevent the employment of such workers certainly need to be reconsidered at this time. The rejection of qualified workers because they are members of a minority group also deprives employers of workers who, in many instances, are the best qualified among available workers.

"An analysis of the local area's potential work force, made up primarily of available semi - skilled and unskilled workers, women who were formerly in the labor market, young folks who are entering the labor market for the first time, older workers, and physically handicapped, and personnel practices which permit effective use of such workers, will help in meeting manpower requirements."

NPVLA Officers

Frederick G. Weed of Rinshed-Mason Company, Detroit, was elected vice-president of NPVLA for a one-year term and Roy B. Anderson of Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., was reelected treasurer.

Elected as regional vice-presidents were:—New England, J. Dwight Morton, Carpenter-Morton Company, Boston; central, Russell G. Dahlberg, Armstrong Paint & Varnish Works, Chicago; southwestern, Frank A. Pratt, Pratt Paint & Varnish Company, Dallas, and western, Frank West, Preservation Paint Company, Seattle.

Reelected regional vice-presidents for the eastern and southern zones, respectively, were Roy W. Lindsay, Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., and Joe M. Warren, Warren Paint & Color Company, Nashville, Tenn.

Elected to the executive committee for three-year terms were V. A. Acer, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo; A. E. Horn, A. C. Horn Company division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.; E. S. Phillips, Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York; W. C. Stolk, American Can Company, New York; Val Wurtele, Minnesota Paints, Inc., Minneapolis, and J. Barry York, James Bute Company, Houston.

Federation Discusses Plant Problems

—*Continued from page 87*

all of the expendable type are satisfactory; the cost of returns is high. Establishment of pallet exchanges is being tried. Some suppliers of materials are shipping them in bag groups of pallet size, which are handled as a unit. Another practice is to spot-glue a pallet stack of bags together. Not all pallets will stand the rigors of freighting, it was said. Experiments are being made with corrugated paper sides.

Handling of materials in drums and, especially of empty steel cans, was shown to present particular problems. Electric heating was not found satisfactory in getting viscous liquids out of drums. X-ray bulbs had been tried. Overnight storage in a steam-room was suggested. Binding bunches of empty 5-gallon drums with adhesive tape was offered as a palleting help. Stacking in 5-by-5 lots six high was suggested. Palleting of drums for shipping by trailer-truck was said not to be practical.

Other angles of handling were covered in the third forum which considered packaging and shipping, with H. H. Zimmerman, of the Chicago club, as moderator.

Pigment Dispersions

The third chapter of the New York club's study of pigment dispersion was presented by its subcommittee No. 53 in the second session on plant production problems, with A. Barkman as moderator. It presented data obtained from the continuation of the investigation of paste mixing and roller-mill grinding on which reports had previously been made, and data from a study of factors affecting the efficiency of pebble and ball mills. Grinding efficiency was said to go down when paste consistency falls below a certain minimum because of increased temperature. A stiffer paste containing a higher-viscosity vehicle cut to equal viscosity in mineral spirits, grinds just as efficiently as a paste of lower consistency containing no mineral spirits wherein the pigment is, perhaps, better wetted. Alkyd resins of the straight oil modified type were felt to be better wetting agents for titanium dioxide than heat-bodied linseed oils of the same viscosity. Other systems are to be studied.

A two-stage mixing operation (70 percent pigment concentration reduced to 66 percent with titanium dioxide and resin) gave a decided improvement in mixing and grinding efficiency. It also gave better gloss.

In its study of dispersion by means of

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pebble and ball mill grinding, the committee found that pebble size is important, the greatest efficiency being got with the smallest pebbles that will properly cascade. The size is affected by the specific gravity of the grinding medium: the higher the specific gravity, the smaller the pebbles.

A low vehicle-solids technic for the formulation of the pebble mill grinding base for efficiency has been developed and found generally useful.

The work being done on pigment dispersions by the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association was reviewed by R. B. Shurts of the section's staff. One phase of that work is a study of the development of color by progressive grinding. That was illustrated by Mr. Shurts with colored slides based on successive passes through roller, ball, and stone mills of a mixture of phthalocyanin blue and lithophone. Para red showed less development.

A study of steel-ball grinding was reported to show that white pastes are discolored by steel balls. Other tests showed that the loss of weight by grinding balls was directly proportionate to their size. Ball actions in a mill, resulting from increased spread of rotation, were shown to be impeded by the presence of pigment in the grind. Solids loading of vehicle was shown to be a factor in dispersion, 20 percent giving better results than higher proportions. A study of the Daniel method of determining flowpoint also was reported briefly.

The general discussion of dispersions brought out a variety of opinions on optimum viscosity and temperature. Although temperature was held to be an important factor, the consensus was that viscosity was more so, and must be compensated for temperature. Viscosities of from 75KU to 150KU were noted; the general opinion was in the range of 75-90. Some said that too-thin viscosity caused more wear of grinding balls. Others held that the difference was slight if proper loading was practiced.

Temperature changes in a grinding operation were generally agreed to be less with high-solvent vehicles than with high-solids vehicles. But, a sufficiency of solids is required to avoid seeding out and to give proper wetting. A short regrind was said to correct most seedings. Adding the vehicle slowly was said to avoid seeding; but there is no single rule for all systems.

There was an opinion that a test based on color development would be better than the fineness test in determining satisfactory dispersion. The point was made, however, that the fineness test is for general appearance, not for color. The modified fineness scale used in the printing ink industry was noted. Study of the relations of oil adsorption and dispersion is being carried on, but it was emphatically stated that the two properties cannot be correlated. The differences among different systems of pigmentation were emphasized for their influences on dispersion. The validity of underlying assumptions was upheld by some in that connection, while others leaned toward an objective view.

Technologic Developments In Drying Oils and Varnishes

"Some New Developments in Drying Oil and Varnish Technology" was the subject of the 1950 Joseph J. Mattiello memorial lecture, delivered by Theodore F. Bradley, of the Shell Development Company. Although recognizing the substantial progress which has been made in the processing and modification of natural drying oils to make them better adaptable to progressive demands of the coating material industry, the lecturer stressed the developments in the direction of completely synthetic oil-free coatings. Starting with nitrocellulose lacquers some twenty years ago, that trend has gone on to vinyl resin coatings, paints with rubber and polystyrene bases, and the still newer epichlorohydrin-bisphenol resin finishes and allyl hydrocarbons. He paralleled the trend with that along synthetic channels in the production of glycerin and the newer detergents.

Improvement of Oils

Mr. Bradley also traced the development of up-grading of softer, poorer-drying oils, dehydration, and isomerization, in an endeavor to provide an adequate supply of drying oils. As a consequence of that movement, he said that the technologist is beginning to think of the unconjugated drying oils mainly in terms of their constituent fatty acids and to study their reconstruction to better driers. The difficulties presented by the random distribution of the acids in combination with glycerin were noted, redistribution of the glycerides being fundamental. Fractional crystallization and solvent extraction are helpful.

Particular attention was given to the process of extraction with urea solution, developed by Mr. Bradley and his associates. Crystalline adducts are found by the treatment of a fatty acid with urea, which, when regenerated, give a fatty acid component of lower iodine value, while the unreacted phase exhibited higher values. The urea extraction process was described in application to several fatty acids and their methyl esters and mixtures of other long-chain polar compounds. This showed that soybean esters yielded an oil which compared favorably with linseed oil.

Brief note was made of conjugated and styrenated oils, the preparation of a styrenated linseed alkyd being described. Soybean alkyds did not styrenate as well, but were helped by partial substitution with dehydrated castor oil.

Molecular Modifications

Polyol modifications, replacing of the glyceryl radicals with a more polyfunctional alcohol, have wrought desirable improvements in drying oils, Mr. Bradley said. The results obtained with pentaerythritol, sorbitol, tetramethylolcyclohexanol, and polyallyl alcohol have been good. Better results are found with polyols made by the condensation of epichlorohydrin with dihydric phenols, resulting in resins such as those called Epi-Rex, Epi-Tex, and Epon. Dilinoleic acid was said to improve several properties in connection with Epon resins.

Production of oil-free coatings from epoxide resins, Mr. Bradley said, was still facing a means of making the product satisfactorily resistant to discoloration by light. Experimentation with a number of polymers in the making of flat wall paints indicate that hydrocarbon polymers are economically and technologically preferable. But, satisfactory formulation is still being progressively studied. Styrene-butadiene polymers and plasticized polystyrene latexes are giving good results. Problems in their plasticizing and emulsifying are progressively being disposed of. Among other oil-free coatings, Mr. Bradley paid appreciative attention to allylstarch and allylsucrose and the vinyl resin polymers. His "last word" was that the drying oil industry needs expanded research activities because of the competitive situation.

Management's Dilemma

Management is steadily becoming of greater importance in industry, said Dr. Alfred P. Haake, consultant to the General Motors Corporation, but it lags in recognition of its proper functioning. Production which consists of making existing things more useful, has got a fifty-fold or sixty-fold multiplication of human energy by way of mechanization. But, the development of management as coordinator of all factors of production has not kept pace. Its problem is to pay enough, sell cheaply enough, and make enough. It lacks adequate understanding of the factors of that job. That inadequacy is manifested in its recourse to force to get things done by men who should be led to want to do what is to be done.

The job of management can be much simplified, said Dr. Haake, by way of properly trained foremen for its contacts and channel of understanding. Management, he said, has contributed more than labor leaders to the position and nature of organized labor today. It has provided opportunities for others to undertake the remedying of ills. Organized labor is a good thing; but, when it creates and en-

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ables a dictatorship, the good thing is carried too far. That evil cannot be met by expediency as is too often attempted. Sound principle must be applied. Management, he declared, should face its responsibility and put a stop to labor monopoly. The members of unions are doing more to break it.

The growing power and interference of government with relation to industry derive largely from lack of understanding of what is being done and the consequences thereof, as Dr. Haake sees it. That lack prevailed in the days of Noah, and in Lloyd George's Britain, and is here today. Unfair competition is bad, but no competition would be worse. With equality for all at the expense of the state as its objective, welfare becomes farewell. Physical and mental and economic resources which are not used as they are intended become atrophied and useless. Even the money of welfare plans is deteriorated. Better it is, said he, to keep the dollar at home than to send it to Washington and get a 48-cent return.

Government, like business and the individual, must learn to live on its income, said Dr. Haake. If it will realize that obligation, it can meet it, he said, without curtailing military preparedness, but by saving $10,000,000,000 now spent unjustifiably for other things. Proper and full utilization of existing resources is necessary. And the applying of that remedy must originate, not in Washington, but at home. The Golden Rule can be applied at home, and it should be. Businessmen must see to that. All must declare, said Dr. Haake, that not one cent of federal money will be taken for local use. Out of his experience in local government, he showed how that declaration can be lived up to beneficially.

Research Program Reviewed

A large part of the afternoon session, November 10, was devoted to reports on the federation's research program. This feature was opened with a general report on the program by Paul O. Blackmore, chairman of that activity.

The federation's program of research has two sides:—(1) Study and (2) education. The study is centered chiefly upon the high-purity compounds of fatty acids prepared as the first year's work in the three-year program. Studies of these compounds (trilinolein, trilinolenein, and trialphaeleostearin) and the linoleic, linolenic, and eleostearic long-oil and short-oil glycerol and pentaerythritol alkyds are being pursued along various lines in a number of the local clubs and, through them, in universities. Mr. Blackmore gave a general picture of the program. Some of the projects have been completed; others are nearing completion. Some are being deferred until satisfactory workers can be got.

A more detailed outline of the progress in the general program was given by the coordinator, Prof. W. O. Lundberg, of the University of Minnesota. Twenty projects are comprised by the work of preparing, studying, and evaluating the compounds. The third step will be started soon. Work on erosion and hardness has not yet been finished. X-ray studies were considered not worth while. Study of orientation of vehicle molecules on pigment particle surface has been abandoned. One of the findings has been that the minor constituents of drying oils are of more importance than they had been considered. It has also been demonstrated that the properties of oils can be correlated with their chemical nature.

Prof. Lundberg presented a contribution by Dr. J. S. Long based on molecular study of the research vehicles. The study was made in part with monomolecular films formed on water, pressures being measured with a hydrophil balance to learn sizes and shapes from cross sections. Molecular weights were calculated and cryoscopic determinations and freezing pressure measurements had been made, in which cyclohexanol was found to serve best as solvent.

The study was said to promise to establish the molecular structure of the compounds and their dried films and to provide control tests in the making of coatings.

Weight gains in clear films of the compounds had been studied by Francis Scofield, who reported that he had found three reactions in exposures to air to be interdependent and to be greatly influenced by surroundings. He covered the absorption of oxygen by compounds of high and low molecular weight and noted some form of polymerization. Influences

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of film thickness, temperature, and air circulation had been measured, the first two having an inverse effect on weight changes. Mr. Scofield was not yet ready to make any general deductions.

In the allocating of aspects of the research program, work was given to the chemical engineering laboratories of the University of Louisville on the ultimate analysis of clear films, the extraction of such films to determine the soluble phase, and the adsorptive properties of the films for organic liquids. A report on the work was made by G. C. Williams.

The ultimate analysis covered glycerol, pentaerythritol, and dipentaerythritol series and parts of a series of alkyd complex. The linoleic, eleostearic, and linolenic compounds of glycerol leveled off with 28 percent, 30 percent, and 32 percent oxygen content respectively. The oleic compound of pentaerythritol did not dry to a tackful film, but the linoleate, linolenate, and eleostearate dried satisfactorily. The dipentaerythritol compounds behaved almost the same.

There were but slight differences among the oils for the glycerol long-oil alkyds, which were very fast driers. The short-oil alkyds also dried rapidly, but the films were difficult to prepare properly. The pentaerythritol long-oil linoleic and linolenic alkyds dried rapidly but the oleic compound was still rubbery after three months.

Extraction of the same compounds with carbon tetrachloride was reported. The percentage of insolubles was found to vary from 30 percent to 100 percent and the endpoint values to level off between 60 percent and 100 percent. The linolenic compound gave the maximum of insolubles among the simple glycerol substituted compounds. The rate of attainment was faster for the trieleostearin than for the trilinolein, although the endvalues were closely alike. The simple pentaerythritols gave similar results. The dipentaerythritols had similar endvalues but had faster attainment rates. The alkyd reaction compounds showed similarity to the corresponding acid esters. Minor characteristics varied widely among individual films in all groups.

Adsorptive properties of films were measured with excess oleic acid. Initial films appeared to have adsorptive ratios in the neighborhood of 0.25, the ratios declining as the film aged. No marked differences were found in the different oils.

Outdoor Exposure Results

A research problem in outdoor exposures was handled by the technical committee of the C-D-I-C club. A report was made by L. P. Larson. The tests covered pure liquids pigmented with titanium dioxide and zinc oxide, with a commercial enamel as a control.

All the films had lost their gloss at the end of sixteen weeks with the exception of the control material, the gloss of which had dropped about 21 percent. By the twenty-fifth week only the commercial enamel was not chalking excessively. Blistering started early in some panels, especially the trilinolein coatings. Peeling followed in some cases. Splits came in some films as early as the fifth week. The specially prepared films did not collect dirt as rapidly as the others, and the latter were bad in dirt retention.

The clear films developed some peculiar properties. Commercial varnish linseed oil appeared to become stickier and dirtier. The dehydrated castor oil film remained tacky for quite some time.

No definite conclusions were made on weathering properties. Exposure and inspections will be continued indefinitely.

The paper of the Cleveland club, having to do with water and alkali tests was presented as a part of the research review.

Educational Aspects

The federation's course on drying oils, established last Spring, was reviewed briefly by G. H. Robertson for the joint technical education committee in which the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association participates. He urged that courses in the technology of paints and other protective coatings be established.

For the technical advisory committee, E. H. Ott asked for more interest on the part of local clubs. He reported on studies of those papers to be published by the Birmingham club.

Work of the N.P.V.L.A. scientific section was reviewed from several points. Test methods on fire-retarding paints are available, said John C. Moore, director of the section. Work on that particularly important need is being done with civic authorities. Other tests are offered for various particular evaluations of paints and other coatings. Paint peeling is being studied to determine causes, which are not often a fau t of the paint. Data from local experiences were asked for.

The section urged that young men be encouraged to consider selling positions as an objective of technical study because the industry has a growing need for salesmen with technical knowledge.

The federation's committee on the scientific section, in a report prepared by R. H. Everett, covered some of the same work, as well as that referred to under "Pigment Dispersion" above. Other subjects covered included the fumes of smoldering paint films, antioxidants, moisture beneath paint films, exterior paint exposures, air and water pollution. Information is being furnished for the public, and this will include soon a book on how to select paints.

Mr. Moore also reported on technical coordination with other organizations in the United States and Canada, in which college work was selected and published and practical and theoretical problems before local clubs were surveyed for publication. Local production men were urged to take practical interest in the college programs, to make the progress known, and to get interest in other practical problems.

The scientific section seeks to supplement and cooperate in the work of the federation, said George H. Priest, jr. It is interested in the formulation of emergency governmental specifications to meet materials shortages, and has asked that partial bids be accepted on large government orders. It is also studying DO ratings.

Standards and Tests

Work done in twenty-two clubs on standards and methods of tests was reviewed by M. A. Glaser for the committee in charge. He covered also work in cooperation with the American Society for Testing Materials and the American Oil Chemists Society. Thirty-three methods have been adopted; eight are pending on technicalities. Mr. Glaser suggested that acceptance be by vote of one-half of all local clubs instead of three-fourths of those voting. The club studies referred to included making panels, hygroscopy, drying oils, dry hiding power, dusting, pigments and dry colors, mineral spirits, glycerol, viscosity, determination of solvents. Copies of standards are available from the federation office, and requests for information were invited.

Work of the federation with the Inter-Society Color Council on color aptitude tests has progressed well, said Paul O. Blackmore. A cooperative plan of making the apparatus available has been agreed upon. Further funds of $12,000 are needed. It was his belief that the federation logically should finance the production of the sets as a valuable contribution to the paint industry.

Gallowsbirds Society Elects and Executes

The Society of Gallowsbirds, commiserative organization of men guilty of specificationeering in the protective coatings field, held an annual meeting, with refreshments, in Chicago November 10. When the buffet platters had been emptied, A. W. Van Heuckeroth, high gallowsbird, announced that, barring unwanted disputation, the official specifications of the society for the ensuing year would be as follows:—High gallowsbird, Gale Smith; attorney-general and assistant HGB, Charlie Moore; chief prosecutor, Francis Scofield; keeper of the keys, Al Goetz; chief hangman, Sam Gutkins. There was some booing but no questioning.

Eighteen wretches, charged with variously presuming to say what a protective coating should be, were arraigned severally and collectively before Judge George H. Priest, jr., by a number of somehow able prosecuting attorneys. Notwithstanding the clearly evident open mindedness (both ends) of the bench and a some-

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times vigorous defense, the jury, comprising more or less of the others among the assembled eighty-four, found all the defendants guilty on any number of charges, and they were duly disposed of under juridical dicta.

For the benefit of their wondering relatives and friends—if any—the culprits are identified below:—

Gerould Allyn (Rohm & Haas), Philadelphia; L. L. Carrick (University of Michigan), Ann Arbor; F. M. Damitz (National Varnish Products Company), Woodbridge, N. J.; H. A. Gardner, jr. (Gardner Laboratories), Bethesda, Md.; S. K. Harris (Frank Bownes Company), Chelsea, Mass.; J. M. Hofeli (Reichhold Chemical Company), Argo, Ill.; W. S. Humphrey, jr. (United States Navy), Washington; Edward Miller (Midland Industrial Company), Waukegan, Ill.; R. L. Norum (Bakelite Division, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation), New York; H. C. Parks (consultant), Norwood, Mass.; H. C. Reed (Wolverine Finishes Corporation), Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ben Scobel (P. D. George Company), Louisville, Ky.; O. F. Shobe (Glidden Company), Cleveland; Everett Sklarz (Archer, Daniels, Midland Company), New York; G. O. Stephenson (American Paint Journal), St. Louis; C. J. Vandervok (Lead Industries Association), New York; F. C. Weigand (General Electric Company), Schenectady, N. Y.; W. P. Werner (Pecora Paint Company), Philadelphia.

Federation Awards Given

Two club papers were tied for first place in the vote of the judges of superiority. So, the first and second prizes in the *American Paint Journal* award were split between the New York club, for "A Study of Pigment Dispersion—Part III," and the Northwestern club, for "Kinetics of Formation and Properties of Drying Oils from Diglycerol." The third prize went to the Western New York club, for "The Effect of Zinc Oxide on Architectural White Alkyd Enamels."

The E. T. Trigg award for the best meeting report by a secretary of a local club was given to E. J. Michal, of the Houston club. The Open Forum award was presented to R. F. Bowles, honorary editor of the *Journal of the Oil and Colour Chemists Association.*

The George Heckel awards for excellence in the presentation of club papers at the convention were given as follows:—First, W. J. C. Bond, of the Toronto club; second, Herbert E. Hillman, of the New York club; third, Harold Witcoff, of the Northwestern club.

American Chlorophyll Triples Plant Capacity

American Chlorophyll, Inc., has tripled its plant capacity within the past three months to meet increased demand for chlorophyll. According to Charles Bowman & Co., sole distributor of the concern's products, the greatly increased call for the material has been occasioned by new discoveries in the uses of chlorophyll in pharmaceutical and commercial deodorant use.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Increased in August

Production of steel shipping barrels and drums increased during August, with the industry turning out 2,703,539 heavy-type barrels and drums, 1,006,520 light-type barrels and drums, and 7,102,461 steel packages, kegs and pails, according to the Bureau of Census. This compared with the production of 2,127,548 heavy-type barrels and drums, 906,541 light-type barrels and drums, and 871,584 steel packages, kegs and pails in July.

Acheson Colloids British Affiliate Elects Director

Acheson Colloids, Ltd., London, England, British affiliate of Acheson Colloids Corporation, Port Huron, Mich., has elected Raymond Szymanowitz to its board of directors.

Ore. Pumice Output in '49 Reported

Pumice production in Oregon during 1949 amounted to a record total of 169,036 cubic yards of aggregate and seventy-six tons of abrasive grade lump material, according to the Oregon State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. Under the aggregate classification is included block and ready-mix aggregate, plaster sand, and a small amount of unprocessed pit run pumice. The value of the aggregate products is estimated to be approximately $278,000.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Animal oils had their inning last week and were sharply higher with the increased cost of tallow and greases. Price index moved up 8.7 points.

Improved buying interest for tallow and greases, combined with limited offerings, boosted prices 1¼ cents. The volume of trading was reported light at the higher levels. This strength brought repercussions in other animal oils and derivatives lifted the cost of grease and tallow oils, neatsfoot oil, red oil and stearic acid.

Vegetable oils were featured by a heavy export business in soybean oil for delivery to several European countries. Higher cost of soybeans also kept this oil steady and prices were raised fractionally. Cottonseed was higher in the market, while coconut and peanut oils were easier.

Castor oil was stronger and lifted 2 cents per pound for all grades. Other drying oils also were firm at prevailing quotations. Linseed and tung oils were closely held, despite a spotty demand.

Active demand for No. 3, crude carnauba wax, on spot and afloat reported for covering short sales lifted prices about 10 cents per pound and practically cleared the market of available supplies. Shipments from Brazil became scarcer and higher. This brought out improved consuming inquiry, though buying for consumers account was said to be negligible. Other carnauba grades did not command attention of No. 3 crude, and were moderately higher. Yellow was lifted 2 cents and refined ouricury 3 cents per pound. The upward surge of No. 3 crude brought prices out of alignment with other grades.

Crude sardine oil was in limited supply and sales of resale oil took place at an advance of ¾ cents per pound. Crude menhaden oil also was scarce and advanced fractionally.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil was irregular and nervous last week. Trading was active, prices reaching new highs under the influence of stronger soybeans but were not sustained under heavy liquidation. Late in the period the market developed an easier tone and quotations were moderately off for the week. Crude cottonseed oil was firm and advanced ¼c. per lb.

Trading in crude cottonseed oil took place at 21c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley and 20¾c. Texas.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended November 17, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	474	24.10	23.56	23.85S
March	847	23.82	23.10	23.68S
May	1,211	23.75	23.35	23.56S
July	739	23.70	23.15	23.49S
September	110	22.65	21.85	22.15S
October	9	21.10	20.30	26.60@21.00

Total sales, 3,390 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil nominal at 21c. and crude soybean oil at 17½c. per pound, tankscars, f.o.b. mills. Business light. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent quoted at $73.50 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Cottonseed cake, 41 percent, $67 per ton, bulk, Mississippi mills. Hulls, $21 per ton, bulk, same basis.

Linseed Oil

Firmness of flaxseed resulted in a strong linseed oil market. Prices were maintained for all positions. Business was limited as most users were covered for balance of this and early next year. Withdrawals against contracts continued fairly active. Raw oil was unchanged at 16.10c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, November delivery; 15.80c., December and 15.60c., January-June.

Flaxseed stocks stored in all positions October 1 amounted to 36,744,000 bushels, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with 50,967,000 bushels a year earlier; 44,582,000 bushels, October 1, 1948 and 33,938,000 bushels, October 1, 1947, the only comparable dates for which stocks are available. Carry-over stocks on July 1, 1950 totaled 16,975,000 bushels, which with the 1950 crop estimated at 35,224,000 bushels add to a supply of 52,199,000 bushels. From this supply disappearance since July 1 is computed at 15,455,000 bushels. In the July-September quarter the quantity of flaxseed processed for oil is reported at 11,027,000 bushels by the Census Bureau.

Minneapolis.—Little linseed oil business was accomplished last week. There was some fill-in business, as well as additional light bookings on needs for January and beyond. Inquiries were light as many leading paint men and oilseed crushers were in San Francisco, Calif., for the annual convention of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Prices on raw oil held steady, with November shipment quoted at 15.5c. a pound, in tankcars, zone 1; December at 15.2c. and January-August at 15c. a pound. Shipping directions held up well.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	9,660,000	9,360,000
Since Sept. 1	108,980,000	108,840,000

Flaxseed—Light seed receipts restricted trading. Market firm.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed producers continued to market seed in light supply last week. Crushers offered $3.40 a bushel for No. 1 seed early in the week but they had to boost spot bids another 5c. to draw any interest. They picked up only 23 spot cars. On flax to arrive in December, crushers bid $3.50 most of the week. To-arrive bookings amounted to only 73 cars.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Since Past week	724,200	276,600	188,000	40,800
Sept. 1	16,975,400	8,838,300	2,054,600	812,600

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Prices were raised 2c. per pound for all grades. Bodied was advanced to 28.75c. per pound, tankcars; unbodied, 27.75c., and No. 3, technical, 24.75c., same basis.

Coconut—Trading was reported spotty. Prices were off fractionally. Crude oil was held at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, November-December and 17c., January-March. At New York crude was nominal at 18½c. tankcars.

Copra — Shipments were quoted at $222.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast following trading at $225. Offerings were not liberal.

Corn—This market remained steady and quotably unchanged. Crude was maintained at 21c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was quoted at 24¾c. to 25c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Mustardseed — Increased producing costs and sold up production resulted in the lifting of prices of expressed oil to 24c. to 24½c. per pound, drums, according to quantity.

Oiticica — Consuming demand was spotty. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Olive—Trading was light and spotty. Edible oil was unchanged, ranging from $2.75 to $2.90 per gallon, drums, duty paid, on spot, as to quantity. Primary markets were reported firmer. Olive foots were quiet and quoted at 17¼c. to 17½c. per pound, drums, spot, as to quantity.

Palm—This market was firm. Supplies were scarce on spot and held at 18½c. per pound, drums. Futures were quoted at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for May delivery.

Peanut—Buying interest was light, and the market was easier. Crude oil was sold at 20¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. The government offerings of peanuts were increased to make 65 tankcars of oil in the southeast last week. Refined oil was firm at 26c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Peanut crop as of November 1 was estimated at 1,771,320,000 pounds by the Crop Reporting Board, against 1,875,325,000 pounds last year and 1,950,690,000 pounds, the 1939-48 average.

Safflower—Offers continued limited and quotations were more or less nominal at

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Beeswax, crude, 1c. to 2c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, No. 3, crude, 10c. per lb.
refined, 10c. per lb.
No. 1, yellow, 2c. per lb.
Castor oil, dehydrated, 2c. per lb.
No. 3, tech., 2c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ¼c. per lb.
Greases, 1¼c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed oil, 1½c. per lb.
Neatsfoot oil, 2c. to 4c. per lb.
Ouricury wax, 3c. per lb.
Red oil, 2c. per lb.
Sardine, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.
Stearic acid, 1¼c. to 2c. per lb.
Tallow, 1¼c. per lb.
oils, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Peanut oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 18, 1949
177.2	169.7	158.0	111.3	107.7

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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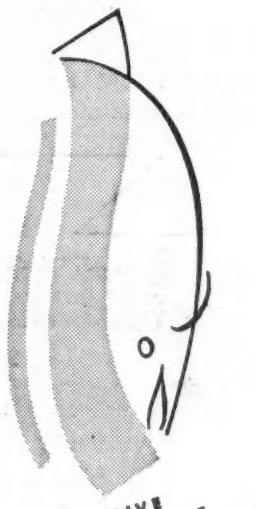

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Soybean—Higher cost of beans and active export inquiry further stiffened this market. Crude oil was maintained at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, spot. December was offered at 16½c., January-March 16c. and April-June, 15⅞c. Refined oil was higher and scarce at 20¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crop Reporting Board in a semi-final report estimated the 1951 soybean crop at 281,133,000 bushels, compared with 275,256,000 bushels forecast October 1, final production of 222,305,000 bushels, in 1949 and ten-year average of 164,491,000 bushels.

Only 2,822,000 bushels of old soybeans remained in all storage positions on October 1, 1950, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In the nine years of record, only on October 1, 1948, were carry-over stocks smaller. Included in this year's carry-over were 1,158,000 bushels on farms and 242,000 bushels at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses; 920,000 bushels of commercial stocks at terminals. Stocks of processing plants, included mostly new crop soybeans on October 1; therefore, that total was adjusted to 502,000 bushels of old soybeans on the basis of information obtained by the Crop Reporting Board. Disappearance of soybeans in the July-September quarter of 1950 is computed at 43,000,000 bushels. For the same period about 44,700,000 bushels were processed, which includes a significant tonnage of 1950 crop soybeans. The supply of soybeans on October 1, 1949, was estimated at 225,412,000 bushels (1949 crop plus carryover). It now appears, however, that the quantity utilized during the 1949-50 marketing season exceeds this estimated supply. The quantity processed between October 1, 1949, and September 30, 1950, is reported by the Census Bureau at 195,115,000 bushels. This includes some 1950 crop soybeans, but does not include a larger quantity of 1949 soybeans processed in September, 1949.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended November 17 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
November	25	17.27	17.17	Expired
December	41	16.75	16.30	16.60@16.70
January	29	16.70	16.20	16.40S
March	169	16.41	15.85	16.10S
May	539	16.50	15.78	16.01S
July	339	16.45	15.75	16.00S
September	13	16.20	15.80	15.92S

Total sales, 1,195 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Offers continued restricted and the market remained firm. Tankcars were maintained at 25½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery and 25¼c. for futures. Consuming inquiry was reported moderate. Drums were quoted at 26½c. to 27c. per pound, New York, according to quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Prices were advanced 1¼c. per pound for all grades, due to improved demand and limited offerings. Production was sold up, and it required but light volume of business to advance the market. Quotations, however, were more or less nominal. Choice white was quoted at 14c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, New York; yellow, 11½c., and house 11¼c.

Lard—Market was quiet and irregular. Export inquiry was fairly active, with actual sales reported light. Cash lard was steady at 14c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Lard stocks in the United States November 1 totaled 51,449,000 pounds, against 53,241,000 pounds, October 1, and 37,520,000 pounds, November 1 last year. Stocks at Chicago, November 15, were 22,993,978 pounds, compared with 24,455,139 pounds, November 1, and 14,402,281 pounds November 15 last year.

Tallow—Market was advanced 1¼c. per pound for all grades. Trading was light, due to scarcity of offerings, and buyers had to raise bids in order to get material. Soapers were reported out of the market at current levels. Fancy was quoted nominally at 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, depending upon seller and quantity; extra, 14c. to 14¼c.; special, 13¼c. to 13½c. and No. 1 11¾c. to 12c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Higher cost of tallow and greases further strenghtened other animal oils and fats. Grease oils were lifted 2c. to 3c. per pound. No. 1 was advanced to 19c. to 19½c. per pound, drums as to quantity; extra winter strained, 22c. to 23c. and prime burning, 23c. to 24c., same basis. Neatsfoot oil also was sharply higher, 15 deg. was lifted to 38c. to 38½c. per pound, drums; 20 deg. 36c. to 36½c. and 30 deg. 32c. to 32½c. Oleo oil was firmer and scarce and quoted nominally at 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tierces, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was strong at 17c. to 18c. per pound, with sales of small lots up to 19c. Acidless tallow oil was higher at 19c. to 19½c. per pound, drums, depending upon seller and quantity.

Fish Oils

Cod—Consuming inquiry was light. Market was unchanged and steady at 12½c. per pound, drums, New York for prompt delivery.

Refined Fish—Market was strong reflecting the increased cost of crude. Light pressed oil was maintained at 15c. per pound, tankcars, New York and alkali refined 1c. more. Crude sardine was higher, with light sales at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Crude menhaden continued scarce and entirely nominal at 12½c., tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Los Angeles.—Crude sardine was quoted at 13c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Five cars of spot resale oil were moved at 13c. per pound. Pilchard landings in the Southern California area have been on the light side recently. Landings for the area through November 14 total 154,925 tons compared to 91,367 tons for the same period last season. Approximately two cars of refined tuna oil were moved at 11½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Crude oil is nominal at 9½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro, with offerings scarce.

Fatty Acids

Higher cost of tallow and greases resulted in an advance of 2c. per pound for red oil. Single pressed stearic was raised 2c. and double and triple pressed 1½c. Red oil was lifted to 21c. per pound, tankcars and double, to 23½c. Stearic acid, single pressed was lifted to 20½c. per pound, carlots; double, 21c. and triple, 23¼c., same basis. Vegetable fatty acids were in good request at prevailing levels.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—Forty-one percent loose slab cake in the Mississippi Valley was higher and sold in fairly good quantity at $66.50 to $67 per ton November-December shipment. Forty-one percent sacked meal was $5 higher at $74 per ton basis Memphis and quoted at $77 to $78 f.o.b. Georgia and Carolina mills November-first half December shipment. It is very difficult to get mills in the southeast to quote January forward since they are unable to buy cottonseed.

Linseed Meal—Trading slow. Market unsettled by liberal offerings.

Minneapolis.—There was little change in the linseed meal price picture last week. Demand was good but crushers were grinding out too much meal for current needs. At times, there was a little resale pressure noted. Extracted linseed meal was quoted at $55 to $56.50 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for spot shipment: $58 to $58.50 for November-December, and $59 to $59.50 for January-March delivery. Expeller meal was priced at $57.50 for spot shipment; $59 to $59.50 for late November, and $60 a ton for December. Shipping directions continued excellent.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	19,620,000	17,760,000
Since Sept. 1	213,380,000	204,550,000

Peanut Meal—Forty-five percent OP meal moved moderately but demand is not keeping up with production. Last week the government allocated peanuts to produce about 3,000 tons peanut meal in the southeast. Prices were about steady at $65 to $66 per ton basis southeastern mill November, December, January shipment.

Soybean Meal—Trading in forty-four percent bulk meal was fairly active at $62 basis Decatur, November-December shipment. The market in the southeast is made mostly by southeastern production meal. Forty-one percent and 45 percent OP soya was quoted $66 basis Mississippi Valley points; $69.50 to $70.50, Alabama points; $69 to $70 Georgia and $72 to $73 Carolina mill points, November-December shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—A firm tone featured crude grades and prices were lifted 1c. to 2c. per pound due to increased cost of replacements and light offerings. African was quoted at 54c. to 56c. per pound, spot as to quantity; Brazilian, 57c. to 59c. and Central American, 55c. to 56c. Refined grades were unchanged and steadier.

Carnauba—Heavy demand for No. 3 crude on spot and afloat cleaned up available supplies, raising prices about 10c. per pound. Most of the trading was between dealers and was reported covering by shorts. Consumers showed more interest as the market advanced, but actual sales were limited. Offers for shipment from Brazil also were restricted and sharply higher. No. 3 crude was quoted nominally at 97c. to 98c. per pound, and refined at $1 to $1.02, spot depending upon quantity. Yellow was firmer, reflecting the advance, but not to the ex-

tent of No. 3 crude, as the demand was not as keen. No. 1 was quoted at $1.05 to $1.07 and No. 2, $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, as to quantity.

Ouricury—Refined also was stronger and was lifted to 85c. to 86c. per pound, depending upon seller and quantity.

Cottonseed Meal Quality Improved by New Process

An improved cottonseed meal, which can be fed freely to hogs and chickens as well as to cattle, has been produced experimentally by a modification of ordinary screw-pressing method, reports Dr. P. V. Cardon, agricultural research administrator of the Department of Agriculture.

This major development in cottonseed processing is the subject of a conference to be held November 13 and 14 at the department's southern regional research laboratory in New Orleans, La. Representatives of federal and state agricultural research agencies, the National Cottonseed Products Association, and the cottonseed oil mill industry are scheduled to attend.

P.&G. of Canada Elects

Procter & Gamble Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, has elected William E. Williams president. Mr. Williams has been vice-president of the concern since 1947 and will continue as general manager.

Flaxseed World Production Reported on Par With 1949

A preliminary forecast places 1950 world flaxseed production at 140,000,000 bushels, or approximately the same as the latest revised figure for last year, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Losses in North America, Europe, Asia and Africa were offset by the large increase in South America and minor increases elsewhere.

Canada's September flaxseed estimate of 4,900,000 bushels from 547,000 acres is below an earlier forecast but more than double the 1949 harvest. If the new crop reaches expectations it will about equal the quantity crushed in recent years.

Mexico's 1950 flaxseed production is tentatively placed at 1,600,000 bushels, a drop of 20 percent from last year's record of almost 2,000,000 bushels.

The United States is harvesting the smallest flaxseed crop since 1946. The September estimate is 34,100,000 bushels from 3,700,000 acres compared with 43,700,000 bushels and 4,900,000 acres in 1949.

UK Production

Farmers in the United Kingdom planted only 38,000 acres of flaxseed compared with 58,000 acres in 1949 and 86,000 acres in the preceding year. Production is estimated at 600,000 bushels, down 35 percent from last year and 57 percent less than the 1948 record crop of 1,400,000 bushels.

Turkey's flaxseed acreage dropped from 211,000 acres in 1949 to 124,000 in 1950, but production of 1,400,000 bushels was down only 4 percent. India's 1950 harvest of 17,000,000 bushels is about 4 percent below last year. Pakistan's flaxseed crop of 520,000 bushels was about average despite an 8 percent increase in acreage. Argentina's 1950-51 flaxseed acreage is estimated at about 3,700,000 acres compared with 2,700,000 acres last season, which should produce a harvest of approximately 35,500,000 bushels, an increase of about 10,000,000 bushels from 1949.

Brazilian flaxseed production for 1950 has not been officially reported, but it is expected to be smaller than the record crop of 1,600,000 bushels in 1949. Chilean farmers planted about 25,000 acres of flaxseed in December, which should produce a yield in excess of 300,000 bushels. Indications are that planting for Uruguay's 1950-51 flaxseed crop were about 400,000 acres, or about equal to at least 3,000,000 bushels.

Algeria planted 38,000 acres in 1950 against 222,000 acres last year. In 1950 Egypt produced 59,000 bushels from 5,000 acres compared with 409,000 bushels and 21,000 acres last season. French Morocco's 1949-50 flaxseed plantings were cut almost 70 percent from the preceding season. Australia's 1950 flaxseed acreage is officially reported at 58,000 acres, or equivalent to between 450,000 bushels to 500,000 bushels of flaxseed.

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FATTY ACID ESTERS	Plasticizers and lubricants.	Low volatility and acidity; mild odor, improved heat stability.
TRIPLE PRESSED STEARIC ACID	Ester manufacturing, Emulsifying agent for Greases, Rubber, Paints, Pharmaceuticals, etc.	Saponified; in spray or slab form. Low iodine value.
METALLIC STEARATES	Petroleum Greases, Inks, Paints, Varnish, Lacquers, Rubber, Plastics, etc.	Aluminum, Zinc, Calcium, Magnesium and Barium.
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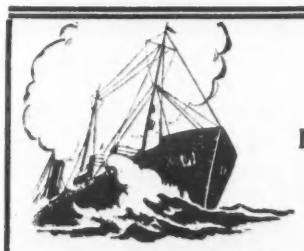

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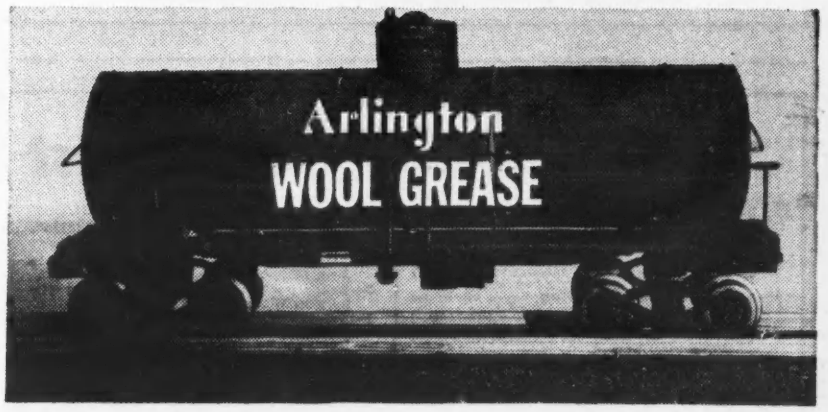

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1—J. H. Day Steam Jacketed ALUMINUM Horiz. 1000# Dry Powder MIXER.

1—1500# Horizontal Dry Powder MIXER, end discharge, M.D., 10 HP AC Motor.

2—Wolf Horizontal 2500#, 8'2" x 36" x 42", center discharge, Dry Powder MIXER.

1—Day 1600#, size F, horizontal, end discharge, Dry Powder MIXER.

1—MUNSON ROTARY Type 2, 60" dia. drum, conical ends, M.D., V-belt to 5 HP AC Motor.

1—DAY Size D, 600#, SIFTER and MIXER, end discharge, M.D., 3 HP AC Motor.

1—BROUGHTON MIXER, 1500#, style A2, 15 HP AC Motor; 1—BROUGHTON MIXER, 700#, Style B2, belt drive.

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20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel, Copper & Aluminum, 5 to 250 gals.
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60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28".
50—Pumps, steam and electric.
4—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pumps, 160 gpm at 40'.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed, used one week.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Steel Tank, 67,500 gals.
1—500 gal. Vert. Glass-Lined Tank.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18, 24 plate.
2—Plate & Frame Filters, 25", open del.
1—Patterson Pebble Mill, 36" dia. x 42".
1—300 gal. Steam Jacketed Double Arm Mixer.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

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3—6'x40' Stainless Steel Rotary Dryers.
3—Bird Continuous Centrifuges 18"x28", stainless, 36"x50" rubber-covered.
1—Tolhurst 48" Suspended Type, Stainless Steel, perforated bottom discharge basket, with 15HP 2-speed motor.
1—Tolhurst 26" Suspended Centrifugal, steel perforated basket.
1—AT&M 48" Suspended Centrifugal, stainless steel solid basket.
5—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers, 32"x52", 32"x72", 36"x84", 32"x100", 42"x120".
6—Sweetland Filters #12, 9, 2.
2—Sweetland Filters #2 solid stainless.
5—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters, 11'6"x18', 8'x12', 8'x8', 6'x6', 3'x4', 3'x2'.
1—Swenson 4'x5' Rotary Vac. Filter.
2—Rotary Vacuum Dryers 30"x8', 3'x15'.
9—Patterson, Abbe Pebble Mills 6'x8', 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x4', 3'x3'6", 2'x3'.
3—Mikro Pulverizers #4TH, 2DH, 1SH.
7—Rotex Sifters 40"x56", 40"x84", 40"x120".
3—Tyler Hummer Screens 4'x5', 3'x5'.
4—Baker Perkins steam jacketed Double Arm Mixers 100, 20, 9, 2 gal.
2—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Type VNMM Dispersion Mixers, 200HP motors.
1—Sperry all aluminum 30"x30" P&F Type 57 Filter Press having 23 chambers making 2" cake.
8—Shriver, Sperry Filter Presses, 12" to 42".
2—Stainless Steel Tanks, 500, 750 gal.
2—Stainless Steel Tanks, 750 & 500 gal.
1—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryer having 16-40"x42" shelves.
25—Powder Mixers 100 to 5000#.
20—Stainless Steel Kettles, 20 to 500 gal.
21—Pfaudler glass-lined Tanks, 8000 gal.
3—Nash Hytor Pumps #LS, 3, 2.
70—Centrifugal Pumps, 1" to 10".

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7—Stainless Steel Tanks, 100-500-2,500 & 6,000 gals.
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2—Stokes Tablet Presses "T" & "R".
1—Baker Perkins Jack. Mixer, 750 gals.
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New Pfaudler Glass Lined Soxhlet Unit, perfect condition, contains 420 pieces.

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130 gal.—45" x 42"
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Procter & Schwartz Single Pass 9 section Continuous Conveyor Dryer; 64' long, 11' wide with 7'6" Stainless Steel Belt, complete with accessories.

Pfaudler 550 gal. Glass Lined Jacketed, Agitated Closed top Reactor.

Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass Lined Unjacketed Vac. Pan with S.S. agitator and 5 HP motor.

Pfaudler 2,500 gal. Glass Lined Vacuum Pan Type AL with triple set of new Stainless Coils.

250 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed, Agitated Resin Kettle.

Pfaudler 1,200 gal. XL Reactor, complete.

Lancaster 1,800 gal. Stainless Digester; Jacketed.

1,000 gal. Dowtherm Jacketed Kettle, agitated; 57" x 7'.

Stainless Jacketed Pressure Vessel, 4' x 5'.

Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 4½' x 18½', with scraper agitator, motor and all accessories.

600 gal. Lee Nickel Tank with agitator.

OLIVER DORRCO
Rotary Vacuum Filter
in Nickel
6' x 3'

Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Drum Dryer; 5' x 10'.

Heil Mobile Dehydrator or Rotary Multiples oil heated Dryer, 7' x 16'.

2 Louisville Gas Fired Rotary Dryers, 38" x 20'.

Buffalo Chrome Plated Vac. Drum Dryer, 5' x 12'.

3 Continuous Crystallizers, multipass type with paddle agitators; 6" and 10" inside diameter and in 10' lengths.

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Shriver 24" Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press; closed delivery; having 18 chambers.

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3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 30' L.

1—Aluminum 1,000 gal. Reaction Kettle, jacketed, agitated, coils.

3—Nickel Lined Tanks, 300 gal.

2—Stainless Tanks, T304 6,000 gal., Horiz.

3—Stainless Kettles, T347, 1,000 gal., flat top, agitated, non-jacketed.

20—Pfaudler Horiz. Glass Lined Tanks, 7,500 gal. & 8,250 gal.

50—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, 30 gal, 40 gal., 60 gal., 80 gal., 100 gal., 150 gal.

3—Filter Presses Wood P&F, 30".

8—Filter Presses, C.I. P&F, 10" to 24".

1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8', acid proof.

1—Sweetland #10 Filter, Monel leaves.

1—Deep Well Pump, 150 GPM, 325', 20 HP motor, in original crates.

6—Ingersoll Rand bronze centrifugal pumps, #1½-CRVN, #1½-CRVNL; new.

1—Kinney High Vacuum Pump, size DVD-14918.

2—Worthington Vacuum Pumps, 6½ x 6.

1—Stokes Vacuum Rotary Drier, No. 59A with pump & condenser.

3—B&J Rotary Cutters, #1, #2, #2½.

2—Sharples 16 V Centrifuge, stainless.

2—Abbe Eng. Pebble Mills, size 1-B, 6' dia. x 8' long, buhrstone lined.

1—Robinson 5,000 lb. Powder Mixer.

1—Swenson Jacketed Crystallizer, 30'L x 24"W x 26" deep.

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New Pfaudler 65 gal. Glass-Lined Kettles.
Mikro #1 SH Pulverizers 3 HP Other sizes.
6—Anderson Oil Expellers, #1 & Duo.
6—French Oil Expellers 40 HP XPF M.D.
1—#00 Raymond Mill 30 HP, complete.
4—French Oil 400-Ton Linseed Presses.
1—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack Agit Kettle.
1—#7 Sweetland Filter bottom drainage
2—Orville Simpson 20"x37" double deck Rotex Sifters. Other sizes, 1 to 3 deck.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W C, 12"x36" Steel Mill.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4½'x24"
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1—Devine No. 3 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryer.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel column.
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3—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers. 200. 100. 50, & 9 gals.
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Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
1—Allis-Chalmers 1 HP Gyratory Sifter.
3—Tyler 38 Jr. Hummer Screens, 30"x60"
2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
5—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills 3"x9", 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
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10—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
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Filling Machines, liquid, paste & powder.
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PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
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10—8" Premier Colloid Mills.

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Crushers—Jaw: 7"x9", 8"x12", 12"x16".
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Sweetland Filters, #12.
Rotary Kiln, 54"x30' Kutztown.

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2—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20".

3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50'.

2—Proctor & Schwartz Stainless Steel Flakers, 6' dia. x 5' face.

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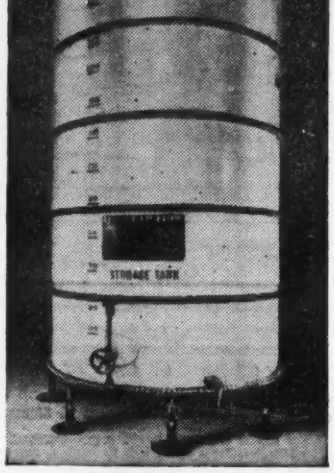

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10—6,500-Gallon, *Non-Coiled,
Extra Heavy Plate
Above Tanks Suitable for Acid Storage

Coiled and Non-Coiled
Cleaned — Painted — Tested

7— 8,000-Gal.* 28—10,000-Gal.*
1— 4,500-Gal.*** 1— 5,000-Gal.***
4— 6,000-Gal.** 1— 6,500-Gal.***
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Some of the above tanks are located in Kansas and Texas

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"ANYTHING containing IRON or STEEL"

Baker Perkins Mixers, size 15, type VIH, class BS, 150 gal. cap., tested 50 psi, pulley dr., recond.
Day 11' Split Ribbon Mixer, 2 section, 3000# cap.
Day 23' Split Ribbon Mixer, 4 section, 6000# cap.
Day Roller Mills, 12x30, high speed.
Simpson Intensive Mixer.
Banner Mixers.
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Lacquer manufacturer needs pure rutile Titanium Pigments for own needs. Will pay 40c. per pound delivered. If possible desires continuing source for next year. OPD 553

To Manufacturers and jobbers: Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 534.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment. whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible Strictest confidence. Box 694. 1474 Broadway New York 18. N Y

Chemical plant wanted to buy or rent near N.Y. Preferably going business of fine organics. Will make participation arrangement if necessary. Aries Associates, 400 Madison Ave., N.Y.C. EL 5-1432.

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Will trade Phthalic Anhydride for Pentarythritol. We are paint manufacturers and will only deal with legitimate sources. OPD 560.

Will swap 24 gauge steel pails for pentarythritol, vinyls, synthetic phenol or glycerin. This offer is made by a paint manufacturer. OPD 561.

APMA Maps Agenda

—Continued from page 7

Public Health Service, will make the presentation address.

November 29

The program for the morning session, arranged by the medical committee, Dr. Elmer L. Sevringhaus, Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., chairman, will start off with a U. S. Army Film on "Effects of Atomic Weapons." The following papers will be presented:—"Pharmaceutical Industry in Total War," Dr. Cortez F. Enloe, jr., Cortez F. Enloe, Inc.; "Responsibility of the Medical Unit for the Employees," Dr. Hillman F. Palmer, Merck & Co.; "Responsibility of the Medical Unit for the Community," Dr. Irwin C. Winter, G. D. Searle & Co., and "Civil Defense," Col. Lawrence Wilkinson, director of the New York State Civil Defense Commission. Dr. James H. Lade, director of medical civil defense, and Dr. Daniel Bergsma, director of medical activities of the New Jersey Civilian Defense Organization, have been invited to discuss the papers presented. Dr. Sevringhaus will preside.

The afternoon program, arranged by the committee on industry and business policy, S. B. Penick, jr., S. B. Penick & Co., chairman, will include the following papers:—"Company Organization for Industrial Mobilization," John T. Connor, vice-president and secretary of Merck & Co.; "Recent Trends in the Retail Drug Trade of Interest to the Manufacturer of the Prescription Products," Dr. Paul C. Olson; and "How Do You Like the Feudal System," Edward T. T. Williams, president of the Lambert Company. Mr. Penick will preside.

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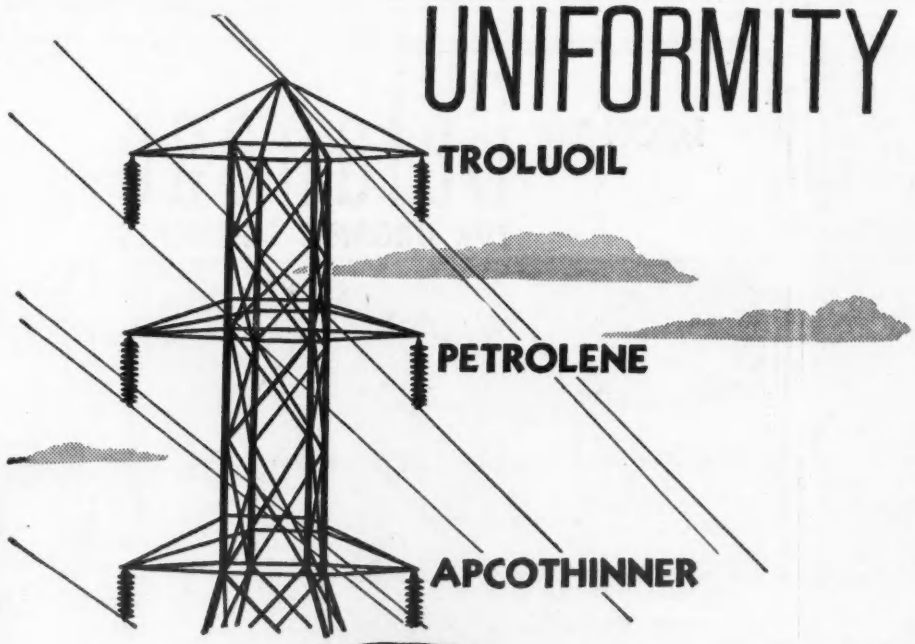

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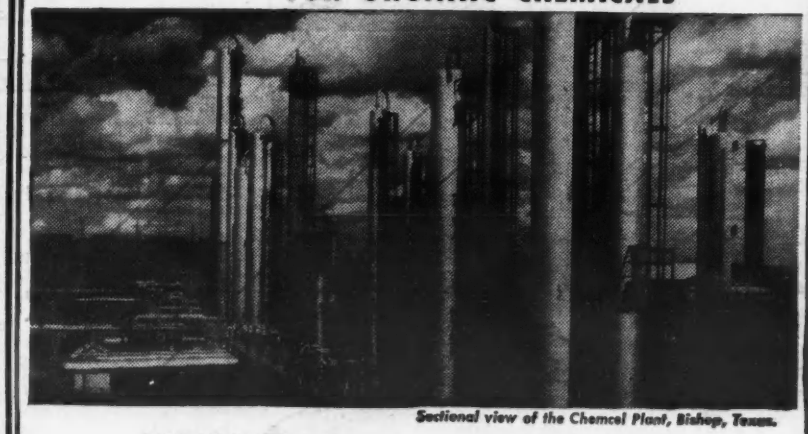

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